"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, colder tonight, with strong southwesterly winds; Friday fair.
For full weather report see page 23.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,460. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

HUGHES ASSURES 'YOUNG AMERICA' THAT HE WILL WIN

Ridicules and Criticises Wilson Administration to Great Brooklyn Audience.

DWELLS ON ARMY UNREADY

Wants More Target Practice and Less Punctuation in Affairs of the Navy.

ASSAILS 'WEAK TIMIDITY'

Calls Changing Purpose Feeble Custodian of Nation's Honor or Peace.

Before an audience that packed the Academy of Music in Brooklyn to its doors last night, Charles E. Hughes, in a speech offered as the keynote of his campaign, ridiculed and criticised the Wilson Administration for its policies and alleged faults, and presented an outline of constructive measures, which he proposed to put into effect if elected President. He added amid vigorous applause, that he was confident of being sent to the White House.

Mr. Hughes made his appeal to "Young America," and the need for fortifying this country to uphold its honor and protect its citizens—things which he said the Wilson Administration had failed utterly to do. This theme made up the greater part of his address. Patriotic utterances were always met with applause.

Attacks upon the good faith of the Administration and the charge that it was entirely unfit to carry out the program of preparedness for which money had been provided also found his auditors responsive. He used caustic and ironical words, warming up to his subject as he went along and departing from a prepared address.

Points to Army Unequipped.

Mr. Hughes apparently made a strong appeal to the audience when he held up before them the conditions which confronted this country in Mexico when men unfit for service and unequipped were ordered out for border duty, as an illustration of the pitiful light in which this country must have appeared before the rest of the world. It was not, he said, a picture to win the respect of others.

Figures were presented to show that neither the army nor the militia was equipped or ready, and that after four months the quota was 50,000 men short of the 135,000 called for in the Department of the East, where 70 per cent. of the militia is located.

"American government," he said, "has seemed to mean naught but impotence and unavailing words."

The voters of Brooklyn gave Mr. Hughes a big reception. There were perhaps 4,000 in the hall, and twice as many outside to cheer Mr. Hughes, although they could not find even standing room within. It was a Republican crowd, too. Political orators endeavored to take advantage of the crowd to make street corner speeches. A Republican orator was loudly applauded; a Democrat was heckled and jeered until he had difficulty making himself heard.

Cheered for Four Minutes.

A demonstration lasting four minutes when he entered the hall put Mr. Hughes on his mettle. He had been informed of the danger of hecklers being planted in the crowd and was waiting for them. The only thing approaching a disturbance, however, came early in the speech when a man near the front was seized with a fit and toppled over with a piercing yell. At first the crowd though the heckling had begun and Mr. Hughes turned toward the man. He stopped for two minutes while the unfortunate was being removed.

When he reached the question of preparedness Mr. Hughes said that he regarded the situation which the country faced in Mexico as inexcusable. Abandoning his prepared address, he said:

"We have now an Army Organization bill. I shall not go into details, but it is sufficient to say that a large army on paper is a small army in fact.

"I desire also to call your attention to the appropriations for the navy. These appropriations direct attention to the necessity of businesslike management in our Navy Department.

"It is perfectly obvious that we need aeroplanes, fast scout cruisers; that we need submarines and torpedo boat destroyers. If we are to protect our coasts from a blockade we must have proper consideration in the navy organization and personnel.

"We must have less attention to punctuation, and more to target practice."

Looks Beyond the War.

Mr. Hughes spoke at length about the necessity of preparing this country for the economic situation to be faced after the war. The Underwood tariff bill of the Democratic Administration, he said, embodies the principles to which they adhere. Well, it embodies a good many things besides that principle; it embodied a business depression, a very serious stagnation and unemployment on a large scale.

"We had the promise before election four years ago in the beautiful words which I should do ill-justice to unless I repeated them verbatim. But the substance of the utterance was this; That they proposed to give American trade a new size and speed; that they were going to give opportunities for employment, develop jobs and work; that they were going to hit that old enemy The High Cost of Living.

"The high cost of living was said to be the ill-gotten offspring of the Republican Party! Now, that same offspring, a little higher, is in its own father's home. We haven't today got to deal with the high cost of living. We have

Continued on Page 5.

Mercier Condemns Turkish "Butcheries"

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25, (via London.)—The Deutsche Tageszeitung of Berlin announces that Cardinal Mercier, Primate of Belgium, has issued a new pastoral letter in which he speaks of the "butcheries" in Armenia and prays to the guardian angels of the Allies.

The Cardinal says that owing to the intermediation of these angels with God the independence of Belgium is no longer doubtful. The Tageszeitung also gives the following quotation from the letter:

"We include in our prayer, above all, unhappy Poland, which by a German order can no longer be fed from America."

GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH FROM BLAZING LOFT

All Apparatus South of Fifty-ninth Street Called Out for Two Fires Downtown.

BIG CROWD SEES RESCUE

Three Firemen Among the Nine Persons Injured When Flames Sweep Buildings Two Blocks Apart.

Within the half hour between 7 and 7:30 o'clock last evening two fires, either of which alone would have provided a hard fight for the Fire Department, occurred in two loft buildings within two blocks of each other, and called into action every piece of fire-fighting apparatus south of Fifty-ninth Street. Late last night firemen had conquered both fires, but only after two girls had jumped to death and nine persons, three of them firemen, had been injured, notwithstanding rescues, witnessed by a big crowd, which firemen themselves asserted were the most thrilling and dangerous in their experience.

The first and worst blaze was in the seven-story loft building at 21 to 25 East Houston Street, which occupies a plot running 100 feet back into Lafayette Street and 115 feet back into Crosby Street and includes both corners. The other fire was at 203 and 205 Greene Street, a five-story loft building. The girls who jumped to death leaped from the roof of the first building and six of the injured received their hurts there.

THE DEAD.

SLEMOWITZ, ANNA, 30 years old, 649 East Ninth Street.

—, MARY, last name and address not known, about 25 years old.

THE INJURED.

BEDLEY, JOSEPH, fireman of Engine 31; badly cut and removed to St. Vincent's Hospital.

FRIEZ, BERTHA, 85 Essex Street, probably internally injured.

GOLDBERG, IDA, 158 East Houston Street; slightly burned.

HOFFMAN, CHRISTOPHER, fireman; cut.

KASNER, SAMUEL, 212 East 105th Street; fractured skull.

KAUFMAN, HARRY, 292 Monroe Street, internally injured and may die.

LAZAR, BESSIE, 17 years old, 274 Madison Street; burned and bruised.

LAZAR, LENA, 19, sister of above; burned and bruised.

SCHARMBERG, FREDERICK, fireman of Patrol 3; concussion of brain.

How either fire started had not been determined last night. Between them they caused $190,000 of damage of which $150,000 was done to the Houston Street loft. The fire there burned so rapidly that Chief Kenlon turned in the second, third, and fourth alarms, within four minutes after the first alarm had been sounded, although Battalion Chief Helm had passed the building less than five minutes before the blaze was discovered and had seen nothing to signify that flames were burning within.

It was the speed with which the fire rushed through the floors of this building above the third that caused the two deaths and threatened seven men and eight other women with the same fate. It was 6:59 o'clock exactly when Lloyd Rudderman of 253 East Tenth Street, waiting for his fiancée at Houston and Crosby Streets, saw smoke coming from the third floor windows and gave the alarm. At that time most of the occupants of the building had left for the night.

In the fifth and sixth floors were Goldberg and Keavitz, proprietors of a pants factory, and fifteen girl operatives. In the top floor were seven men employed by the Very Best Steam Laundry.

They had discovered the fire at about the time Rudderman saw it from the outside. Louis Keavitz and his partner led the way down the stairway, Keavitz carrying a girl who fainted at the third floor. On the ground floor, however, they were startled to find that only seven of the girls, including the one Keavitz carried, were with them.

What had become of the others they did not know, but Rudderman and Policeman Dennis Riley of the Mulberry Street Station, who had run up to the roof of the six-story tenement at 135 Crosby Street, saw these girls and the men from the laundry on the roof of the loft building. This building adjoins the tenement on the front, but about twenty feet back from the street an airshaft, fifteen feet wide, separates the remaining walls of the two buildings from a point about twenty-five feet above the street, leaving the loft building with the shape of an L with a stubby, fifteen-foot tail.

The glare of fire lit the black smoke which rose in clouds about the building and silhouetted against it the figures of the seven men and seven women on the roof and the form of another girl clinging to the windowsill on the seventh floor. Flames were issuing from the window above her head and her clothing was on fire, but she had retained her wits and shouted coolly back to Rudderman and Riley:

"I can hang on a minute or two more, but that's all."

"Stick to it. The firemen are com-

Continued on Page 24.

Fresh, Savory Deerfoot Sausage.
Have some with buckwheat cakes for breakfast. Sure you get Deerfoot.—Advt.

DODGING SHELLS IN A DESTROYER OFF JUTLAND

Kipling Reconstructs Another Phase of Great Sea Fight from Survivors' Reports.

NO TIME TO BE AFRAID

"Too Many Other Things to Think About," Says Youth Who Saved His Ship.

SMOKED AS HE FOUGHT

British Commander Kept the Bridge for 24 Hours, His Navigating Officer for 12.

Third of a Series of Four Articles.

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Destroyers at Jutland.

I.

The doorkeepers of Zion,
They do not always stand
In helmet and whole armor,
With halberd in their hand.
But, being free of Zion
And all her mysteries,
They rest awhile in Zion,
Sit down and smile in Zion;
Aye, even jest in Zion,
In Zion at their ease.

II.

The gatekeepers of Baal,
They dare not sit or lean,
But fume and fret and posture,
And foam and curse between.
For, being bound to Baal,
Whose sacrifice is vain,
Their rest is scant with Baal,
They glare and pant for Baal,
They mouth and rant for Baal,
For Baal in their pain.

III.

But we will go to Zion,
By choice and not through dread,
With these, our present comrades,
And those, our present dead,
And being free of Zion
In both her fellowships,
Sit down and sup in Zion,
Stand up and drink in Zion
Whatever cup in Zion
Is offered to our lips.

As one digs deeper into the records, one sees the various temperaments of men revealing themselves through all the formal wording. One commander may be an expert in torpedo work, whose first care is how and where his shots went and whether, under all circumstances of pace, light, and angle, the best has been achieved. Destroyers do not carry unlimited stocks of torpedoes. It rests with the commander whether he shall spend with a free hand at first or save for night work ahead; risk a possible shot while he is yet afloat, or hang on coldly for a certainty. So in the old whaling days did the harpooner bring up or back off his boat till some shift of the great fish's bulk gave him a sure opening at the deep-seated life.

And then comes the question of private judgment. "I thought so and so would happen, therefore I did thus and thus." Things may or may not turn out as anticipated, but that is merely another of the million chances of the sea. Take a case in point.

Six German Battleships Sighted.

A flotilla of our destroyers sighted six—there had been eight the previous afternoon—German battleships of kingly and imperial caste very early in the morning of the 1st of June, and duly attacked. At first our people ran parallel to the enemy; then, as far as one can make out, headed them and swept around sharp to their left, firing torpedoes from their port or left-hand tubes. Between them they hit a battleship, which went up in flames and débris.

But one of the flotilla had not turned with the rest. She had anticipated that the attack would be made on another quarter and for certain technical reasons she was not ready. When she was, she turned, and single-handed, the rest of the flotilla having finished and gone on, carried out two attacks on the five remaining battleships. She got one of them amidships, causing the terrific explosion and flame above the masthead which signifies that the magazine has been touched off. She counted the battleships when the smoke had cleared, and there were but four of them. She herself was not hit, though shots fell close. She went her way and, seeing nothing of her sisters, picked up another flotilla and stayed with it till the end. Do I make clear the maze of blind hazards and wary judgment in which our men of the sea must move?

All Senior Officers Out of Action.

Some of the original flotilla were chased and headed about by cruisers after their attack on the six battleships, and a single shell from a battleship or cruiser reduced one of them to such condition that she was brought home by her Sub-Lieutenant and Midshipman. Her Captain, First Lieutenant, gunner, torpedo coxswain and both signalmen were either killed or wounded. The bridge, with charts, instruments and signaling gear, went; all the torpedoes were expended; a gun was out of action, and the usual cordite fires developed. Luckily the engines were workable. She escaped under cover of a smoke screen, which is an unbearably filthy outpouring of the densest smoke made by increasing the proportion of oil to air in furnace feed. It rolls forth from the funnels looking solid enough to sit upon, spreads in a searchlight-proof pad of impene-

Continued on Page 3.

Seize Letters Saying Willehad Was to Act in 3-Mile Limit as U-Boat Telegraph Station

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The contents of two letters which were intercepted in transit to Germany were made public here today. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent saw the originals of the two letters.

The first was written by Max Wieltsch of 401 East Eighth Street, South Boston, Mass., under date of Aug. 24 to his brother Gustav of a Landwehr regiment, and was as follows:

"Dear Brother Gustav: My ship, the steamship Willehad, puts to sea today, and I remain here in Boston until the end of the war. The Willehad is to be a telegraph station within the American three-mile limit for submarines. She has four months' provisions aboard."

In the second letter Captain Jachens of the Willehad writes to his wife from Boston, addressing her as Frau J. Jachens, 37 Bruckenstrasse, Bremen. In the letter he says:

"I am now here as Captain of the steamship Willehad. She is on a special mission. Later you will hear more from me. I rejoice that I have done something for the Fatherland and still have more to do."

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamship Willehad is now lying in this harbor. When Captain Jachens of the Willehad was asked tonight about the letter purporting to have been written by him, which was intercepted by the British, he laconically remarked:

"That's the first I have heard about it, and it's news to me. I know nothing about such a letter. In relation to a wireless station on board, we have none."

He was interviewed by telephone, no one being allowed to visit the Eastern Forwarding Company's property without a pass.

According to Joseph Comstock and Jeremiah C. Dillon, federal officials, the Willehad's wireless apparatus was dismantled after she arrived from Boston a few weeks ago. Inspector Dillon says the Willehad's wireless was working on the day she arrived, but was dismantled on the following day. The whole outfit was taken down, packed in three boxes and placed in the Willehad's storeroom.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 26.—Max Wieltsch admitted to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES early this morning that he wrote the intercepted letter to his brother Gustav, substantially as quoted in the London dispatch. His admission followed insistent denials that the letter contained statements to the effect that the Willehad was to be used as a telegraph station, although Wieltsch said when first questioned that he had written Gustav telling him that the ship sailed from Boston for some port unknown to the writer.

Newspaper men had searched Boston and Quincy for Wieltsch throughout the first half of the night. The German, it was said at his boarding house, 5 Lyndon Road, Quincy, was somewhere in Boston. He did not return to his quarters until 1 o'clock this morning, when he absolutely refused to say where he got his information, concluding with the statement, "I guess I've said enough."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—There have been various rumors about the mission of the Willehad at New London, but Government officials here, after investigation, have accepted as true the story that she ventured to sea from Boston and braved the allied cruiser patrol off the coast for fifty miles to act as "mother ship" for German merchant submarines expected to arrive at the Connecticut port.

Inquiry has developed that the Willehad has not left her pier at New London since arriving there, and her wireless equipment has been dismantled. The ship is a merchantman, in American waters for safety, not subject to internment, and is free to leave as she pleases so long as American neutrality is not violated.

$300,000,000 CREDIT FOR BRITAIN NOV. 1

By Latest Loan to Britain Bankers Hope Gold Imports Will Be Checked.

TO NET BUYERS 5¾ P. C.

Morgan & Co. Will Offer Government-Secured Notes to the Public Next Week.

J. P. Morgan & Co. announced last night that a public offering of the new $300,000,000 British Government secured loan would be made next week, and in so announcing alluded to the fact that the continued shipments of gold had caused some concern in the banking community, and expressed the belief that the flotation of the projected loan would have the tendency to temporarily curb further importations of the metal.

The new British note issue will bear 5½ per cent. interest and will be divided into classes, $150,000,000 maturing in three years, and $150,000,000 in five years. The issuing price has not been disclosed, but it is understood that it will be such as to yield investors nearly 5¾ per cent. The collateral to be furnished by the British Government will be miscellaneous, including stocks and bonds of American railroad and industrial corporations.

Following is the text of the formal statement issued for the Morgan firm by Thomas W. Lamont:

"A new British Government loan offering had not been in contemplation at the present time, but the prevailing ease of money and the difficulty which the banks are having in profitably employing their funds have led us to indicate to the British Government that the present is a favorable time for it to establish additional credits in America, even though such credits may not be immediately required. Accordingly, the British Treasury has today accepted the views of the American bankers and has authorized them to proceed.

"Final details have of course not yet been arranged, but the total amount of the issue will be $300,000,000, made up of $150,000,000 of three-year notes and the same amount of five-year notes, all to be dated Nov. 1 or thereabouts, to bear interest at 5½ per cent., and to be offered to the investor so as to net at least that interest yield. The loan will be amply secured by high-grade collateral, as in the case of the last United Kingdom loan, the precise assortment of such collateral to be determined at the time of the offering.

"Advance applications for participation in the syndicate which will underwrite the issue indicate that it will be oversubscribed.

"The British Treasury has of late renewed its shipments of gold to this country upon a large scale. This continued influx of the metal has caused some concern in the banking community, and it is believed that the issuance of the proposed loan will tend to cause at least a temporary cessation in gold imports."

The general features of the new loan are similar to the $250,000,000 British Government collateral loan that was placed here in August. The points of difference are: First, the amount is larger by $50,000,000; second, the rate is 5½ per cent. instead of 5; third, the maturity is not two years, but three and five years. The $250,000,000 loan was dated Sept. 1, and the new loan is to bear the date of Nov. 1. The syndicate that is to handle the distribution of the new loan will consist of practically the same banks and investment houses that underwrote the previous issue. The price to the syndicate in that case was 98 and the price to the public 99.

The $250,000,000 loan was secured by the deposit of collateral valued at $300,000,000 and consisting of securities of neutral nations, of the Dominion of Canada and Canadian railroads, and of American stocks and bonds.

Besides the two secured loans, aggregating $550,000,000, Great Britain's borrowings in this country since the outbreak of the war have included one-half of the $500,000,000 five-year 5 per cent. Anglo-French loan and a $50,000,000 credit arranged by a group of London joint stock banks with a group of New York banking institutions. This banking loan was originally made for six months at 4½ per cent., but was subsequently renewed for twelve months at 5 per cent. This brings the total of British loans in the United States up to $850,000,000 within about a year, the first loan, namely, the Anglo-French, having been arranged in October of 1915.

The imports of gold into this country now total $423,000,000 for the year, shipments received here since May 10, when the present movement started, aggregating about $250,000,000. On Tuesday there was deposited at the New York Assay Office $5,500,000, received from Ottawa for the account of J. P. Morgan & Co., and yesterday the San Francisco Mint announced the deposit of $2,500,000 more for the account of that banking firm. It is understood that another consignment of about

Continued on Page 3.

FRENCH AT VERDUN REPEL FIVE ATTACKS

Germans Make Desperate Efforts to Retake the Wide Area Lost on Tuesday.

PRISONERS TOTAL 4,500

Nivelle's Troops Make Further Progress Near Fort Vaux—Rain Halts Somme Operations.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Five times in the last twenty-four hours the Germans launched attacks against the new French positions north of Verdun but the line held, and the Germans were thrown back in disorder, according to the War Office report this evening.

The principal efforts of the attackers were directed against Haudromont and Thiaumont, where the French drive on Tuesday penetrated deepest into the German lines.

The Fort of Douaumont, in which the Germans kept up a stiff resistance during the night, was entirely occupied by the French when daylight came this morning. The commander of the fort was captured. The total number of prisoners taken in this operation now numbers over 4,500.

East of Fumin Wood and north of Le Chenois, in the direction of Vaux Fort, the French made progress today. The night report follows:

North of Verdun the enemy delivered three successive counterattacks in the region of Haudromont and Douaumont. None succeeded, and our front was maintained intact.

East of Fumin Wood and north of Le Chenois we continued to make progress during the day.

The number of unwounded prisoners actually counted exceeds 4,500.

On the remainder of the front there was nothing of importance.

The text of the French afternoon statement reads:

North of Verdun the Germans delivered two counterattacks against the wings on our new front. One attack yesterday evening directed against the Haudromont quarry was repulsed. The other delivered at 5 o'clock this morning against the Damloup battery similarly failed. All the ground conquered has been maintained in its entirety.

The clearing out of Fort Douaumont was completed during the night. The commander of the fort who was in a dugout was taken prisoner.

Berlin Admits French Advance.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Army Headquarters issued the following statement today regarding fighting on the Verdun front:

Army group of the German Crown Prince: On the northeastern front at Verdun a French attack as far as Fort Douaumont, which was in flames, gained ground.

The fighting is continuing

PARIS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER VERDUN COUP

Sees Proof of Germans' Lack of Reserves in Complete Success of Nivelle's Attack.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Over Douaumont fort the tri-color is once more waving. The glad tiding took Paris by surprise, which is proof of how well the secret of the impending attack was kept.

During the last few days the general impression was that a new blow was about to be struck, but the supposition was that it would be on the Somme. The reticence of the official communiqués and the extreme activity of the aviators along the entire front coincident with a spell of cold clear weather seemed to herald important events.

Although of course this great victory was carefully prepared for weeks, and would probably have been celebrated at an earlier date but for the bad weather conditions, the fact that it comes on the morrow of the Rumanian reverse makes it doubly welcome, and empha-

Continued on Page 3.

CERNAVODA, HEAD OF DANUBE BRIDGE, TAKEN BY MACKENSEN IN DOBRUDJA; FALKENHAYN CAPTURES VULCAN PASS

Nine More Norwegian Vessels Sunk by U-Boats, and Shipping Shares Drop Sharply in Christiania

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26.—The German submarine campaign against Norwegian shipping continues actively, nine more steamers, valued at more than 5,000,000 kroner, (about $1,851,850,) being sunk, according to dispatches from Christiania. At the same time a report was received here that a German warship stopped a Norwegian mail steamer which left Bergen Monday for Newcastle. This is the first action of the kind.

Shipping shares dropped on the Christiania exchange today.

The steamers Alexis and Rising, and the schooner Theodore, together with the Swedish schooners Antoinette and Henriette, are among the latest submarine victims.

Lloyd's reports that the Norwegian steamer Anna Gurine, from Glasgow for Nantes, has been sunk. The Norwegian bark Randi has been burned by a German submarine.

The Norwegian steamer Edam, which was previously reported captured, is said now to have been sunk and the crew taken to Emden.

A dispatch to Reuter's says the Norwegian steamer Dog has been torpedoed by a German submarine.

Another vessel, the sinking of which was announced today, was the Danish steamer Hebe of 775 tons gross.

The British steamer Framfield also has been sunk, according to Lloyd's.

NORWAY NEAR WAR WITH GERMANY

Situation Has Become Critical, Following Christiania's Ruling Concerning Submarines.

U-BOATS SINKING VESSELS

And The London Daily Chronicle Calls on England to Defend Northern Kingdom.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26.—The situation between Germany and Norway as the result of the numerous sinkings recently following the declaration of policy as to submarines issued by the Christiania Government, has become very serious.

The Times this morning says:

"It is reported that the Norwegian mail steamer, which left Bergen yesterday for Newcastle, was stopped by a German warship. This is the first time the Germans have taken such action in the case of these steamers, and in the existing circumstances the incident is regarded as one of some gravity."

The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"The relations between Norway and Germany are in a critical state, and the situation deserves attention.

"The present phase began with the declaration of the Norwegian Government that the navigation of its territorial waters would be forbidden to all foreign submarines of whatever nationality and whatever character. A similar declaration was made some months earlier by the Swedish Government, and was not resented by Germany.

"She chose, however, to resent violently the declaration by Norway, presumably because navigation through Norwegian territorial waters was of greater value to the German submarines attacking the Archangel trade, and perhaps of some value to those attempting to cross the Atlantic. Accordingly, a very minatory German note, almost an ultimatum, was dispatched to the Norwegian Government, and pending the reply to it the German submarines have been running amuck among Norwegian trading vessels, sinking and capturing them practically as if Germany and Norway already were at war.

"This may be only a strong piece of bluff on Germany's part, for it is difficult to see why she should make a new enemy unnecessarily. But the risk of war does exist, and if it broke out it would be Great Britain, and not any other of the major allies, on whom the opportunity and the responsibility would fall. Norway is perhaps the most pro-British country on the Continent, and we are bound to her by many ties of sentiment, commerce, and common interest. We ought to assure her, in the event of war, of prompt and effective protection. She would need it in naval matters, and would probably also require some supplies for her artillery and air services.

"These succors ought to be forthcoming without any delay if the case arose, and the British Navy, which could then make very effective use of Norwegian ports and territorial waters, would have to throw an effective mantle over the Norwegian coast and shipping."

Sweden Anxious for Peace.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—Stockholm reports the following interview with the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs, Knud Wallenberg, to the question of what outcome of the war one expected in Sweden. Wallenberg replied:

"In my opinion, the result of the war will be a great minus quantity, a terrible minus in men, a terrible minus in capital. This minus is increasing day by day. Your question whether now that the Ententes' grand scale offensive has subsided peace mediation on the part of a neutral State, say by Sweden, would not be in order, I must unfortunately answer by saying that such action would only have an illusory value. Only the warring powers themselves can restore peace. Their Governments alone must determine the how and the what. There are in all camps enough wise heads who could bring to pass that for which warring Europe today yearns. By any other road it is not achievable.

"I beg you to emphasize too that in Sweden we yearn for peace. Only the low-minded people can suppose we can look on with folded hands at the whole bloody, frightful fighting from a comfortable position. We, too, feel the war. For us and for the fighting countries these are very heavy times. The situation of neutrals is not enviable, in particular ours. Of the difficulties that now daily face me I would rather not speak."

To the question whether Sweden's neutrality might be regarded as absolutely assured, the minister answered emphatically that Sweden's neutrality was absolutely secure.

"Should anyone step on our feet, however, the situation would change," he added. "From the beginning of the war it must have been clear to every one that Sweden would never enter the

Continued on Page 2.

WAR IN RUMANIA A GRAY SYMPHONY

Mighty Teuton Host Sweeps Through Passes Amid Clouds of Dust and Smoke.

FALKENHAYN HIS OWN CHIEF

Campaign in Transylvania Explained for The Times by One of His Staff Officers.

By CYRIL BROWN.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH GENERAL VON FALKENHAYN'S CENTRE, Rumanian Frontier, Oct. 19, (by Courier to Berlin, Oct. 25.)—A fifteen-mile motor run through Kimpolung Pass to the fighting fronts affords a fascinating moving picture, but to get the full flavor you should really trace the great gray Teuton tidal wave rolling down on Rumania from its source; be aboard the Berlin-Budapest express, crowded with German officers and men bound for Rumania; pass the cheering and singing troop trains—a renaissance of the old-time mobilization spirit, pass through Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, and other reconquered Saxon cities and towns of Transylvania, resounding with the tramp of heavy-booted German legions, and only then appreciating the mightiness of this military migration; invade Rumania with them.

The road from Kronstadt southward is choked with the slowly moving military masses. There is no special haste. Through the cleft in the mountain barrier we enter Kimpolung Pass and begin to climb gently, threading gingerly through four parallel moving columns of dust covered, patient, plodding infantry.

We pass a mile of brand new cannon, each dragged by eight constantly goaded horses, up into the Transylvania Alps, another mile of ammunition and provision train, respectable bodies of cavalry with flashing lances and black and white pennants fluttering, then alternating more miles of provision train, long lines of rickety straw-hooded Polish panje wagons pulled by thin, staggering horses, long lines of creaking oxcarts pulled by vicious long-horned steers and mangy black bullocks and piloted by Rumanian peasant women, boys, and shaggy-bearded Rumanian Rip Van Winkles.

View from the Mountain Height.

The pass grade grows steeper, the road zigzags sharply up the side of a mountain, then crosses a sharp razor-back range with precipitous slopes down which you can look on both sides. Here you feel as if you were aeroplaning, seeing deep below you flocks of sheep in checkerboard-patterned meadows, fields, and brooks, and toy peasant huts of Romanesque complexion. Yet up and over this dizzy Alpine pass roll snorting motor trucks loaded with muleteers, twenty-five to a car, and ginging native folk songs to while away the time. General and staff officers dash past us in gray touring cars, Blue-gray Rumanian prisoners, with Landstrum escort, one prisoner carrying a captured Rumanian machine gun, come wearily down the hill.

The war picture here in the Transylvanian Alps is a symphony in gray, for the dustcloud raised by interminable moving men, mules, motors, horses, oxen, wagons, and cannon, themselves a dull gray, stains also the mountainsides, meadows, fields, and trees. The only vivid touch of color is provided by Rumanian peasant girls and women tilling the mountainside patches with primitive hoes and wearing the national garb of vermilion or blood-red kirtles, showing their brown bare legs and feet.

We pass, too, after a running fight with the Rumanians, the old battery positions and the Rumanian trenches and field fortifications. No provision was made against the possibility of the Germans outflanking them through the neighboring mountains. The strong and comparatively narrow pass here seems easy to defend with a handful of men and machine guns. Well fortified, it would be impregnable. By skillful outflanking manoeuvres the Germans squeezed the Rumanians out of position after position, a simple, yet effective, process. The German heavy artillery was the decisive factor in this rear guard action, whose consequences are not yet clearly to be foreseen.

We pass the border where the abandoned Rumanian Custom House serves as a German field hospital, climb over the saddle of the pass, and then have easier downhill going into Rucar. Ger-

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RUMANIANS HARD PRESSED

Have Now Lost Last Railroad Communication on Their Southern Front.

KIMPOLUNG NOW MENACED

Defenders on Transylvania Border Fighting Desperately to Stem Invasion.

ALLIES ARE RUSHING HELP

Lloyd George Tells House of Commons Everything Possible Is Being Done.

LONDON, Thursday, Oct. 26.— Cernavoda, terminal of the railroad across Dobrudja from Constanza, and head of the great bridge across the Danube, has been evacuated by the Rumanian-Russian forces and occupied by the left wing of Field Marshal von Mackensen's Bulgar-Turk-German army. On the Transylvania front General von Falkenhayn's army has also gained a further victory over the Rumanians by capturing Vulcan Pass.

David Lloyd George, Secretary for War, replying in the House of Commons yesterday to a question regarding the situation in Rumania, said:

"We and our allies are working in concert, and everything that is possible is being done to help Rumania. It is obviously undesirable to detail more exactly the measures that are being taken."

An official bulletin from Petrograd admitting the Teuton success in Dobrudja follows:

Enemy attacks continue along the whole front. Our troops and the Rumanians, fighting as they retired to the north, were compelled to abandon their position from Cernavoda to Tachaul Lake.

On the northeastern front the enemy attacked the Rumanian troops near Predeal, eighteen versts south of Kronstadt, in the Tirgului Valley, near Kimpolung and in the Viulia Valley and forced them to fall back a little.

South of Dorna Watra, our advanced posts dislodged the enemy from a series of heights and captured a number of prisoners and two machine guns.

Colonel Shumsky, military critic of the Petrograd Bourse Gazette, likens the assault of the invaders along the Constanza-Medjidie line to the Belgian operations, in the number of men crowded in the short front, says a dispatch from the Russian capital. Colonel Shumsky estimates that there is one division on every three miles of the thirty-mile stretch—a strength said to be seldom exceeded on any front.

"Meanwhile," continues the dispatch, "the Austro-German campaign against Rumania continues to be accompanied by the delivery of a series of blows against the extreme left flank of the southwestern Russian front. From Dorna Watra to the Rumanian frontier the Austro-Germans are attempting to pierce the Russian line in order to isolate Rumania and prevent the further passage of Russian troops to the assistance of Rumania. The Russians, it is said here, have been able to check the offensive at all points on this sector."

Teuton Versions of Victories.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Vulcan Pass, on the Transylvanian front, has been captured by General von Falkenhayn's army, the War Office announced today. In Dobrudja pursuit of the Russians and Rumanians continued. Cernavoda was captured this morning, depriving the Russians and Rumanians of their last railroad communication in Dobrudja. The announcement follows:

On the Eastern Transylvanian front there were local engagements. The situation is unchanged.

North of Kimpolung our attack progressed. Vulcan Pass was taken by storm by German and Austro-Hungarian troops.

In Dobrudja Field Marshal von Mackensen's army group is continuing the pursuit of the enemy, as planned. Cernavoda was captured this morning. No details are yet known. By this the Rumanian and Russian forces operating in Dobrudja have been deprived of their last railroad communications, and an exceedingly important success has been gained.

VIENNA, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Austro-Hungarian General Headquarters issued the following statement today:

Austro-Hungarian and German troops have snatched Vulcan Pass from the enemy. North of Kimpolung the allied forces likewise won ground. On the Eastern Hungarian frontier there has been further fighting. Szekle Infantry Regiment No. 82, in the Bercer Range, after fierce and close-quarter fighting, captured a strongly fortified height. The garrison was partly captured and partly killed. None escaped.

In the Three Corner country our

troops, in new positions, repulsed Russian attacks. A local enemy advance was checked immediately.

Rumania Reports Some Successes.

BUCHAREST, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Rumania's forces operating in the Black Sea province of Dobrudja have retired to the north of the Danube town of Cernavoda, according to the Rumanian official statement issued today. On the Transylvanian front, east of the River Alt, the statement says, the Teutonic forces were driven toward the north, in the region of Vulcan Pass, in the Transylvanian Alps, the Rumanians ceded ground. The statement follows:

On the northern and northwestern (Transylvania) fronts, at Tulghes and Bicaz and in the valley of the Trotus, the situation is unchanged. In the Uzul valley the combat continues. We have advanced toward the west and taken prisoner three officers and 105 men.

At Oituz the enemy has been repulsed completely beyond the frontier. We took 100 prisoners.

In the valley of the Buzeu, at Table Butzi, Bratocea, and Predelus, the situation is unchanged. Fighting took place in the region of Predeal. In the region of Dragoslavie violent fighting took place.

We repulsed the enemy's attack to the east of the River Alt, and are continuing to drive the enemy toward the north. To the west of the Alt an unimportant engagement took place. To the west of the Olul we have ceded a little ground in the region of Vulcan Pass.

At Orsova artillery duels took place. On the southern front, all along the Danube, there is no change.

In Dobrudja we retreated to the north of Cernavoda.

Bulgar Account of Earlier Fighting.

SOFIA, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—Continuation of the pursuit of the routed Rumanian and Russian armies in Dobrudja by the victorious Bulgarian, German and Turkish forces is reported in today's official announcement regarding operations on the Rumanian front, as follows:

In Dobrudja, the energetic pursuit of the routed enemy was continued on the 20th. Alden Teutonic troops on the right wing, repulsing the enemy, reached the line of the village of Tzara Murat and the village of Dokuzol. Our cavalry near Islam Tepe attacked a Rumanian brigade, and near the village of Tzara Murat dispersed Rumanian territorial battalion 215, capturing the commander of the brigade and a flag, and the commander of a Russian battalion and 800 men.

Our Fourth Infantry Division, after stubborn fighting, occupied the town of Medjidie, where it seized a great quantity of railway material. Our troops on the left wing reached the line running from the Medjidie-Hossoing Height to the village of Rasova (on the Danube.) The enemy sustained heavy, sanguinary losses on Monday. Fifty officers, more than 8,200 men, four guns, thirty machine-guns, three bonadthrowers, five locomotives and 200 railway cars were captured.

Along the Danube there has been artillery and infantry firing at some places.

Between Oct. 19 and Oct. 23 our total captures were seventy-five officers and 6,693 men.

ITALIANS IN ALBANIA LINK UP WITH ALLIES

Entente Line Now Extends from the Adriatic to the Struma.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Italian cavalry from southern Albania formed a junction yesterday with cavalry and artillery from the Entente forces on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today in the following communication:

Army of the East—There was an intermittent cannonade on the entire front. There was no infantry action except in the centers.

German counterattacks at Machukovo (on the east bank of the Vardar River) were smashed by our fires.

Tow enemy aeroplanes were forced down damaged after fights with our pilots in the region of Goritzia and Primeti in southern Albania.

Cavalry of the Saloniki army is in touch with Italian cavalry detachments from Avlona, (on the Auriatic Sea.)

SOFIA, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—There was no change in the situation on the Macedonian front, the War Office announced today. The statement reads:

Between Lake Presba and the Struma there was unimportant artillery fighting. An attempt of the enemy to advance on Tarnova was stopped at the outset.

On the Struma front there was considerable activity on the part of reconnoitring parties, and artillery firing at some places.

On the Aegean coast an enemy cruiser bombarded without result for two hours the Gulf of Kermeoli, west of the mouth of the Mesta.

The German aviator, Lieutenant von Eawezek, after a half hour's fighting, brought down a British aeroplane, the pilot of which was wounded, and the observer unwounded. They were captured.

With the junction formed by the Italian cavalry and the Serbian and French Army investing Monastir, the Entente now has an unbroken front across Macedonia from Avlona on the Adriatic to beyond the Struma River, which flows into the Aegean Sea, a distance of 250 miles.

The Italians did not land in force at the Albanian front of Avlona until after the invasion of Albania by the Austrians, for Italy had pledged herself to observe the independence of that State, and from August, 1914, until she entered the war, in the following May, was the only member not then at war of the London Ambassadorial Congress of 1913, which created the State of Albania.

Austria's invasion, however, caused Italy to act. In December, 1915, while the Teutonic armies were consolidating their victories in Serbia, Montenegro, Albania, and Macedonia, she landed between 200,000 and 300,000 troops at Durazzo and Avlona on the Albanian coast. In a few weeks those at Durazzo had been removed to Avlona. In March General Piacentini, one of Italy's ablest military chiefs, was placed in command of the army.

With the recent signs of activity on the part of General Sarrail's allied armies at Saloniki, General Piacentini's movements have been more pronounced. A wek ago his troops, on the way to Monastir, were oprating on the Koritza-Janina highway, forty miles southwest of Monastir, while Albanian towns in Epirus had ben taken ovr almost as far as Kalabaka, which is the western terminus of a railway and highway running west from Larissa.

ITALIANS ATTACK ON CARSO.

Recapture "Certain Points on the Front," Says Rome War Office.

ROME, Oct. 25.—The War Office issued this statement today:

Artillery action was again impeded yesterday by the bad weather, but on the Julian front our batteries were very active against the enemy's commissary depots at Duino, Brestovizza, and Comen.

On the Carso our troops, in surprise attacks, recaptured certain points on the front.

Italian and French seaplane squadrillas have visited the west coast of Istria and bombed military works at Salvore, Umago, and Citta Nuova. All returned unscathed.

At the same time French hydroaeroplanes attacked a squadrilla of Austrian seaplanes which had bombed Caorle. All the enemy machines were hit. One capsized and another fell into Baseleghe Lagoon, the observer being badly wounded and the pilot made prisoner.

CONSTANTINE BACKS DOWN.

ATHENS, Oct. 24, (via London, Oct. 25.)—The Greek Government today issued a communication to clear up misunderstandings due to exaggerated reports of King Constantine's interview with the French military attaché on Friday. The communication explains that the French Government made no demands, but merely submitted a memorandum, and that the King never declared he was prepared to break off relations with the Entente.

It is thought that as a result of a conversation between the King and the French Minister this morning, during which explanations were made, the French soldiers may be withdrawn shortly from Athens and Piraeus.

BRITISH CAN BREAK SOMME LINE, HE SAYS

Gen. Haig's Right-Hand Man Declares the Offensive Was Planned Last March.

NEW ARMY EQUAL OF BEST

General Rawlinson Asserts Continuous Blows Will Finally Force a German Retreat.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, Oct. 25.—"Can the German line on the western front be broken?"

Next to General Sir Douglas Haig few British soldiers are in a better position to judge than General Sir Henry Rawlinson, General Haig's right hand man in the Somme offensive. Rawlinson is to Haig what Sherman was to Grant and Jackson was to Lee.

"Undoubtedly it can," was General Rawlinson's reply to the question which the whole world is asking.

"Rawley," as he is known, has been for nearly four months directing the sledge-hammer blows of one of the armies under Sir Douglas's command.

The Commander in Chief is 55 and the army Commander 52. Officers of the same generation in the old British regular army, they have known each other for nearly thirty years. Both came to France at the outset of the great war, Rawlinson as commander of a division, Haig commander of a corps.

"It was last March," said General Rawlinson to The Associated Press correspondent, "that the present offensive was planned. Sir Douglas and myself looked over the ground and I received orders to prepare the men and material for my part of the enterprise."

Has Great Praise for French.

"Instead of undertaking a premature offensive with our unready army it was decided to take over more front from the French. The decision was most fortunate and a tribute to the judgment of the French that they could hold the Germans at Verdun. Not only could they hold the Germans, but they were able, after giving the enemy the severest handling he had had so far in this war, to join us in the Somme offensive, with results which we all know."

They say that the Germans hoped to force you to attack prematurely last February," the correspondent suggested.

"Nothing could better have suited their purpose," was the reply, "than to have induced us to attack before we were ready. They had thinned their lines in the east and massed their reserves in the west. Happily, owing to French tenacity and pluck, we were given time to wait for new guns which were beginning to arrive from England in gratifying numbers, and for munition factories to start the big flow of shells.

"Are you satisfied with the results?"

"Yes, we have taken position after position and 26,000 prisoners. For nearly four months this new army has kept on attacking; it has asserted its mastery over the enemy who had forty years' preparation. The dogged heroism, gallantry and tenacity of our infantry have been proved. Despite their desperate counterattacks how few prisoners the Germans have taken."

"You have been fighting the Germans for two years now, General; have they depreciated?" said the correspondent.

"Decidedly. They are still a brave and skilful army, but a tired army. For the first time they have known what it was to face superior artillery fire and armies which know their lessons as well as they do. The French and ourselves fight as one army. If either develops any improvement it is shared with the other. So similar have our systems become that I never consider whether I have an English or a French army alongside of me.

"After some of our attacks, confusion in the German lines and a breakdown of the German Staff organization were evident from the haste with which ill-assorted units were rushed haphazard into the front line. There was lack of cohesion on their part, and even of maps of the area to which they were sent, and this induced confusion, which sometimes cost them heavier casualties on the defense than were cost to ourselves on the offensive.

"A small proportion of the Germans have shown tenacious and defiant courage, particularly in their defense of machine-gun positions. The great majority have ceased to respond to leadership with their old ardor."

"Can the line be broken?"

"I undoubtedly it can, and it will be sooner or later. All that is necessary is to keep on hammering.

"In this war, as in every other war, victory must come as the result of moral and physical superiority continued for a sufficient time at a decisive point. The first step is to force the enemy to defense; then superior shellfire, superior man-power, and relentless pressure in attack must so depreciate his organization and morale that one day he will break.

"The Allies, in close sympathy and co-operation, will keep on pressing simultaneously on all fronts until at some point the enemy gives way. It is difficult to say what the result of a break in the line might be, but it will seriously weaken the whole system of defense.

"Our army has not yet reached the zenith of its power, nor will it have done so until next Spring, or possibly next Summer. I think we have reached the top of the hill, but before us undulating tableland to cross before we really get on to the down grade portion beyond. This may be steep, it may be quite a gentle slope. But it will be down-hill work, and comparatively easy."

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WAR IN RUMANIA A GRAY SYMPHONY

Continued from Page 1.

man telephone companies are stringing wires through the pass, columns of pack horses are being driven ahead, field hospitals are moving closer to the receding firing line. The division's staff is packing up and moving on to new quarters. Further ahead German officers are driving about the mountains in ancient hacks, some looking as if imported from the Russian provinces. A pack of German ambulance dogs is being led toward a mountain whence comes intermittent machine gun fire. The number of returning wounded is suggestively small. The strangest sight and sound of all behind the battle line, up by the reserves, is a regimental band playing throughout the fight to machine gun and cannon accompaniment.

It is a spirited, unforgettable picture, worth seeing because typical of the first stage of the invasion of Rumania. Under the circumstances there was a touch of irony about a favorite red paint inscription, scrawled in the first flush of victory by the Rumanians on many public buildings in Transylvanian towns and villages, which I saw: "Romania mare"—Greater Rumania.

Transylvania Cleared in a Month.

In four weeks Falkenhayn's swift smashing offensive has accomplished the immediate object of sweeping the invaders completely out of Transylvania and sent the battered remnants of the First and Second Rumanian armies that survived the battles of Hermannstadt and Kronstadt respectively reeling across the border at three points.

That the fighting has actually been carried well into Rumanian territory, and there is no evidence of a let up of the German offensive against Rumania; that, on the contrary, it is steadily gaining in momentum and crushing power, though this may not become immediately apparent to the uninitiated outside world, from the several most important facts I have observed during eight days with Falkenhayn's troops, covering his front from Rothenthurm Pass to Predeal Pass, including an evening spent with the Commander in Chief himself and his immediate staff, getting passed on the intricacies of this renaissance of splendid old-style motion warfare. It is the fastest campaign I have been in since Mackensen's drive through Serbia and a refreshing contract to the grueling deadlock and overcautious mass murder on the Somme, which I visited three weeks ago.

"Between Falkenhayn and Mackensen it looks as though Rumania were going to share the fate of Serbia," was my cumulative impression, based on much observation and information of a confidential character of closely guarded military secrets, such as Falkenhayn's staff operating maps, the strength, composition, and quality of his army, the personality of the German commanding under him, and the traffic mysteries of strategic railways at his back.

Falkenhayn, like Calkowitz on the Comme, and like Linsingen in Volhynia, is characterized by more conservative than an American correspondent, avoiding all propensity, and authorizing no one for publication as to his ultimate intentions and the interior goal of his offensive, preferring to dwell on successes already won and to pluck no advance laurels. I gathered from him that he was intensely pleased with the tangible results already achieved to date in the form of ground gained, of strategically vital points for the invasion of Rumania already seized and firmly gripped, as well as of his collection of Rumanian cannon, other great war booty, and prisoners, and that he was entirely pleased with the tempo of the continued progress, which he permitted me to witness ad libitum.

Throughout his long and unfortunately confidential talk he wore a cat-about-to-eat-the-canary smile that boded no good to Rumania, and seemed keenly to enjoy leading his own army at last and personally executing his own preconceived strategic plans, about which I am not permitted to hint anything further than that the game, for the present at least, is to keep ruthlessly blasting and storming at the Rumanians where they are making a desperate stand in their vulnerable centre, where the offensive as I saw it had all but reached the important railway terminal of Kimpolung and the equally important Predeal Pass outlet, on the main line to Bucharest.

An apparent standstill of operations here in the next week or so, however, I gathered, is not to be construed as failure and the end of the offensive. Rumania is being whipsawed between Falkenhayn and Mackensen, and the stake of the grand strategic game which Hindenburg and Ludendorff are playing against the Entente masters is greater than mere local successes and ground gained in the Rumanian theatre.

Close Range Sketch of Falkenhayn.

As the character of an offensive is largely determined by the character of the army leader charged with its execution, a personal close-range study of General von Falkenhayn seemed worth while as throwing a light on coming events in Rumania, which promises to be the most important theatre of the war, not excepting the Somme, of the immediate future.

The Kaiser is credited with a talent approximating genius for picking the right man in an emergency, and the Imperial appointment of Hindenburg as Chief of Staff and of Falkenhayn as Commander in Chief on the Rumanian front, was hailed with intense satisfaction here by the staff officers who have fought under and are equally loyal to Hindenburg and Falkenhayn. A high staff officer expressed the opinion that the change had meant no disparagement to Falkenhayn nor any reflection on his competence as a strategist. Among German military men Falkenhayn is still considered one of the war's few really great strategists, and his military reputation has rather been enhanced by the brilliant operations in Transylvania, with whose liberation, as with the conquest of Serbia, his brain-work is credited.

Psychologically fascinating was the study of how he had taken his deposition from the highest military pinnacle. Falkenhayn does not seem to be regarded by himself or his entourage, composed of staff officers from other German armies picked for conspicuously brilliant ability, including several former intimate aids of Hindenburg at Tannenberg and elsewhere, as one fallen from greatness into Imperial disfavor. True to the noblesse oblige of the German officers' corps, he has thrown himself heart and soul into his new job. The heavy responsibility and crushing weight of work of the last two years have greatly changed Falkenhayn outwardly.

Though only in the fifties, his close-cropped hair and mustache are almost white, and he looks in need of sleep, which he does not get, however, as the exigencies of the campaign against Rumania absorb him until far into the morning hours. Outwardly Falkenhayn is still the best-dressed and best-groomed German General I have met, almost meticulous about his person. Unchanged are the piercing keenness and quick flash of his eyes, a bird of prey's or a big game hunter's, very like Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria in this respect. Unchanged, too, is his dynamic personality, with his invaluable reservoir of potential physical and nervous energy, guaranteeing lightning quick decision and action—an ideal General to lead in the Transylvania Alpine armor of Rumania.

A Leader of Iron Will.

Concerning his show qualities as an army leader, his intimate staff officers praised the greatest emphasis on his ruthless, dare-devil will—an iron will that came to grief against the brilliantly heroic French defense at Verdun, but which they believe will prove irresistible against the lesser Rumanian forces, tempered neither with ordinancy nor French heroism.

I caught the flash of this Falkenhayn steel on the pressing surprise that his troops had made the "impossible Rothenthurm Pass so quickly." "We had to have it," he said simply, and this was his only explanation for Hermannstadt, Kronstadt, Kimpolung, and a dozen others. Speed and success at any cost I gathered to be his guiding principle. As an army commander, too, I gathered from his close entourage, he was a glowing part of Germany's less hard work for his staff, masters every smallest detail having a bearing on the success of the offensive, leaves nothing wholly to his subordinates, and personally signs every army order.

The widest freedom is given to him by the highest headquarters, and he enjoys practically an independent command. No request of his for troops, cannon, ammunition, and other war material has as yet been turned down or modified by Hindenburg, I learned. He devotes much time to personally inspecting positions and troops at the front, whom he has infected with his own confidence in victory, while the Rumanians are beginning to warm up to him as the savior of Transylvania. He is an impressive military figure, and to be reckoned with by the Entente Generals and by students of the world war.

At Falkenhayn's direction, his chief staff intelligence officer, who went over operating maps with me this morning, summarized the general situation as follows:

"As we appeared on the Transylvania scene we found the following situation: The Rumanians stood with one group at Orsova, one at Vulcan Pass, a third group at Rothenthurm Pass, while a fourth stood in a big arc far to the Hermannstadt and in the flattened Transylvania sack. In Fogaras we later found at the abandoned headquarters of the commander of the Second Rumanian Army, a map showing the operative goal of the Rumanians, clearly indicated by arrows, namely, the Maros River.

"Our first job was to clean out Transylvania. This had been accomplished [illegible] except for odds and ends [illegible] in sharp angles of the boundary I can assure you there is not a Rumanian soldier on Transylvanian soil unless as a prisoner.

How It Was Done.

"This is how it was done. Leaving aside Orsova, which is strategically and economically worthless, we had our eyes on Petroseny, which is a rich coal region and which the Rumanians had seized on the very first day over the border. The fighting at Petroseny from Sept. 19 to 22 wasn't world shaking, just back and forth fighting. Of real importance was the deed of our Alpine corps, which encountered through unguarded mountains and fell upon the rear of the First Rumanian Army, closing Rothenthurm Pass from behind, a feat which a German professor now on here has likened to Hannibal's crossing of the Alps.

"The result of the battle of Hermannstadt, during which troops of General von Ean and other formations attacked from the north while the Alpine corps stood in rear of the surrounded First Rumanian Army, was fundamental for the whole clearing of Transylvania. While our Alpine troops were still operating in rear of the Rumanians' positions, the Second Rumanian Army at Fogaras and Kronstadt thought they could join hands with the Fourth Army operating in the northern mountains, but when they learned that things were not going well at Hermannstadt parts of the Second Army from Kronstadt and Fogaras marched toward Hermannstadt to relieve the doomed First Army and struck into our left flank.

"This danger was immediately recognized, and by an almost unprecedented manoeuvre of our army, (Falkenhayn's instant decision making the greatest demands on both the leadership and troops,) the whole army swerved to the left and faced the relieving Second Rumanian Army. We consider the battle of Hermannstadt from Sept. 25 to 29 decisive because not only was our further advance against the Second Rumanian Army successful but far up north its effects were felt. The Second Rumanian Army, seduced into marching on Hermannstadt, risked too much and went too far with its left wing.

"The much abused cavalry here did splendidly valuable and efficient work. It can occupy quickly villages well ahead, and dismounting hold them and thus outflank the enemy in this rapid motion warfare. Thanks to our cavalry corps which we threw against the Rumanian right flank, forcing it to cross the river under heavy fire, the Rumanian Second Army was forced to retreat to Geisterwald, the enemy's violent resistance finally concentrating on the western exit of Geisterwald.

"Bear in mind that all the Rumanian armies are based on only two railways, the Second on the Kronstadt-Bucharest line and the Third on the line through Palanka to Bucharest. The Rumanians, with no practical war experience, had deceived themselves as to the capacity of their two strategic railways. They now tried to hold Geisterwald, Oct. 4 and 5, in order to hold Kronstadt, which along guarded the rear of their Second and Fourth armies, whose lines of communication had been endangered by the outcome of the battle of Hermannstadt. Successful attacks at Sarkany on Oct. 4 and Perseny on the 5th on the west slopes of Geisterwald broke the last resistance of the Rumanians before Kronstadt.

"On the afternon of the 6th began the wild flight of the Second Rumanian Army southward, and it lasted through the 7th. On the 8th Kronstadt was in our hands. A large portion of the Second Rumanian Army was unable to reach the railroad, so the army was broken up and many prisoners taken all over the Transylvania war theatre. As a result of the disintegration and retreat after the battle of Hermannstadt large portions of the Rumanian First Army have been put out of business for a long period of time. As a result of the battle of Kronstadt the Rumanian Second Army has been shattered, the considerable portions that escaped through the mountains being unfit for further fighting. The Rumanians have had to bring up new troops from the south, with which they are holding the border peaks.

"Operatively our success is decidedly serious for the Rumanians, because we have dynamited a hole into the solid Rumanian front—a hole very large for twentieth century warfare, extending from Kronstadt to the railroad line Cens—Palanka, 50-kilometer wide breach in an airline. The Rumanians have thrown a few fresh battalions into this hole, but not in the formation of an army. You can't call it filling in a hole if you put a sand heap in front of an avalanche. Our advance has also forced a portion of the Fourth Rumanian Army to retreat to the boundary, where they are holding the passes.

"Further, our success has served to weaken the Rumanian-Russian front in Dobrudja, and has probably killed off any possible great Russian offensive against Constantinople through Dobrudja."

KAISER URGED TROOPS ON SOMME TO HOLD

"The Lord of Hosts Is With You," Emperor Told Soldiers in the West.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (via London.)—Emperor William, on his recent visit to the troops on the Somme front in France, made the following speech, according to the correspondent of the Tageblatt:

"Comrades, following an impulse of the heart, I have hurried to you from the east front to bring you the greetings of your comrades there and the thanks of the Fatherland for the four months' hard struggles on the Somme and for the heroic manner in which you have fought. The world's history knows no parallel to the struggles in which you are participating and to the greatness of your deeds. For centuries these battles of the Somme will stand as a blazing model for the conquering will of a united people.

"In you that German will finds expression under whatever circumstances to prevent the enemy from prostrating us to the ground and to stand firm against French insolence and British stubbornness. From all German regions you stand like a metal wall of German sense of duty and self-devoted valor, fighting to the last breath.

"On all sides the German people stand in a tenacious struggle against half the world and against the manifold superiority of numbers. Even though it continues hard and endures long, yet the Lord of Hosts is with you. Those at home have besought Him and He has inspired you with strength and courage. Trust in God bravely, feeling that you are fighting in a just cause.

"Thus I greet you, comrades. Hold out, the Lord will give his blessing to the end."

HEAVY RAIN ON THE SOMME.

Infantry Forced to Remain Inactive, but Artillery Is Busy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Heavy rain fell again on the Somme front, preventing any infantry operations. The German artillery, however, continues to show considerable activity. The British night report says:

Rain fell again during the greater part of the day. South of the Ancre the enemy artillery was active, especially in the neighborhood of Le Sars and Eaucourt l'Abbaye.

Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent shelling on both sides.

The afternoon statement said:

Heavy rain fell during the whole of yesterday. During the night the enemy's artillery was active northeast of Courcelette and along the Pozières-Papaume road.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The War Office announced today that French assaults on the Somme front were without success. The text of the statement reads:

Army Group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Because of rainy weather yesterday fighting activity in the Somme sector diminished. There was a temporary increase, however, in the artillery fire. During the evening hours partial attacks by the French from the Les Boeufs-Rancourt line broke down with losses before our entanglements, ending without success.

NORWAY NEAR WAR WITH GERMANY

Continued from Page 1.

war on its own accord. Sweden, however, will under all circumstances maintain its independence. We hold ourselves, therefore, in readiness to oppose energetically any violations of our sovereignty, so should it become necessary, we will defend the inviolability of our State by force of arms. The guiding principles of Sweden's foreign policy and economic policy move, therefore, ever in the paths of strictest neutrality."

BERLIN FEELS WAR IS LOST.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The facts with regard to the official German attitude on the present position of the war, together with an outline of the course to be pursued, have been told to me by a distinguished neutral who is a resident in Berlin and who for a few days has been visiting Sweden. My informant speaks with the knowledge that he is not a casual foreigner in Berlin, but one whose business orings him in touch with public life and public men there and who has special facilities for knowing the minds of political leaders. I present his narative as nearly as I can in his own words:

"I left Berlin about a week ago. It may be taken as quite definite that the authorities realize the war is lost. Two facts stand out very clearly to Germans in power. The first is that while Germany still retains the power to manufacture munitions at a large and formidable rate the output of the Allies is now in advance of the German output and the significance of this is realized.

"The second point is even more important. It is recognized that the reserves of man power are not sufficient to allow Germany to conduct the war to a victorious issue. The offensive on the Somme is a crucial thing. They have no illusions about this. They believe they can impede the Allies, hold them back for a long time, but they realize they cannot do so indefinitely. It is privately acknowledged that sooner or later the Allies must break through. More than this, the Germans have calculated the limit of time they can effectively withstand attacks on the western front at twelve months. They know, however, the Allies may get through before.

"With these facts in mind they have framed their future course of action. They are seeking for a peace which shall not brand them as defeated and to get it they will make considerable sacrifices. The whole of their new plans will be co-ordinated toward that end. Whatever may be their fears of the future, they have still at their command vast fighting forces of various kinds. They are going to use them to bring about this peace which they want so badly.

First of all they have made up their minds to smash Rumania completely, not only for the sake of the material advantages, but also for the moral effect on them. Then, they are going to throw discretion to the winds with reference to submarines. They are going to use undersea vessels to annoy and hurt Great Britain as much as possible. They will be quite careless of the feelings of neutrals. The visit of Ambassador Gerard to America is undoubtedly connected with this coming submarine campaign.

"The general idea is not to conquer but by annoyances, losses and perils to increase the desire for peace which they are sure exists among some sections of the population already. The more hateful the war is made for Great Britain, the more easily will she come into line with regard to peace proposals and Germany must have peace by a year from now. The latter is not stated in so many words, but that is what the position comes to."

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CANADA A NEW GIANT AWAKENED BY WAR

Baron Shaughnessy Expects Dominion to be Made a Senior Partner in British Empire.

PREDICTS GREAT EXPANSION

Anticipates Unprecedented Immigration with Peace — Overdevelopment Only Danger.

Lord Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who sailed for Europe yesterday on the Krooniand, made the following statement before his departure:

"Though bleeding with sacrifices and bending with effort in behalf of the great empire of which she is an integral part, Canada's biggest rôle in the play of nations is not now but in the future. Bright though her record may be, it is only a glimpse of what is to come. Her greatest opportunities, although secured through a trying present, will be shown when, with the war settled, she undertakes to assume the place she has fought for. Success will come measured by forethought. By fulfilling duties as presented today Canada will be able to reap abundantly of the prosperity which the years, surely not far distant, will bring.

"Canadian history shows that what mistakes have had to be rectified have been those due to short vision, and that the deeds most criticised have been of over-anticipation. Between the two is the straight course of steady development. Blind faith in the country has been, to a large extent, the guiding star of the men who have built. Speculation has been a ready growth in a ground rich beyond the dreams of the most hopeful. Calm, conservative business sagacity bade the pioneers discard the thought of spanning the prairies with a transcontinental line, while bold daring built not one, but three. The success of the Canadian Pacific, the pioneer, urged others to be reckless, perhaps, but then there were those who said the construction of the Canadian Pacific was folly.

"Canada's course is the centre one, and to choose is no easy task. We do not wish to cramp our future by a narrow, limited imagination, neither do we wish to greatly overdevelop and thus render the load we are now carrying too great. It is sometimes hard to realize that on the shoulders of the present the material for the future must be carried.

"Canada is an empire in itself. Its population is not a fraction of what it should be, of what it is capable of becoming or of what it will be after the war. We are now taking steps to prepare for the future and are anticipating an immigration that should be unprecedented in Canadian history.

"When peace is declared Canada will naturally be looked upon as the promised land by many peoples of Europe. She will be in a position to chose carefully. She need take none but the best and only by so selecting her citizenship will she build up a nation capable of performing the tasks which undoubtedly will be allotted to her.

"The war has taught Canada self reliance as probably nothing else would have done. She has been forced to do rapidly and efficiently things which were impossible. She has expanded commercially and industrially faster than ever before and has confidence in herself to do the things which she formerly expected others to do for her.

"In the same manner that she unhesitatingly mobilized the largest army that ever crossed the Atlantic, she has developed a sea traffic on both the Atlantic and the Pacific that is tremendous. This will undoubtedly be further developed, proving to be a powerful aid in molding trade connections favorable to Canada after the war.

"Canada cannot go back. She is committed to expansion, but not to overexpansion. Keeping within limits justified by conditions has been hard. It is difficult in being optimistic, not to be too optimistic, and here perhaps is the greatest problem.

"In the past Canada has been too eager and is now faced with the problem of overdevelopment in certain lines.

"Politically Canada will undoubtedly take a more prominent part in the destinies of the British Empire than ever before. She will probably be asked to become one of the senior members of a firm in which, before the war, she was merely regarded as a junior, bright, full of promise to be sure, but one on whom a full share of the burden should not be placed. The future is undoubtedly bright, but the advancement is fraught with problems which will require good judgment and forethought rather than good judgment in afterthought."

$300,000,000 CREDIT FOR BRITAIN NOV. 1

Continued from Page 1.

$5,000,000 will be received in New York today.

The gold sent to San Francisco came from Australia. This is the first time since September, 1915, that the precious metal has been forwarded to this country from Australia, and bears out the statement, published yesterday that shipments of gold on behalf of the British Government would be made from various sources, including Ottawa, Halifax and Vancouver.

With the flotation of the new loan it is expected that there will be a temporary let-up in gold imports, but it is not believed that Great Britain will cease making shipments here.

The purchase of unusually large quantities of war supplies and general merchandise by the Allies has operated to make the United States a creditor nation, with an ever-increasing trade balance in its favor. This condition has necessitated remittances of magnitude. There are two ways of meeting the payments in this country, either by the shipment of gold or the creation of large credits, established by the negotiation of loans.

Great Britain and all the belligerent countries have been reluctant to part with their gold because the supply of the metal forms the basis for currency. Great Britain would not have sent any gold here if it could have been avoided, but the necessity for making shipments is apparent when it is realized that the unusually large stock of gold that has been accumulated in this country has had the effect of holding interest rates down. The gain in the gold holdings of this country in twenty-six months, (from Aug. 1, 1914, to Oct. 1, 1916,) has been approximately $750,000,000. The excess of imports of gold over exports for the period has amounted to $627,267,086.

By causing an enough money in the American money market through its shipments of gold, Great Britain has greatly benefited itself, for, in the absence of imports, the prevailing rates would be much higher and the British Government would be obliged to pay considerably higher rates on the loan accommodations obtained here. As it is, Great Britain is paying more today than it ever did before.

The enormous shipments of gold have caused concern to some bankers, who are apprehensive lest a continuation of imports in large volume will bring about inflation of credit in this country, and that a period of low interest rates will encourage dangerous speculation, which invariably accompanies the prevalence of "cheap money." It is for this reason that a number of bankers are urging the curtailment of gold imports, and the financing of our exports by the purchase of foreign Government obligations.

FRENCH AT VERDUN REPEL 5 ATTACKS

Continued from Page 1.

sizes the cost at which the recent German success in the Balkans has been purchased, for it is believed the collapse of the German lines at Verdun was due in great part to the constant drain necessitated to feed the Somme front and to constitute the Balkan armies. If, on the one hand, as pointed out, the German advance against the Russo-Rumanians is due to preponderance of heavy artillery, it is equally true that the Verdun victory was largely a victory of the heavy French guns, which battered the German lines to pieces in a remarkably short space.

It is a significant fact that for the first time the French official communiqué says that "along a seven-kilometer front the German lines were burst open." The French term used is "crevée."

Two Shuttle Divisions Fooled.

The attack came as a thorough surprise to the Germans, for the weather conditions seemed to preclude any activity that day. Fog and a continuous drizzle reduced the visibility to zero, making the aviation work difficult. The Germans had evidently settled down to a quiet day when they suddenly saw the French infantry swarming out of their trenches and surging forward through the mist, while a terrific bombardment started up, clearing the way for the advance.

It was then that the Germans must have regretted the two reserve divisions which for some time have been moving back and forth behind the German front, ready to join in wherever they were most needed. Being apprised of the French preparations at Verdun, these two divisions were recently kept in readiness in the rear of the German lines, but when after a slight beginning of activity the French attacks quieted down the German supreme commander, evidently under the impression that the Verdun attack had been indefinitely postponed, sent the reserve divisions toward Bapaume, which seemed the point most threatened. This fact emphasizes the growing importance of combined movements on the western front, and the dexterity of French feints which this time entirely deluded the Germans.

It is admitted that the attack was planned to take place earlier, but the aviators reported the German defensive was not sufficiently demolished, whereupon the order was given to resume the bombardment, with the result that the French attack was able to sweep further than originally planned. The advance on the left wing against Thiaumont and in the centre against Calliette wood was so rapid that General Magnin, commanding the troops in the centre, at once decided to push the attack further and gave orders to that effect.

Everywhere the Germans were overrun and fled or surrendered in masses. The only attempt at effective resistance was made in Douaumont fort, which stood a brief siege. For a while the decimated garrison held out and tried to organize a defense, but the victorious French swept on relentlessly, carrying Douaumont village on the left at one bound. At the same time the attack on the right wing had surged forward toward Vaux fort, which, already surrounded on three sides, is seriously menaced.

It is difficult to exaggerate the importance of this victory which in one afternoon regained what the Germans had conquered step by step during six months, entailing a sacrifice roughly estimated at half a million men. No one who knew the Verdun battlefield seemed to think a rapid advance possible, for after the first five days the German advance for months averaged three to five hundred meters at a time. Despite the astounding rapidity of the French advance all gains are being solidly held. German counterattacks last night and this morning falling completely.

It is interesting to note that these counterattacks were made at the extremities of the French wings, no attempt being made to regain Douaumont, as might have been expected. Last May, when the French retook the position for a brief period, the counterattacks on the fort were immediate, ending with its recapture. The commander of Douaumont Fort is among the prisoners.

DODGING SHELLS IN A DESTROYER

Continued from Page 1.

trable beastliness and in still weather hangs for hours; but it saved that boat.

It is curious to note the subdued tone of a boy's report when by some accident of slaughter he is raised to command. There are certain formalities which every ship must comply with on entering certain ports. No fully striped commander would trouble to detail them any more than he would the aspect of his club porter. The young 'un puts it all down, as who should say: "I rang the bell, wiped my feet on the mat and asked if they were at hhme." He is most careful of port proprieties and, since he will be "sub" again tomorrow, and all his equals will tell him exactly how he ought to have handled her, he almost apologizes for the steps he took, deeds which ashore might be called cool or daring. The Senior Service does not gush; there are certain formulae appropriate to every occasion.

Knocked Out, but Made Repairs.

One of our boats which was knocked out early in the day and lay helpless was sighted by several of her companions. One of them reported her to the authorities, but, being busy at the time said he did not think himself justified in hampering himself with a disabled ship in the middle of an action. It was not as if she was sinking, either; she was only holed fore and aft with a bad hit in the engineroom and her steering-rod knocked off. In this posture she was cheered by passing ships and set about repairing her hurts with a good heart and a smiling countenance. She managed to get under some sort of way at midnight, and next day was taken in tow by a friend. She says officially: "His assistance was invaluable, as I had no oil left and met heavy weather."

What actually nappened was much less formal. Fleet destroyers as a rule do not worry about navigation; they take their orders from the flagship and range out and return on signal, like sheepdogs whose piked point is their shepherd. Consequently, when they break loose on their own they fetch up rather doubtful of their whereabouts, as this injured one did. After she had been so kindly taken in tow she inquired of her friend (message Captain to Captain): "Have you any notion where we are?" The friend replied: "I have not, but I will find out." So the friend waited on the sun with the necessary implements, which luckily had not been smashed, and in due time made "our observed position at this hour is thus and thus."

The Tow (irreverently): "Is it? Didn't know you were a navigator."

The Friend (with hauteur): "Yes, it's rather a hobby of mine."

The Tow: "Had no idea it was as bad as all that; but I'm afraid I'll have to trust you this time. Go ahead and be quick about it."

They reached a port correctly enough, but to this hour the tow, having known the friend at Dartmouth, insists that it was pure koss and woss. Such is luck, fortune, destiny, the irony of fate—for Nemesis is the greatest of all the battle gods that move on the water, as I will show you later.

Knowledge of gunnery and a delicate instinct for what is in the enemy's mind may enable a destroyer to thread her way slowly, speeding and twisting between heavy salvos of opposing fleets. As the tall waterspouts rise and break with a chill smell of salt sea, she judges where the next grove of them will sprout. If her judgment is correct she may enter it in her report as a little feather in her cap; but it is Joss when a stray twelve-inch shell, hurled by a giant at some giant ten miles away, falls on her from heaven and wipes out her and her profound calculations.

This was seen to happen to a Hun destroyer in mid-attack. While she was being laboriously dealt with by a four-inch gun something immense took her, and—she was not.

Joss it is, too, when a cruiser's eight-inch shot that should have raked out your insides from forward boiler to wardroom stove deflects miraculously, like a twig dragged through deep water, and, almost returning on its track, goes out unbursted and leaves you reprieved by the breadth of a nail from three deaths in one.

Later one single splinter—no more—may cut your oil supply pipe as dreadfully and completely as a broken wind screen in a collision cuts a surprised motorist's throat. Then you must lie useless, fighting oil fires while the precious fuel gutters away till you have to ask leave to escape while there are yet a few tons left. One ship who was once bled white by such a piece of Joss suggested that it would be better that the oil pipes should be led along certain lines, which she sketched—as if that would make any difference to Joss when he wants to show what he can do.

Our sea people, who have worked with him for eight hundred years, have acquired something of Joss's large toleration and humor. He causes ships in thick weather or under a strain to mistake friends for enemies. At such a time, if your heart is full of highly organized hate, you strive frightfully and efficiently till one of you perishes, and the survivor reports wonders which are duly wirelessed all over the world. But if you worship Joss, you reflect, you put two and two together in a casual, insular way, and arrive—sometimes both parties arrive—at instinctive conclusions which avoid trouble. Witness this tale; it does not concern the Jutland fight, but another little affair which took place a while ago in the North Sea.

When It's Wise to Ignore Orders.

It was understood that a certain type of cruiser of ours would not be taking part in a certain show; therefore, if any one saw cruisers very like them he might blaze at them with a clear conscience, for they would be Hun boats. One of our destroyers, in thick weather, as usual, spied the silhouettes of cruisers exactly like our own stealing across the haze.

Said the commander to his "sub," with an inflection that neither period, exclamation, nor interrogation mark can render: "That is them!"

Said the "sub" in precisely the same tone: "That is them, Sir."

"As my 'sub,'" said the commander, "your observation is strictly in accord with the traditions of the service. Now, as man to man, what are they?"

"Well," said the "sub," "since you put it that way, I'm d—d if I'd fire," and they didn't, and they were quite right. The destroyer had been off on another job, and Joss had jammed the latest wireless orders to her at the last moment; but Joss had also put it into the hearts of the boys to save themselves and others.

German Ships Sunk by Germans?

I hold no brief for the Hun: but, honestly, I think he has not lied as much about the Jutland fight as people believe, and that when he protests he sank a ship he did very completely sink a ship. I am the more confirmed in this belief by a still, small voice among the reports, musing aloud over an account of an unaccountable outlying brawl witnessed by one of our destroyers. The voice suggests that what the destroyer saw was one German ship being sunk by another. Amen!

Our destroyers saw a good deal that night on the face of the waters. Some of them who were working in "areas of comparative calm" submit charts of their tangled courses, all studded with notes along the zigzag, something like this: "8 P. M.—Heard explosion to the N. W." A neat arrow-head points that way. Half an inch further along, a short change of course, and the word, "hit" explains the meaning of "sighted enemy cruiser engaged with destroyers." Another twist follows: "9:30 P. M.—Passed wreckage, engaged enemy destroyers port beam opposite courses." A long, straight stretch without incident, then a tangle and "picked up survivors of so and so." A stretch over to some ship that they were transferred to, a fresh departure and another "hit" "single destroyer on parallel course hit. 0.7 A. M.—Passed bows of enemy cruiser sticking up. 0.18—Joined flotilla for attack on battleship squadron."

So it runs on, one little ship in a few short hours passing through more wonders of peril and accident than all the old fleets ever dreamed. In years to come naval experts will collate all those diagrams and argue over them. A lot of destroyer work was inevitably mixed as bombing down a trench, as the scuffle of a polo match, or as the hot, heaving heart of a football scrum. It is difficult to realize, when one considers the size of the sea, that it is that very size and absence of boundary which helps contusion. To give an idea, here is a letter—it has been quoted before, I believe, but it is good enough to repeat many times—from a 19-year-old child in a destroyer to his friend, aged 17, and minus one leg in hospital:

"I'm so awfully sorry you weren't in it. It was a rather terrible, but wonderful experience, and I wouldn't have missed it for anything. But, by Jove, it isn't the thing one wants to make a habit of, I must say. It is very different from what I expected. I expected to be excited, but was not a bit. It's hard to express what we did feel like, but you know the sort of feeling one has when one goes in to bat at cricket and rather a lot depends upon your doing well, and you are waiting for the first ball. Well, it's very much the same as that—do you know what I mean?—a sort of tense feeling; not quite knowing what to expect. One does not feel the slightest bit frightened, and the idea that there's a chance of you and your ship being scuppered does not enter one's head. There are too many other things to think about."

Follows the usual no-ship-like-our-ship talkee and a note of where she was at the time.

"Then they ordered us to attack; so we bustled on full bore. Being navigator, and also having control of all the guns, I was on the bridge all the time and remained for twelve hours without leaving it at all.

"When we got fairly close I sighted a good-looking Hun destroyer, which I thought I'd like to 'strafe.' You know, it's awful fun to know that you can blaze off at a real ship and do as much damage as you like. Well, I'd just got their range on the guns, and we'd fired one round, when some of our destroyers, coming from the opposite direction, got between us and the enemy and completely blanketed us, so we had to stop, which was rather rot. Shortly afterward they recalled us, so we bustled back again.

Hundreds of Shells Fell Near Him.

"How any destroyer got out of it is perfectly wonderful. Literally, there were hundreds of shells in the water all around us, from a fifteen-inch to a four-inch—and you know what a big splash a fifteen-inch bursting in water does make. We got washed through by spray. Just as we were getting back a whole salvo of big shells fell just in front of us and short of our big ships. The skipper and I did a rapid calculation as to how long it would take them to reload and fire again, the time of flight, &c., as we had to go right through the spot. We came to the conclusion that, as they were short a bit, they would probably go up a bit, and they didn't; but luckily they altered the deflection, and the next fell right astern of us. Anyhow, we managed to come out of that row without the ship or a man on board being touched.

"It's extraordinary the amount of knocking about big ships can stand. One saw them hit, and they seemed to be one mass of flame and smoke, and you think they're gone; but when the smoke clears away they are apparently none the worse and still firing away. But to see a ship blow up is a terrible and wonderful sight—an enormous volume of flame and smoke almost 200 feet nigh, and great pieces of metal, &c., blown sky-high; and then, when the smoke clears, not a sign of the ship.

Saw a German Cruiser on End.

"We saw one other extraordinary sight. Of course, you know the North Sea is very shallow. We came across a Hun cruiser absolutely on end, his stern on the bottom and his bow sticking up about thirty feet in the water, and a little further on a destroyer in precisely the same position. I couldn't be certain, but I rather think I saw your old ship crashing along and blazing away; but I expect you have heard from some of your pals.

"But the night was far and away the worst time of all. It was pitch dark, and, of course, absolutely no lights, and the firing seems so much more at night, as you could see flashes lighting up the sky, and it seemed to make much more noise, and you could see ships on fire and blowing up. Of course, we showed absolutely no lights. One expected to be surprised any moment, and eventually we were.

"We suddenly found ourselves within 1,000 yards of two or three big Hun cruisers. They switched on their searchlights and started firing like nothing on earth. Then they put their searchlights on us, but for some extraordinary reason did not fire on us. As, of course, we were going full speed, we lost them in a moment; but I must say that I—and I think everybody else—thought that that was the end. But one does not feel afraid or panicky. I think I felt rather cooler than at any other time. I asked lots of people afterward what they felt like, and they all said the same thing. It all happens in a few seconds; one hasn't time to think.

"Never in all my life have I been so thankful to see the daylight again, and I don't think I ever want to see another night like that. It is such an awful strain. One does not notice it at the time, but it's the reaction afterward. I never noticed I was tired till I got back to harbor, and then we all turned in and absolutely slept like dogs. We were seventy-two hours with little or no sleep.

Smoked as He Fought His Ship.

"The skipper was perfectly wonderful. He never left the bridge for a minute for twenty-four hours and was on the bridge or in the charthouse the whole time we were out (the charthouse is an airy dog kennel that opens off the bridge,) and I've never seen anybody so cool and unruffled. He stood there smoking his pipe as if nothing out of the ordinary were happening. One quite forgot all about time. I was relieved at 4 A. M., and on looking at my watch found I had been up there nearly twelve hours, and then discovered I was rather hungry. The skipper and I had some cheese and biscuits, ham sandwiches, and water on the bridge, and then I went down and brewed some cocoa and ships' biscuits."

Two Plums From My Overcoat Pudding

IN Suburbia, the trees have put on their reds-and-russets, so it's high time to put on Overcoats in town. From my Overcoat Pudding, bulging with plums, I've only room to pick out two.

"Dunstan" is a close-fitting, belted-back Overcoat that gives you the slashingly dashing, compact-and-erect figure of the soldier—**$25 to $45.** Great!

"Balmore" is a loose-swinging, plain-back Overcoat with a straight, clean shoulder-drop and skirts that ripple smartly—**$25 to $45.** Great!

No matter how pernickety you may be about *Style* and *Fit*, there's one more pernickety—I.

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STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
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F. R. TRIPLER & Co.
"DUOFOLD UNDERWEAR" FOR FALL
Wool Outside—Cotton Inside
Provides the Comfort of Cotton and the Warmth of Wool.
$1.75 and $2.00 A Garment
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Franklin Simon & Co.
Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Streets

Women's and Misses'
Correct Mourning Apparel

Our specialized mourning shop, on the third floor, is quiet and restful where the latest approved mourning apparel and accessories may be selected in privacy.

Every new style feature and every fashionable fabric, consistent with correct mourning, is represented, and in accord with the subdued note of mourning refinement.

Mourning Dresses
For walking, afternoon or evening wear, of lustreless Georgette, crepe meteor crepe de chine, silk net, serge or wool Jersey.
18.50 to 98.50

Mourning Suits
Strictly tailored or fur trimmed, of broadcloth, Boliv a cloth, wool velour, gabardine, whipcord, wool Jersey, Kitten's ear or wool poplin.
29.50 to 98.50

Mourning Waists
Plain tailored, beaded or hand-embroidered models, of Georgette, crepe de chine or radium silk.
5.75 to 18.50

Mourning Millinery
Including original Paris models, also copies and adaptations in mourning crepe, uncut velvet or lustreless silks.
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A PIPE BLEND

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A PIPE BLEND of five distinct kinds of Imported and Domestic tobacco—each kind alone having a delightful aroma and natural flavor without the slightest harshness.
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The tobacco with a flavor so delicate—yet "full"—that it might be called "rich-mildness"

Fifteen cents in the cream-colored nut brown tin

Smith's Island OYSTERS are now on sale

You'll know them by the *Triangular* Metal Tag

A TACK has a head, but no brains. Lots of Suits have passable workmanship, but no style. My "Mono-Button" Sack Suit, with its single front button and rippling roll, melts into a cascade of curves and has a thoroughbred style that, to be seen once, makes folks look twice—**$25.**

My Ready-to-Wear-Away Overcoats are Clemons-designed, Clemons-cut, Clemons-tailored, Clemons-fitted—**$20** and upward. My belted "Clempleat" has the fashionable hour-glass waist and full-fold drapery—**$25.**

$20 to $45 *Suits and Overcoats to individual measure*

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Custom Tailor
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18 Years On This Corner

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thoroughly conversant with modern methods of finance, accounting, etc., and who has handled successfully many large and complicated propositions, is open for engagement. Exceptional record as a practical and economical business organizer and systematizer. Experience has been broad and extensively varied, both in the public accounting profession and with private concerns. At present general auditor of a very large organization, with numerous plants, offices and subsidiaries. Location immaterial. Interview (incurring no obligations) at convenience of principal. E 2 Times.

Aside from our liberal stocks of Staples such as Blacks and Blues

There Are 5000 Saks Suits
In New Soft Mixture Fabrics and Colorful Novelty Weaves Now Awaiting Your Selection
Ranging in price from
$17.50 to $50

5,000 mixture and novelty suits alone, to say nothing of staples, is some clothing stock, particularly in a season when it is difficult to buy fabrics and harder still to get deliveries. But the most significant part of it is that these great collections of suits are rich in those colors and weaves which are now scarcest in woolens. This is because we made our commitments for fabrics almost a year ago before the big shortage of woolens set in. That accounts for the variety. But variety is only half the story. Value is the other half—not the value which argues from Price alone, but the value which results from quality in the materials, skill in manipulating them, and style in what the French call the "Altogether." They are more than merchandise—they are individual creations in clothes, replete with the novelties and niceties of custom tailoring, and reflecting the trend of Fifth Avenue Styles with the fidelity of Shadow to Form!

Just for your guidance, here is one single suit picked from the numerous available at every price

$17.50—A Blue Flannel Suit, in a conservative but clever model, suitable for men of all ages from 20 to 40.

$20.00—A Fancy Mixed Cheviot Effect, blue stripe on dark gray, with slanting pockets, for young men.

$23.00—A Brown Mixed Cheviot, with blue and red stripes, cut in a happy medium between the quiet and the extreme.

$25.00—A Silk Mixed Suit, with a dotted stripe, conservative as to cuffs, pockets and lapels, but the style is There.

$28.00—A Double Breaster of Blue Flannel, cut on narrow, shapely lines, with patch pockets. No other double breaster quite like it.

$30.00—A double Blue Stripe on Blue, in a radical, close-cut model, with small step lapels, and piped half-moon pockets.

$33.00—A Dark Check Worsted Effect, with turn-over cuffs, conventional but effective in cut.

$35.00—A Striped Greenish Cheviot, with regulation pockets, turned cuffs, small peak lapels and a mint of style.

$38.00—A Red and Gold Striped Cloth, cut on a radical pattern, with small lapels, plain cuffs and slanting pockets.

$40.00—A Fine Close Triple Stripe on a Dark Blue Ground, cut on semi-conservative lines, but individual in spite of it.

$45.00—A Rich Brown Worsted, with gold and purple stripes, designed especially for men who want a suit of character and tone.

$48 & $50—Silk Mixed Worsted Suits, staple as Time, and combining conservatism in the cut with unusual serviceability in the cloth.

And those are only a handful out of 5,000!

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The
Degnon Companies
will remove their offices on Jan. 1st, 1917, to the new Queens Subway Building at Hunterspoint Ave. Station, Queensboro Subway, 4 minutes from Grand Central Station, and now

Offer to Sublet
Until May 1st, 1918, their present offices on the 21st floor

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In the past twenty years Resinol Ointment has made thousands of sick skins well. In the great majority of the cases, it checked the irritation, burning and smarting at once, and quickly drove the unsightly trouble away.

To appreciate how much good Resinol Ointment really does, you should try it on your own skin trouble—at our expense, if you wish! Although all druggists sell Resinol Ointment, we will gladly send a free sample. Write to Dept. 44-R, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

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of The New York Times.

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Two extraordinary photographs depicting the Soul of France shown in the spirit of her soldiers. Historic, Beautiful, Thrilling.

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Remarkable photograph taken above the German trenches in France, showing the labyrinth and storm of bursting shells.

TENDING WOUNDED UNDER FIRE
Picturing the work of an Ambulance Corps under fire on a battlefield.

TRANSYLVANIA TYPES
A group of photographs showing the picturesque types in national garb of the polyglot peoples in Transylvania, with sketch.

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Series of interesting pictures following the various stages in caring for the wounded from battlefield to hospitals at home.

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SEABURY INCREASES WHITMAN CHARGES

Says Governor Neglected Civil Service Reform and Did Not Enforce Discipline.

ENDS DAY AT ROCHESTER

Addresses Crowd of 3,000 There—McCombs Criticises Calder's Congress Record and Eulogizes Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Two new specific charges against the Whitman administration were made tonight by Samuel Seabury, Democratic candidate for Governor, in further reply to Governor Whitman's challenge for particulars as to the "incompetence, wastefulness, and extravagance" of which Mr. Seabury has accused him. Failure to bring about civil service reform and lack of discipline in the State departments were the charges which Mr. Seabury added to the nineteen he made yesterday in an open letter to the Governor.

Asserting that the Governor had shown "neither the inclination nor the courage to undertake the great work of reorganizing the civil service," ex-Judge Seabury pledged himself to insist upon "a fundamental reorganization" of the civil service so as to put an end to "the present waste."

As to his other charge, Mr. Seabury declared that he would remove any of his appointees who defied his warnings to stop piling up deficiencies in their departments. Governor Whitman's appointees, he charged, had refused to "take him seriously" in this respect.

More than 3,000 people heard Mr. Seabury talk on State issues and William F. McCombs, Democratic candidate for United States Senator; Collector Dudley Field Malone, and Secretary of Agriculture David H. Houston on national issues in Convention Hall tonight. Mr. McCombs attacked William M. Calder, his opponent for the Senatorship, as a "non-voting member" of past Congresses, and declared that he himself in "the great constructive organization at Washington wanted to play a part in which he would not be "a non-voting member."

Mr. Seabury, in taking up the matter of his charges against the Whitman administration, asked his hearers to familiarize themselves with those already made, "so that you may be able to judge of their seriousness and the sufficiency of his explanation, should he offer one."

Quotes Horton Committee.

"As Charge No. 20," he continued, "I assert that the present employment conditions prevailing in the civil service exhibit wholesale waste and extravagance. This charge is borne out by the report of the Horton Civil Service Committee, controlled by the Governor's political friends, from which I quote: 'Investigations and findings of the Senate Committee on Civil Service furnish convincing evidence that the business of the State is transacted with a considerable amount of waste. The committee estimates in its preliminary report of April 9, 1915, that the payroll cost should be reduced by at least $2,000,000 through proper reorganization methods and the simplification of work, of which $500,000 could be immediately effected. The committee, after exhaustive investigation, finds that this estimate was conservative.'

"The fact that $2,000,000 of public money was being wasted was brought to the Governor's attention on April 9, 1915. Although another Legislature has since been held, he did nothing to remedy this situation. On the contrary, he increased the personnel service cost of government. The committee from whose report I have quoted says: 'The State of New York needs a constructive employment program for its governmental agencies which looks toward the establishment of a permanent expert personnel. This means a fundamental reorganization of the present practice.'

"As Charge 21, I assert that Governor Whitman has proved himself incapable of maintaining discipline in the State departments. On Feb. 3, 1916, he complained in a special message to the Legislature, in which he tried to exonerate the facts, that he had warned his appointees that they must keep within their appropriations. 'In spite of this warning,' he added, 'I found at the opening of the session that several had already exceeded their appropriations and were applying for deficiency items.'

Tells What He Would Do.

"Did Governor Whitman remove any of these disobedient officials? He did not. He says that his appointees must not incur deficiencies and then he lets them incur deficiencies. He says the deficiency appropriation bills are 'vicious in principle,' and then he approves deficiency bills amounting to nearly $2,000,000. Can Governor Whitman complain if the people of New York refuse to take him seriously when his own appointees do not? Is it too much to say of Governor Whitman's Administration what Addison said of a public man of his time: 'He passed his life in sinning and repenting, in inculcating what was right and in doing what was wrong.'

"Governor Whitman asks, What would I do that he has not done? What would I do if I warned my appointees to stop piling up deficiencies and debts against the State? What would I do if my appointees defied me? I would do what any intelligent business men would do. I would not content myself with a complaint to the Legislature. I would cause the removal of the recalcitrant officials forthwith."

Mr. McCombs complained that the Republican candidates were not telling what they proposed to do, and said he would "like information" as to what my opponent, Mr. Calder, is going to do.

"During the last two years," he went on, "this country has been carried through the most serious crisis it has ever experienced. We have had a patient patriot at Washington, who has piloted us safely through—Woodrow Wilson. There are many men in this audience who are employers. Let me make a suggestion: 'If you serve your employer faithfully, loyally, if you go out of your way to serve him in years of sorrow, of stress, of danger, do you expect him to discharge you? And particularly would he discharge you and take an employe who comes without recommendation and who will not tell you what he is going to do after he is employed? That is what the Republican Party is asking you to do now."

Mr. Seabury addressed big crowds today at Newark, Lyons, Geneva, Waterloo, Seneca Falls, Clifton Springs and Canandaigua. He is still suffering from a throat affection, which made it necessary for him to speak indoors at all of the meetings. Tomorrow his tour will take him through Niagara, Ontario and Erie Counties, with a night speech at Batavia.

DR. MELISH IS FOR WILSON.

Brooklyn Clergyman Says the President Deserves Re-election.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—The Rev. Dr. John Howard Melish of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., issued a signed statement tonight saying that he is for President Wilson's re-election. It follows:

"I am for the re-election of President Wilson. He has kept us out of a second Boer war in Mexico. He has maintained our neutrality in the world conflict and at the same time has upheld international law. The sober second thought of Europe, both sides of the conflict, indorses Wilson and recognizes him as a great leader and friend to whom they can turn when the hour strikes. Also President Wilson has given us a financial system which for the first time in our history makes us a stronghold of consolidated money.

"A man of moral character, trained intelligence, and democratic sympathy, he has met successfully the trying issues at home and abroad, and deserves at our hands the return to honor and service."

CROWDS CHEER WILSON ON HIS TRIP TO OHIO

Philadelphia and Baltimore Wish Him Good Luck—Delivers Four Speeches in Cincinnati Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ON BOARD THE PRESIDENT'S SPECIAL TRAIN, MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 25.—President Wilson left Shadow Lawn at noon today on his final pre-election excursion into the Middle West. He will make four speeches tomorrow during a visit to Cincinnati, which the Democratic leaders confidently hope will serve to put Ohio's electoral vote definitely in the Wilson column.

The President's special train made brief stops today at Philadelphia and Baltimore. At both places the President was greeted by several hundred people, who cheered him loudly and wished him good luck on his journey and success on Nov. 7.

At Philadelphia a man who said he was an officer in the city government cried: "They've assessed us $36.40 for the Hughes campaign, but we're going to vote for you. They can take our money, but they can't take our vote."

The crowd cheered, and another man shouted: "We'll lose more than that before we will give up our vote for you."

At the Mount Royal Station in Baltimore the gates were so narrow that it took several minutes for the people to jam through in their eagerness to reach the President's car. There was a cheer for "the man who has kept us out of war." Then a voice from the crowd shouted: "You are already elected." Another one said: "Sure, it's a landslide."

There were many railroad men among those who came up to shake hands with the President. He is still using his left hand, as the right, injured at Albany last week, is not healed.

The Presidential party, which includes Mrs. Wilson, Secretary Tumulty and Dr. Grayson, the President's physician, will arrive in Cincinnati at 11:30 o'clock tomorrow morning. The train will make four stops in Ohio earlier in the morning, when the President will as usual, greet the people at the stations, but will make no speeches. The President will return to Shadow Lawn late on Friday night prepared to speak on Saturday, which is to be celebrated as Woodrow Wilson day.

Democrats closely associated with the President's campaign were inclined to be amused this morning at Mr. Hughes's remarks on the hyphen question. They felt that the Republican candidate had been smoked out by Democratic attacks, and at last, they said, deemed it necessary to say something about hyphenate disloyalty. His remarks, they said, had been so obviously forced by his opponents and had come so late that they would have little or no effect on the campaign.

NAMES PROSECUTOR OF ELECTION FRAUDS

Dailey Designated by Attorney General to Watch for Middle West Offenses.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—So many reports of election frauds in the Middle West have reached the Department of Justice that Attorney General Gregory today appointed Frank C. Dailey of Indianapolis, United States District Attorney, special assistant to the Attorney General in charge of investigations and prosecutions of election law violations in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois.

Mr. Dailey's designation followed conferences which Attorney General Gregory had with him and with Senator Taggart of Indiana, who made a flying visit to the city. It also follows a mysterious trip of Assistant Attorney General Graham last week, about which information was refused at the Department of Justice at the time. Mr. Graham will have charge of the Washington end of the investigation.

Neither Senator Taggart nor Mr. Dailey was willing to discuss the situation or their conferences at the department. Reports have been reaching the department from time to time about the possibility of election frauds, and special agents have been looking into these, not only in the Middle West, but in some places in the East. It was stated at the department that there would be no politics in the investigation, and that any Democratic offenders would be dealt with as rigidly as any member of any other party.

CHICAGO NEWS FOR HUGHES

Railroad Strike Settlement Its Chief Reason for Deserting Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO Oct. 25.—The Chicago Daily News, which four years ago supported Wilson for President and has stood by many acts of his Administration, today, in a long editorial, declares itself against him, saying it believes the interests of the Republic require his retirement. The Daily News denies that President Wilson has kept us out of war, saying that for more than two years there has been nobody who could go to war with the United States, nearly all the world's fighting men being in the European trenches.

The President's method of dealing with the threatened railway strike is the chief reason for The Daily News's change, the paper styling it a shameless, destructive surrender, establishing a precedent both dangerous and humiliating and a pitiful display of timidity and craft. The Daily News closes its editorial by saying: "In the opinion of The Daily News, the safety of the nation and the integrity of its institutions cannot wisely be intrusted to President Wilson for another term."

WISCONSIN PRIESTS SHUN PROPAGANDA

Heckle Jacobson, Conference Representative, Who Sought to Enlist Them for Hughes.

ADJOURN WITHOUT ACTION

Jacobson Asserts O'Leary Committee Had No Pledge from Republican Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—G. H. Jacobson of Chicago, one of the officers of the American Independent Conference, got into difficulty at the meeting today of German Catholic priests and Presidents of German Catholic societies of Wisconsin, which he had called with a view of organizing them in support of the Republican national ticket, and the gathering adjourned after passing a resolution declaring the sense of those present that "we cannot and will not take any stand in party politics."

Only about fifty individuals accepted the American Independence Conference's invitation to come here at its expense to get information regarding Mr. Hughes's alleged friendly attitude toward Germany. The attendance was adversely affected by the publicity attending the utterances in the German Protestant meeting yesterday.

Moreover, Jacobson, instead of finding his hearers docile, was questioned by several men who argued and asked embarrassing questions.

E. P. Nemmers made inquiry as to Jacobson's claims in behalf of Mr. Hughes, finally bringing out the admission that it was a matter of opinion as to what Mr. Hughes indicated to the O'Leary committee regarding his course toward the belligerents, or any other question discussed between Mr. Hughes and the committee. Mr. Jacobson said Mr. Hughes had made no promises.

"The O'Leary committees' judgment is that Hughes would be neither pro-British nor pro-German," Mr. Jacobson said, speaking of this conference.

"And he make any promises?" Mr. Nemmers asked.

"He made no promises," Mr. Jacobson replied, "and I defy any one to prove that we demanded that he make any promises. We think he will be a pro-American President."

"You had no statement from Mr. Hughes at all?" Mr. Nemmers asked.

"None at all," Mr. Jacobson replied.

The Rev. James J. Oberle, who sent to Mr. Hughes yesterday a telegram asking for his views on the organization of a religious campaign in his behalf, demanded that Jacobson supply information as to why the pastors should support Mr. Hughes.

"I deny say Mr. Wilson slandered hundreds of thousands of German-Americans by saying that they are disloyal," he said, and then challenged Jacobson to produce a single speech by the President in which he had mentioned the German-Americans.

Jacobson said that the newspapers had published Wilson's speeches, and that had been the interpretation placed upon them.

The Rev. C. B. Weikmann, Alma Centre, said: "I came here to gain further information on the point why I should vote for Hughes, or why I, who have voted the Democratic ticket for twenty-eight years, should vote the Republican ticket this year, as I intend to do. The general situation is probably not so favorable to the election of Mr. Hughes as it would appear to be."

"We came here to learn why we should vote for Hughes, and we have not heard yet," Father Oberle said. "It seems that we were brought here to be missionaries for a political party. I want this meeting put on record on that proposal."

Adoption of the declaration against political action followed and served to take the life out of the meeting. The closing hour of the conference was devoted to a general discussion of the two candidates.

Wilcox Denies Hughes Sanctioned Call

The "American Independence Conference" had no authority from Charles E. Hughes to invite clergymen to the meetings in Milwaukee, according to William R. Wilcox, Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Wilcox sent a reply yesterday to the Rev. James J. Oberle, of St. Stephen's Catholic Church of New Coeln, Wis., who received an invitation to the meeting and wired Mr. Hughes about it.

"You say that you have been invited by Mr. MacDonald of the American Independence Conference to attend a meeting in Milwaukee, and you ask whether this invitation is sent with the authority of Mr. Hughes or any one associated with him," Mr. Wilcox replied, and added: "It was not."

In talking with reporters yesterday afternoon Chairman Wilcox said he had no further reply to make at the present time to recent Democratic statements about an agreement between Mr. Hughes and the hyphenates. He said that the charges had "fallen too flat for further notice."

McCORMICK'S CASE "PROVED."

No More Anti-Hughes Hyphen Charges for the Present from Democratic Headquarters.

The Democratic National Committee decided yesterday to give out no more statements at present concerning the political activities of the American Independence Conference, of which Jeremiah A. O'Leary is a member. Chairman Vance McCormick said he considered he had proved that the members of the organization had been dealing secretly with the Republicans. Commenting on the meeting in Milwaukee on Tuesday, he said:

"I believe the story from Milwaukee absolutely proves what the Republicans have been doing. To my mind it proves every contention we have been making. Mr. Hughes in his speech Tuesday night came in on a freight train as usual. The facts, and not words, speak for themselves."

The Chairman said he thought that ex-Governor Glynn's telegram from Chicago Tuesday night had effectually disposed of the Republican charge that the Democrats were trying to "dicker" with O'Leary.

AMERICANS ABROAD ASSAIL THE PRESIDENT

Forty-three Sign a Call for a Government That Will Not Be "Neutral in Thought."

President Wilson's counsel to the people of the United States to remain "neutral in thought" and his verdict on the war that the European powers had "gone mad," is assailed in "A Message from Americans Abroad to Americans at Home," made public yesterday by the American Rights League. A group of Americans abroad signed the message. It says in part:

"In the first place, we consider moral neutrality impossible, for it is the attitude of one who either refuses to obtain knowledge or fails to act on his knowledge. In either case certain disastrous effects follow. This attitude results in placing all the parties to the controversy, whether innocent or guilty, on the same footing. There is no discrimination between the bad and the good; as, for example, between the Germans' and the Allies' treatment of the neutrality of Belgium. To say that all the powers have gone mad is to do infinite injustice to devastated Belgium and invaded France.

"Another result is that the moral sympathies are dried up and the conscience blunted. We feel that the official counsel of neutrality made by the Administration at the outset of the war has had this effect. The public heart has been seared by a weak and ineffective diplomacy, and the public conscience dulled to the charge of commercialism. The statement that the United States stands for the 'rights of humanity' excites everywhere, in Germany no less than England and France, a melancholy or ironical smile. No satisfaction has yet been secured for the murder of Americans on the Lusitania."

After sketching the origin of the war, with a view to proving that those who remain neutral in thought must make their consciences indifferent to the most frightful wrongs, the message continues:

"Let us tell our Government that it must, if it would live, revive the high traditions of honor and action which have made our nation great. We must have a Government which will take the lead among neutral nations, standing for the inflexible enforcement of international agreements and for the vindication at any cost—not merely by verbal threats—of the elementary principles of humanity.

"Let us choose such a Government; let us tolerate no other. Let us tell our fellow-citizens everywhere that the war does concern us; that it affects our deepest interests and involves the vital principles of our political life."

Forty-three Americans, most of whom are in England and France, signed the message. Among them were Edith Wharton, H. W. Thornton, the Rev. Samuel N. Watson, Dr. Charles Riggs Parke, Dr. E. H. Lines, Whitney Warren, A. Piatt Andrew, James Mark Baldwin, Sidney Veit, George R. Oethelmer, Herbert Adams Gibbons, Walter Gay and Robert Grant, Jr.

WILSON THANKS JUDGE FORD

Sees in Such Support a Public Man's Best Reward.

Supreme Court Justice John Ford received the following answer yesterday to the letter he sent to President Wilson several days ago announcing that he would vote for the President this year:

"Shadow Lawn, Oct. 23, 1916.

"My Dear Justice Ford:

"Nothing could give me deeper gratification or reassurance than such action as you have recently and generously taken in declaring yourself for my re-election.

"It is the support of such men that constitutes a public man's best reward.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Wadsworth Talks to Fifty-five.

Columbia's much-heralded Hughes mass meeting yesterday afternoon was a surprise for the Republican student leaders on the campus. With the idea that the auditorium in Earl Hall could not hold all the students who would turn out to hear Senator James W. Wadsworth and Congressman Walter N. Chandler of the Nineteenth District, the meeting was switched to the Horace Mann auditorium, which can accommodate about 1,200. The mass meeting was attended by fifty-five students.

HUGHES ODDS 10 TO 9 THEN TO EVEN AGAIN

Largest Wager of the Day Was $9,500 on Wilson Against $10,000.

The appearance of many thousands of dollars from uptown hotel guests to be wagered on Hughes on even terms yesterday broke the market to a 10 to 9 basis, with Hughes on the long end. There was plenty of Wilson money at this level, according to the commissioners, who estimated that about $75,000 was put up at 10 to 9 before noon, and this exhausted the Hughes money offered at odds. Even money was again quoted in the afternoon, with estimated wagers of $25,000. Western offerings of Wilson funds at the even figure increased late in the day.

A Stock Exchange house was reported to have bet $9,500 for a customer on Wilson against $10,000 for Hughes. This was the largest single wager recorded. Another Stock Exchange house, also for a customer, offered $5,000 to $7,500 that Hughes carries New York State by 100,000 plurality. In general the odds on the State result remained at 10 to 7, with Hughes the favorite. A representative of a brokerage frim offered $10,000, to be put up in $1,000 lots, even, that Wilson wins in Ohio.

The betting indicated that Whitman's chances for re-election as Governor were considered better than the previous day. The odds broke from 10 to 6½ to 2 to 1 in favor of Whitman, with practically no Seabury money offered in the closing hours of business.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 25.—President Wilson became an out-and-out favorite, at odds of 10 to 8, in Cleveland election betting today. Less than a month ago Hughes was a 10 to 6 favorite.

A hundred dolars to $40 was offered today that Wilson would carry Cuyahoga County, in which Cleveland is situated; and even money was offered that he would carry the county by 6,000 votes. Similar bets were made on his receiving more popular votes in the United States than Hughes.

Straw votes throughout Ohio State give Wilson a lead over Hughes. One vote, taken in many cities and towns, gives Wilson 28,502 and Hughes 18,237.

COLONEL WOULD FIGHT.

The Powers Knew He Was Not Too Proud to, ex-President Says.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., Oct. 25.—A large crowd greeted Theodore Roosevelt here tonight when he made a ten-minute talk between trains. He declared that a man who is too proud to fight is not too proud to get kicked, and the same is true of nations. Three hundred Americans, he said, lost their lives in Mexico, and the Americans on the Lusitania lost their lives because foreign nations concluded that the United States was too proud to fight.

"I was President of the United States seven and one-half years," declared Colonel Roosevelt, in making a platform speech at Kearney, Neb., "and during that time no representative of any foreign power ever harmed a citizen of the United States, because all knew that, while I never picked a quarrel, I was not too proud to fight."

Colonel Roosevelt renewed his acquaintance with the West and declared that here one may always find the truest Americanism.

"I would never have been President except for my experience in the West," he said.

On his way through Grand Island Colonel Roosevelt responded to calls for a speech, confining his remarks to the Mexican situation.

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Dental Cream

was first introduced to the world a few years ago; at a meeting of the American Dental Society of Europe, when its formula was presented as a scientific contribution to preventive medicine.

Since then over two-thirds of all the dentists in America, half of those in Great Britain, and many thousands of leading dentists in seventy-six other countries, have adopted its use and recommended it to their patients.

Less than a month ago a magnificent new Kolynos building, of the proportions of a national institution, completely sanitary and equipped with perfectly appointed bacteriological and chemical laboratories, was officially opened in New Haven.

Kolynos is unique among dentifrices, in its origin, its purposes and its achievements.

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Overcoat, Suit and Cap to Match

Smart, neat, perfect fitting, and durable; the best value in Motor Clothes for Chauffeurs that can be bought. A Double-Breasted Overcoat. A smart Norfolk Jacket, with Trousers or Breeches. A Cap of Regulation Chauffeur's Style.

All made of exactly the same fabric, a fine quality gray worsted whipcord—the outfit complete $47.50, or as follows:

Suit . .	$18.50
Overcoat	$27.00
Cap . .	$2.00

Suit with two pairs of Trousers or Breeches or one pair of each—$26.50
Other Outfits of Better Grade at $64.50 and $78.00.
Chauffeurs' Raincoats—Guaranteed Waterproof—$22.00.

See Our New "Doubleglove" for Motoring.
An exclusive "Brill Motor Shop" production, and to the best of our knowledge the only motor glove made with a double palm—$4.00 the pair.

Detachable Fur Collars and Fur Caps to Match.
Collars can be readily attached to any overcoat. To be had here in Persian Lamb, Natural Raccoon, dyed Raccoon, Nutria, Beaver and dyed Nutria.

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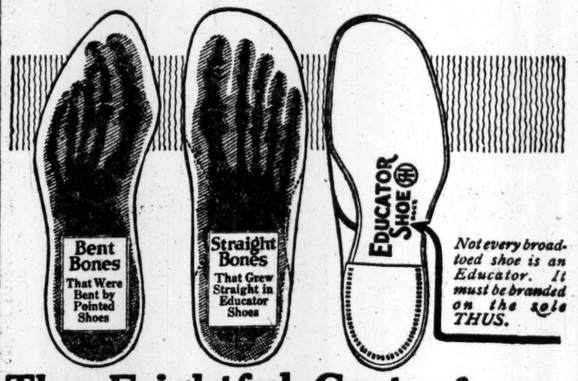

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With cold weather drawing near, these warm Pajamas, Night Shirts and Blanket Robes will be a welcome and comforting addition to any man's wardrobe.
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Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler
President of Columbia University, after traveling ten thousand miles through fifteen States and three Canadian Provinces, said:
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WHITMAN CONTINUES REPLY TO SEABURY

Says He Reduced Payrolls and Could Not Use Sinking Fund Excess Under the Law.

OVATION AT GLOVERSVILLE

Fully 5,000 People Line Streets and Cheer Governor—Rally at Johnstown Ends Day's Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Governor Whitman, on his campaign tour, today answered two of the nineteen allegations which Samuel Seabury made against his administration last night, replying to the charges that he "added more than 3,000 new jobs to the State service" and "failed to veto items aggregating $13,852,948" after it had been shown to him that he could save this amount to the taxpayers.

The Governor pointed out that already he had taken up the charges concerning his labor legislation, the abolishment of the Board of Claims, the money spent in the Highways Department and the imposition of a direct tax. He promised that in a few days he would discuss other specified charges and refute them, giving facts and figures in every case.

"Some of the charges are too trivial to be noticed," he said, "but every statement worthy of dignified consideration will be answered in a manner which will leave no doubt whatsoever in anybody's mind where I stand."

When he arrived here tonight Governor Whitman received an ovation. Fully 5,000 cheering people lined the streets. The Governor stopped every block or so, stood up in his automobile, and bowed to the throngs. The opera house was much too small to accommodate the crowd, and an overflow meeting was held, at which the Governor spoke a few words.

After his meeting here Mr. Whitman motored to Johnstown, four miles away, where also a rally was held.

William M. Calder, Republican candidate for United States Senator, who has been speaking from the same platform with Governor Whitman for the last week, will leave the party tomorrow morning and tour Chautauqua County, speaking at Jamestown, Dunkirk, and other places.

In taking up the allegation that he had overloaded the payrolls, Governor Whitman asserted that the statement was "no more true than many others Judge Seabury has made during the campaign."

"The fact is," he said, "there are just 934 fewer persons drawing money from the State today than in 1914. I understand my Tammany opponent has pretended to contradict this assertion, but, as in many other matters in this campaign he has only displayed his remarkable ignorance of State affairs. 'He can only say,' It is not so, without presenting any substantial proof. I know it is so. I have the facts and the figures to prove it all, compiled from official sources.

"Under my administration you have only to turn to Chapter 646 of the Laws of 1916, and the position of every State employe is set forth there, for the first time in the history of the State. Under the budget system inaugurated by the present administration you know who are on the State payrolls, you know exactly what they are getting; you never knew it under the preceding Tammany administration."

Governor Whitman enumerated the changes in the different departments of the State, so far as employes are concerned, and went on:

"Now, simple arithmetic will tell you that in 1914-15 there were 20,107 persons on the payroll of the State, while today there are 19,173, which makes a net decrease of 934."

Governor Whitman challenged his opponent to point to items of corruption and graft in his administration and name the men responsible. He declared that unless he was "really dishonest and a coward at heart" Judge Seabury would do this at once.

In answering the charge that he failed to save more than $13,000,000 to the taxpayers, even when shown how to do it, the Governor declared that expert legal advice had corroborated the warning of his attorney that to take this money from the sinking fund of the State instead of raising it by taxation would have been unconstitutional.

"It is mandatory, under the Constitution," said the Governor, "to pay more into the sinking fund than is required for the amortization of the State's bonds, and to refuse to do this would be a violation of my oath of office.

N. Y. U. Law School Democratic.

A straw vote in the New York University Law School yesterday showed Wilson and Seabury the favorites by wide margins. More than 500 voted, including students and faculty. The results follow: Wilson, 310; Hughes, 192; Benson, 24; Hanley, 4. For Governor, 206 ballots were cast for Seabury and 143 for Whitman. Of the students who voted fifty are women and thirty of them voted for Wilson.

HUGHES ASSERTS THAT HE WILL WIN

Continued from Page 1.

to deal with the higher cost of living. We haven't to deal—well, I should not say that, for it is true that they did give American enterprise a new speed, only it was a reduced size and a lower speed."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his assertion that he did not leave the Supreme Court to hand out favors to any individual. As he closed his talk of preparedness and patriotism in which he said he did not believe Young America was ready to surrender the country's rights or honor he made this statement:

Pledged to Budget System.

"While it is not a matter that excites anybody to a great degree or sends any thrills along the spinal column, I am nevertheless going to say that if I am elected President, as I expect to be, we are going to have a business-like administration of our Government under a sound budget system, as our party has promised."

At the close of his speech the police reserves had a hard time keeping the crowds back and in the streets they were forced to draw their nightsticks. There was another big ovation as Mr. Hughes was driven away. He returned to the Hotel Astor, with Mrs. Hughes, who had a box at the meeting.

In part Mr. Hughes said:

I desire to say a word tonight to the young voters of America, who with deep patriotic interest and fine enthusiasm are looking to the future of our country, the character of which they will largely determine. I ask the elders to stand at this viewpoint and catch the vision of America's need and opportunity.

What sort of a country does young America, vibrant with patriotism, desire? Let me endeavor to answer that question.

First—He wants a country respected throughout the world. He wants a country which respects the dignity of its citizenship and thus deserves and enjoys the esteem of other nations. He wants no braggart assertion of power, no policies of aggression; he has no desire for strife. But he desires to have the American flag a symbol of firmness, of a courageous and indomitable spirit, of an intense love of justice, of great strength well organized but never misused which secures protection to American citizens in their just rights throughout the world. He must recognize that there is no permanent security for a people which takes counsel of its fears rather than of its principles. Timidity, weakness and changing purpose are feeble custodians either of a nation's honor or of a nation's peace.

Can Young America read the promise of the future? How can we expect to be shut within ourselves? Is American enterprise to have no proper place amid the opportunities of the Twentieth Century? Or are those who expand our trade and represent American interests abroad thus taking "the best genius in the world" to foreign lands to lose their American rights when they leave our shores? Said the Democratic platform of 1912: "The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders, and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government both for himself and his property." Said one of America's greatest jurists, speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States: "Another privilege of a citizen of the United States is to demand the care and protection of the Federal Government over his life and liberty and property when on the high seas or within the jurisdiction of a foreign government." Yet we have seen the lives of American men, women and children ruthlessly destroyed on the high seas, our citizens killed and their properties destroyed in Mexico, our commerce seriously interrupted, while American government has seemed to mean naught but impotence and unavailing words.

What can Young America think of this course? Can one doubt that its continuance spells disaster and destruction of our peace and security? If we do not protect our trade, it will be constantly menaced and shackled. If the lives of our citizens are not safeguarded there will be a continued invitation to slaughter by those whose contempt we have evoked. If we do not protect our own, what a mockery it is to talk about the opportunities for American enterprise throughout the world. How can we use these opportunities if our American engineers, merchants, clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers, representing American interests abroad, are to be left without adequate protection in countries of frequent revolutions or unstable government?

We are told by one of the ablest apologists for the Administration that it has abandoned our historic policy of full protection to American citizens abroad. This is his candid interpretation, not of the Administration's words, but of its record. By what authority has our policy been changed? It is a change that has broken a specific pledge to the country. It is a change of policy which ought to mean a change in administration.

It is said that the alternative of the Administration's policy means war. What a preposterous assertion! There is no promise of peace in decadence. We are a peaceful people, devoted to the ideals of peace. We covet nothing; we do not desire to exploit. We wish only to maintain American rights. The country, I believe, is not willing ignobly to surrender them. Let this be shown now, in a firm and convincing manner, and we shall safeguard both our rights and our lasting peace. It is the knowledge not only of the latent power of America, but of its courageous spirit which will prove her title to peace and prosperity. Has Young America lost that spirit? I think not.

Second.—Young America must desire a country that is prepared for every emergency. We have been shockingly lacking in adequate military preparedness. Great appropriations are now made, but these themselves direct the most serious attention to defects in method, in organization, and raise the question of necessity of the most efficient supervision of these vast expenditures by competent administrative heads. It is idle to appropriate money for military and naval preparations if we have not first class business ability in the management of these departments.

Points to Military Delay.

The lack of military preparation is beyond debate. It was revealed at the Mexican border when, to avoid bandit incursions, our entire National Guard was summoned. The exigency was not of the most serious character and we were in peace with abundant opportunities for effective mobilization. Yet we had grave delays, a revelation of a weak and inadequate system, of an army ill-equipped, deficient in rifles, shoes, uniforms, and horses. In addition, a large number of men were physically unfit for duty. In the Eastern Department, where over 70 per cent. of the militia is located, embracing many of the best organizations, I am informed that now, after a lapse of nearly four months, the quota is 50,000 men short of the 135,000 men called for. There were raw recruits wholly untrained, and the estimate is that less than 30 per cent. of the number involved had received one year's training in the Guard which means from fifty to one hundred hours' military drill in a year.

With a world in arms and a Mexican policy provocative of trouble, with the very peril that we finally encountered staring us in the face, appropriate measures were delayed. The President informed Congress in December, 1914, that the Administration would not change its attitude because some among us are "nervous and excited." It was said that the country had been misinformed; that the Administration had not been negligent of national defense. This was four months after the outbreak of the European war and nearly eight months after Vera Cruz.

Secretary Garrison had recommended in his report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, "the existing organizations" which composed the aggregate mobile forces of the regular army should be filled up "to their full strength." This, he said, would require 25,000 men. He also recommended that with this increase there should be authority to obtain 1,000 more officers. I understand that this recommendation was ignored. I am also informed upon competent authority that had there been the addition to the regular army then desired by Secretary Garrison it would not have been necessary to send our National Guard to the border. I speak in terms of the highest praise of the patriotism of the guard, but I think it a serious criticism of our military organization that we should be compelled to send men from their peaceful pursuits to the Mexican border for police duty because we had not a regular army large enough for the purpose. What was needed on the part of the Administration was no exhortations, not wholly devoid of "nervousness," but the businesslike action demanded by the condition of the times. One of the very few strong men the President gathered about him left the Cabinet rather than be responsible for seriously mistaken policy.

Young America wants industrial preparedness. He knows that we can have no social justice unless we have a proper foundation in production and stable enterprise. It is idle to talk of improvement in living conditions unless we have expanding opportunities for profitable activity in industry and trade.

We need better organization of our commercial and industrial life, a more complete understanding of our resources, a closer approach of standardization in method, an intelligent effort to avoid waste and friction. Our law making must be more careful, with less compromising through the use of vague phrases which are intended to mean one thing to one class and a different thing to another.

Young America, if intelligent and thoughtful, cannot look with complacency upon low administrative standards. We cannot but wonder at the burden of taxation which those now young will be called upon to bear in middle life if we do not give closer consideration to the improvement of our governmental methods. Some day we must demand a more businesslike administration of the great activities of the Federal Government, with fewer places for incompetence and less "pork."

Young America has the key to the future. What kind of a country does Young America want?

Mr. Hughes told his audience that he had cast his first vote in Brooklyn and for the Republican Party. He was glad to be back, he said, representing a party reunited and ready to serve the people.

Mr. Hughes leaves on his last tour this morning at 8:05 o'clock and it is predicted that he will make much of the issue of patriotism, emphasizing his remarks, made on Tuesday night, about his stand against dual allegiances. He will speak today in Hartford, Providence, and Boston and tomorrow in upper New York State. From there he goes to Southern Indiana and Ohio.

25,000 VOTERS MAY FACE A CHALLENGE

List of State Superintendent of Elections Has Already Reached 18,000.

TEST FOR UNION SEMINARY

Guardsmen, Back from Border, Can Register if Each Gets Order from Court.

More than 25,000 registered in New York County may have their votes challenged on Nov. 7. It was said at the office of State Superintendent of Elections Marshall at 230 Fifth Avenue last night that the challenge list had already reached 18,000, and there will be ten more days of investigating the registration lists. The total registration in New York County is about 250,000.

Up to last night fifty warrants had been issued on evidence of fraudulent registration gathered by the Superintendent of Elections and between sixty and one hundred more will be issued today. More than 3,000 subpoenas have already been issued for persons who will have a chance to explain seeming irregularities in their registration. It was said that of these 3,000 cases, it was estimated that 2,000 were cases in which there had been no intent at fraud. More than 300 cases of erroneous registration have been found, in which there will be no action by the Superintendent's office.

Last night thirty-seven students of Union Theological Seminary went to the office of Superintendent Marshall in response to subpoenaes. The election officials read to the students Section 103 of the Election law, which says that students are required to file, at the time of their registration, a statement showing their actual domicile. As none of the students had filed the required statements, it was stated that Superintendent Marshall would ask a Supreme Court Justice on Oct. 28 to order the thirty-seven names stricken from the registration books. The decision of the court in the case of the Union Theological Seminary students may have an important bearing upon the registration of students at several other New York institutions of learning, whose registration has been challenged.

District Attorney Swann said yesterday that fifty-four subpoenas had been sent to students of Columbia and other colleges in the city, whose registration had been questioned by the election authorities.

"These men have been asked to come to this office so that they may be instructed in the law," said Mr. Swann. "The mere fact that they are staying here for one year or for the entire course does not entitle them to register or vote. They should go home to do that."

In many cases, he added, there was evidence that the students had not abandoned their old homes by declaring their intention to remain in New York. Mr. Swann indicated that he would prosecute any student who tried to vote after being warned of the law.

It was said that no very serious cases of "colonization" had been so far uncovered in Manhattan. The reason for the issuance of so few warrants in proportion to the number on the challenge list is that more evidence of fraud is needed to obtain a warrant than is adjudged sufficient for placing the name of a registered voter upon the challenge list. In the case of a challenged vote, the election officials may produce their evidence after the challenge, while in the issuance of warrants two or more supporting affidavits, as well as corroborative evidence, is presented in advance of the attempt to vote.

GUARDSMEN MAY REGISTER.

But by Decision in Vanderbilt Test Case Each Must Get Court Order.

The application of Major Cornelius Vanderbilt, Republican, and Edward R. Whittingham, Democrat, for an order permitting them to register on Saturday was granted by Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court yesterday. The joint action was a test case in behalf of the 2,000 troops who were on duty on the border when registration closed and who, having since been ordered home, will be able to vote with their comrades in the South.

While the test case has resulted in a victory for the soldiers they cannot register unless each applies individually today for a court order directing the election clerks in his district to assemble on Saturday and take his registration. The order must then be served on the Board of Elections, for the law requires two days' notice of such action.

Deputy Attorney General Obermeier, who was in court yesterday, but did not oppose Major Vanderbilt's application, said that a simpler method had been proposed by the Secretary of State, by which the guardsmen could vote at their armories on election day just as those still on the border will vote without registration. Justice Cohalan said that, since it appeared that the Board of Elections preferred the plan of the petitioners, he granted the application.

Casement's Lawyer for Wilson.

Michael Francis Doyle, the Philadelphia lawyer who defended Sir Roger Casement when he was tried for treason in London, is going to take the stump in New York and New England for Wilson. Mr. Doyle has already given some attention to Pennsylvania, and he thinks the President may carry that State.

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For the purpose of protecting our retail clientele, we have discontinued our wholesale Oriental Rug business, until the return of more normal conditions abroad, and we are now offering
OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK
AT PRICES THAT CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
At a time when much has been said regarding the great scarcity of Oriental Rugs as a justification for the unusually high prices prevailing, the present sale offers to thinking and discriminating people a most unusual opportunity.
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NOW IN PROGRESS!
An Unusual Sale of
Black and Colored Dress Silks
THIS SALE STARTED YESTERDAY WITH
10,000 Yards in Cut Lengths
39c, 69c, 99c, $1.29
$1.49 and $1.98 Yd.
Just when women are thinking of late Fall and Winter Fashions comes this unusual offering of silks in cut lengths suitable for Dresses, Blouses, Skirts and Trimmings. Imported and American silks in Weaves decidedly popular this season. Among them are the following:
Plain Silks, Satins, Crepes and Poplins, Novelty Weaves in Colors Suitable for Evening or Street Wear
If you make your own clothes, or clothes for the little ones, or even have them fashioned for you by others, you will find that the prices point the way to true economy, being in many instances about one-half of the original prices of the goods in the piece. This is an unusual opportunity.

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Two Important Sales
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Persian Lamb Coats
composed of exceptionally fine skins and trimmed with skunk, made to individual measurements at the special price of
$175.00 & $250.00
And
Imported Lace Curtains, Window Panels and Lace Pieces
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Fifth Avenue, New York

Fall and Winter Boots
Correct Lace and Button Models of Choicest Leathers in Tan, Black and leading shades.
$12.50 $14.50
Other Styles at $10.00

(Hand Made)
FRANK BROTHERS
In Our New Building
Fifth Avenue Between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Streets.
We have no agencies—Our Shoes are sold in our own shops only.

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LAST SALE OF THE RECEIVER
GOWNS, BLOUSES, DRESS MATERIALS; MANY BEAUTIFUL BLACK, WHITE AND CREAM LACES; ALSO LOVELY GOLD AND SILVER LACES SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES, SHOWROOM AND WORKROOM FIXTURES, CARPETS.
535 FIFTH AVE. BET. 44TH & 45TH STS.

Established Nearly A Century
Balch, Price & Co.
Largest Manufacturing and Retailing Furriers in America
Exclusive Style, Supreme Quality
Absolute Reliability
Fulton & Smith Streets
Brooklyn, N.Y.

WISCONSIN HINGES ON THE HYPHEN VOTE

Wilson Republicans and Hughes Democrats Thick There, and Germans the Big "If."

LA FOLLETTE A PUZZLE, TOO

Senatorial Candidate Praises Democratic Legislation, but Is Silent on Both Hughes and Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—Badger State politics is a puzzle in this Presidential year. The political situation is as chaotic as can be. The State is full of Wilson Republicans. There are Hughes Democrats whom none has tried to count, and there is the hyphen. That is the big "if" in Wisconsin politics this year.

The Republicans believe—or profess to believe—that as the hyphen goes so goes Wisconsin. Although at Republican headquarters, while they can give an estimate of prospective Republican majorities, they cannot give an estimate of the German vote or how it will divide. The Democrats do not agree with the Republicans and could not very well be expected to.

There is another "if" in Wisconsin politics this year. The Republican leaders would give a great deal to know the precise political whereabouts of Senator Robert M. La Follette with regard to the Presidential candidates. In the Spring primaries—or after the result had been promulgated—the anti-La Follette Republicans boastfully asserted that they had the great and only La Follette beaten out of his political boots. But they forgot to take the boots. Just now Senator La Follette seems to be back in them, and he is running for re-election to the Senate and making a campaign in the course of which he is praising to the skies the Eight-Hour bill, the Underwood tariff, and other progressive measures enacted under the Wilson Administration with his active support.

As yet, though the campaign is drawing to a close, Senator La Follette has not said a kind word about Hughes. He has said nothing unkind either. He has entirely forgotten to mention the name of the Republican nominee for President on the stump. Today a statement was put out from the headquarters of the Republican Central Committee in which it was more than intimated that the committee had the great and only La Follette nailed—that he was for Hughes. But Senator La Follette, who is out campaigning, had not said a word either in confirmation or dissent when dusk had fallen and the news developments of the sunlit hours had been recorded in cold type.

Every politician in Wisconsin is perching on the fence, with language—in Wisconsin at this writing—stripped of political terminology, might readily be interpreted as meaning that there are Republicans who have not yet come out for Wilson and Democrats who, if they are going to vote for Hughes, have told nobody about it.

The situation might be more aptly illustrated by the editorial attitude of The Wisconsin State Journal. This paper, published in the shadow of the State capitol at Madison, is Republican by tradition. This year the following ticket heads its editorial page:

FOR PRESIDENT,
Woodrow Wilson.

FOR U. S. SENATOR,
Robert M. La Follette.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Burt Williams.

Burt Williams is the Democratic candidate for Governor. He, in turn, while not fighting La Follette vigorously, is indorsing William F. Wolfe, the Democratic candidate for the office which La Follette has filled for so many years and covets for another term. All Milwaukee just now is ablaze with electrical signs reading: "Wilson wants Wolfe; Wisconsin wants Williams."

Woodrow Wilson is looked upon in Wisconsin as a radical. The general opinion here is that his views square with the most "progressive" output of the University of Wisconsin. The spirit of this institution is brooding over this campaign, as it has brooded over other campaigns, and been reflected through the leadership of La Follette.

There is a split in the Republican ranks. As closely as it can be defined, it is the old Stalwart-Halfbreed fight which held the political stage in New York when Arthur was President all over again. There is bitterness among the Republicans. In the Democratic ranks there is a division, but the Democrats will not admit that there is a split. Those imbued with the new spirit call themselves "Progressives," and call those of their own party fold whose thoughts on public policies are tempered with more conservatism than the great mass of Democratic voters here will tolerate "Forgs." But this is just to distinguish them from their own kind and not out of any desire to call names, although some of the Democratic Tories are suspected of decided leanings toward Hughes.

Among the Republican stalwarts, on the other hand, there is a little coterie that is held to be "Tory" in its political trend. Sometimes this group is impiously referred to as "Natives." That was the term a Wisconson publicist used in describing them to THE TIMES correspondent. The Republican "Tories" are expected to furnish a good many Wilson votes on election day out of resentment of the hyphen propaganda against President Wilson. Most of them were active dogs in the Republican machinery of the State before the ascendency of La Follette and while John C. Spooner was in command of a great army of Republican voters, who, if they did not carry their heads among the stars, always kept their feet on the earth.

It is a strange thing that in this home of Wisconsin hyphenism more American flags are fluttering in the breeze than in almost any city in which the correspondent of THE NEW YORK TIMES has visited during his swing around the circle. They fly from almost every business building, even where the facades are plastered over with names bespeaking the Germanic origin of the occupants. And when night falls they are not lowered. Then The Stars and Stripes blaze forth in electric fire everywhere in the pretentious business blocks of Milwaukee.

This may be patriotism, or it may be a protest. It may lend color to the contention that the Americans of German birth who make their homes here are not as hyphenated in their affections as they have been painted, and are anxious to prove it. It may lend color, too, to the belief expressed by one prominent Progressive Democrat here in Milwaukee, who told THE TIMES corresponent that the Republicans were banking heavily on the hyphen vote and that they would become the prey of disillusionment the morning after election when the ballots had been counted.

One indication that the German element here, which is in the majority in this southern part of the State, are not so one sided in their thinking is furnished by the fact that The Milwaukee Journal, which for two years has been preaching anti-hyphen doctrine, has increased its circulation.

Out of this muddled situation both Democrats and Republicans profess to spell victory for their respective candidates. Impartial onlookers here who are equipped with vision and power of analysis are making no predictions. The best bet you can get out of them is on a proposition that the result here is in greater doubt than it has ever been in any recent Presidential election.

The close estimates that both sides figure on make La Follette an important factor in this campaign, even though his political strength with his own party has been on the ebb since he has been supporting Wilson policies in the Senate. Senator La Follette, according to Wisconsin Republicans, can always get a big vote for himself. His ability to swing votes to other candidates is limited to from 35,000 to 40,000. In view of the small majority claimed by the Republicans for Hughes, that might swing the State to Wilson, if La Follette, who is praising the President's policies on the stump, should break his silence and throw his influence openly against Mr. Hughes.

JEWS NOT BARRED, SAYS STOTESBURY

Adjutant General Fails to Sustain Charges of Race Prejudice in the State Militia.

FOUND INDIVIDUAL CASES

Practices Are Confined to Certain Organizations — Whitman Says Discrimination Is Un-American.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 25.—The charges that Jews were being discriminated against when they sought enlistment in the New York National Guard were not sustained in a report made by General Louis W. Stotesbury, Adjutant General to Governor Whitman, which was made public today. General Stotesbury was directed by the Governor to investigate the complaint of Max J. Klein that he and other Jews were denied admission to the National Guard because of their religion. General Stotesbury examined forty-nine witnesses. Their testimony makes 300 typewritten pages, which, with documents and exhibits, accompany the report which in part reads:

"While the proceedings began upon the complaint of Mr. Klein, the scope of the hearings was subsequently broadened by your direction, upon the application of Mr. Simmons, so as to provide for the taking of testimony by me of any other persons who claimed to have been similarly treated in attempts to join the National Guard.

"The evidence does not, in my opinion, show a general prevalence in the National Guard of discrimination against Jews in the matter of enlistment. The evidence adduced before me is confined to the practices in certain organizations, and it is further limited in that it relates to the acts of officers of sub-units. In other words, the discrimination is by individuals as distinct from the result of any policy or generally prevailing sentiment.

"The evidence shows that several of those who complained of unjust treatment when they applied for enlistment were so dealt with, and so spoken to, as to afford reasonable justification on their part for the belief that their applications were not considered favorably because of their religion. There are other instances in which it would appear that the complainants were unduly sensitive.

"It appears from the evidence that two Sergeants, who had direct relation with the enlistment of recruits, have admitted a distinct bias against Jewish applicants to enter the service. No persons holding such opinions should be permitted to have anything to do with the matter of enlistment.

"Various forms or advertisements to secure recruits have been resorted to, and in this connection it was shown that in one instance, where an appeal was made for members to join an organization, the statement was made that Christians were preferred. Under justly indignant protests, this extraordinary form of advertisement appears to have had but a short life.'

After reading the Adjutant General's report, Governor Whitman issued an order, saying in part:

"The testimony as to specific instances of discrimination is not of such a character as to justify a general charge of discrimination of officers of the National Guard as a whole. On the contrary, the evidence taken shows instances of enlistments of Jews promptly and without hesitation in various organizations and added to this is the fact of their presence as line and staff officers in service. * * *

"Discrimination on account of race, creed, or religious belief is un-military and un-American. It is discreditable to the officer who is guilty of it and it brings disgrace on the service to which he belongs. That such conduct will not be tolerated cannot be stated too emphatically.

"While this order is to be taken as a statement of my position in the matter, I feel that some further action is necessary to embody its contents in permanent form, with a view to the prevention of any such occurrences in the future as have now been complained of. I have, accordingly, directed the Adjutant General to prepare and issue an amendment to the regulations where matters of administration are properly to be found, which shall read as follows:

"'All officers who are connected with the enlistment of recruits and those who are authorized to approve or disapprove of such enlistments, shall, in determining whether an applicant should be accepted or rejected, be guided by an honest judgment, deliberately exercised, as to his fitness for the service, and no applicant shall be rejected on account of his race or religion. It shall also be the duty of officers charged with making enlistments to see that their subordinates are free from such bias or prejudice and conform to the requirements of this paragraph.'"

Got a New Name from a New Justice

Harry Polakoff, a broker, who asked Supreme Court Justice Goff recently for permission to change his name to Parker because it will aid him socially and financially, and whose application was denied, had better success yesterday when he made a similar request to Justice Pendleton, who granted it. Justice Goff, in refusing Polakoff's application, said that undoubtedly the petitioner is a "man of rectitude," and a change of name would not increase his good reputation, whereas if he is not such a man a change would not alter his character.

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Club Cocktails

have made good again. Try any one of the ten varieties and learn the reason.

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as reported to State Superintendent of Banking at the close of business September 20, 1916:

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
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Deposits
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Total Resources
$51,131,969.79

It is an indication of strength when a bank's own funds are large in proportion to the amount of its deposits.

MANHATTAN BUILDING

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Capital $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 Broadway, New York
175 Remsen St., 198 Montague St., B'klyn.
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

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A2047 10-inch $1.00 — TOMMY LAD! Louis Graveure, Baritone. FLOW THOU REGAL PURPLE STREAM. Louis Graveure, Baritone.

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Columbia Double-Disc Records are more than the mere *sound* of the artist's voice: in charm and feeling, they are the image and incarnation of genius.

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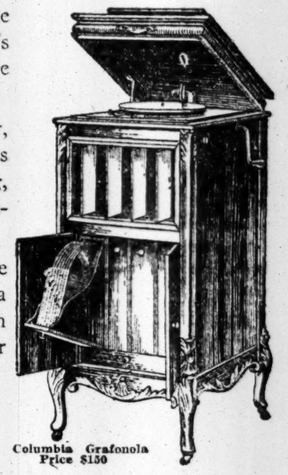
Whatever class of music you like you get *more than music* in Columbia Records; you get music endowed with *life*. See the nearest Columbia dealer and hear the proof *today*.



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New records on sale the 20th of every month.
This advertisement was dictated to the Dictaphone.

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International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
Columbia Graphophone Co., 83 Chambers St.
Empire Phono. Co., 246 Bowery.
Theo. Lohr, 286 Grand St.
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Pease Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
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Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. and Broadway.
Liggetts' Drug Store, Grand Central Station.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Waldemar J. Adams, 516 Third Ave.
A. W. Hachwey, 38 E. 23th St.
Columbia Commercial Co., 335 E. 14th St.

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Bloomingdale Bros., 3d Ave. and 59th St.
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H. Saletan, 2133 Broadway.
Bryant Music House, Inc., 313 8th Ave.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
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Cowperthwait & Sons, 121st St. and Third Ave.
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W. 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 536 W. 181st St.
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Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
J. Patten Co., 3464 Broadway.
Levin & Rosenweig, 1388 Fifth Ave.
Geo. D. Lake, 1487 Madison Ave.

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J. Blachinsky, 874 Freeman St.
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BROOKLYN.
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Baim Bros., 1525 Pitkin Ave.
Duckman's Music Store, 3010 Third Ave.
H. Hinderman, 1473 Myrtle Ave.
Kirschner Bros., 2735 Atlantic Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
R. W. Olson & Co., 926 Flatbush Ave. and 7210 5th Ave.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
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Adler & Becker, 1659 Broadway.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Louis Brody, 349 Knickerbocker Ave.
D. D'Antonio, 202 Fifth Ave.
S. Fisher, 5116 Fifth Ave.
C. A. Hansson & Bros., 281 Columbia St.
Kane & Reisler, 1050 St. John's Pl.
John Lanzaro, 321 Court St.
Michaels & Co., 503 Fifth Ave.
A. Osterhus, 5222 Seventh Ave.
Geo. H. Bobson, 370 Crescent St.
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Searer Bros., 3308 Third Ave.
Jos. F. Stroehlein, 1373 Myrtle Ave.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 Twelfth Ave.
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M. S. Waroshill, 617 Myrtle Ave.
Chas. Wittenberg, 540 Chauncey St.
Nostrand Music Shop, 768 Nostrand Ave.
McEnery Furn. Co., 86 Myrtle Ave.
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H. Hermelein, 1441 Broadway.

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A. Grosshandler, 1827 Southern Blvd.
Thos. De Mare, 746 E. 139th St.

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Louis Konwiser, 123 Hamburg Pl.
J. Mullins & Son, 218 Market St.
Phono-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.
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T. Burton Coyle, 871 Bergen Ave.
S. Pollack, 376 Ocean Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.

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H. A. Curtis, 310 Main St., Orange.
Adolph Gent, 1118 Washington St., Hoboken.
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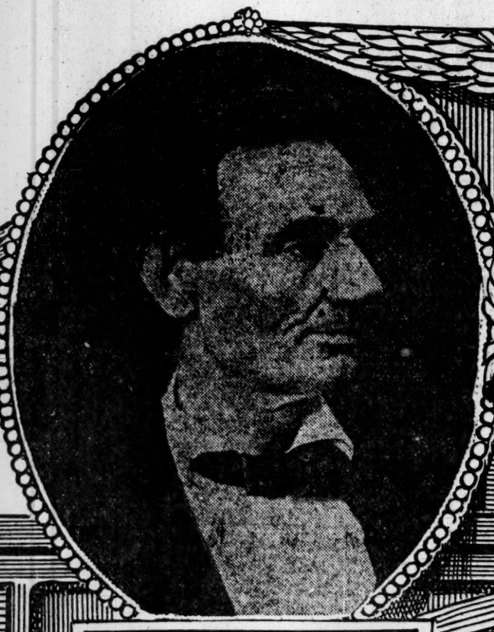

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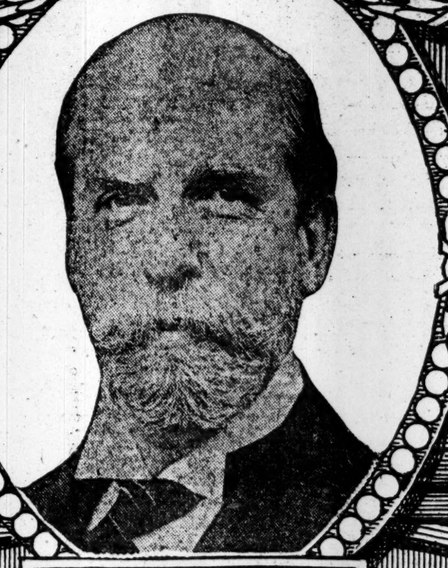

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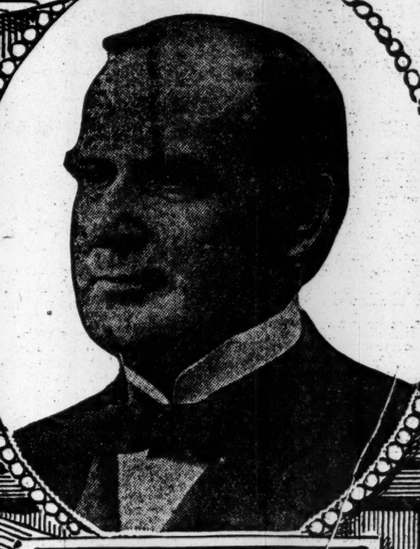

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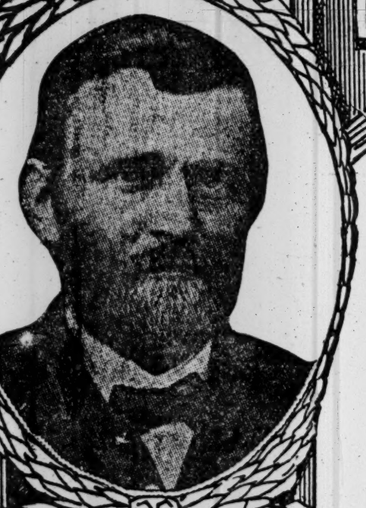

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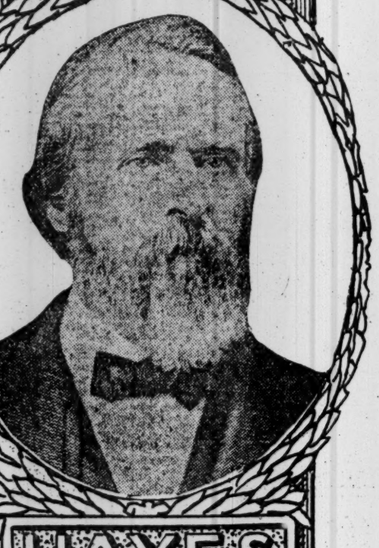

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HARRISON

Tariff for Protection to American Wages and American Industries —Not for Revenue Only

To recount the advantages of the Protective Tariff—as brought into being and fostered by the Republican Party—would require pages and pages of space.

It changed us from a nation of dreamers into a nation of DOERS; from occasional producers of raw materials into INDUSTRIAL LEADERS OF THE WORLD.

Before the coming of the Protective Tariff our most valuable resources lay dormant—in many cases unknown. Raw materials were sent abroad, to be returned, manufactured into finished products by the poorly paid labor of other lands—

America Paid the Freight

Under a Protective Tariff, the nation became INDUSTRIALLY INDEPENDENT. Its thousands of factories and mills gave work to hundreds of thousands, and profits—both for labor and capital—remained here. America was no longer simply paying the freight.

But the pendulum is swinging back and the seeming prosperity of today, while actual, for the moment, is DELUSIVE. It came in a day and will pass in a night.

The party of low tariff or no tariff—at the best, a tariff, not for protection of home industries, but for revenue only—is in power.

The first ten months of the present Democratic tariff sent armies of unemployed to the bread line and the soup house. Then war munition orders flooded the country and not only gave employment to everybody but at higher wages than ever before.

With the close of this world-war will come an end to this transient Eldorado and a return to the same Democratic tariff that caused the unemployment, the bread line and the soup house only two short years ago, and then—

The Aftermath?

Already with the manufacturing facilities of Europe shrunken and many shipping ports idle, importations of foreign-made wares into this country greatly exceed the totals under the Republican tariff.

When the war ends and the floodgates are opened for long-held-back shipments—what then?

Low-paid European labor will compete without an adequate tariff wall with high-paid labor of America. There can be but one result—American labor will be reduced to the low level of foreign labor. Its opportunity for the enjoyment of necessaries in abundance will be lost. With it will go some of the comforts and luxuries of life, time for self-culture, ownership of the family cottage and the responsible, contented, happy American home. With Hughes in the White House the tariff wall will be rebuilt, to hold back the ruinous competition of cheap foreign labor.

WHY SUFFER CALAMITY BEFORE BUILDING THE WALL?

Is the Democratic low-tariff or no-tariff evil to be allowed to prevent permanent prosperity? There is but one way to check its paralyzing influence as soon as war ceases—

Rebuild the Dyke

SEND TO CONGRESS REPRESENTATIVES who will again make secure the proper measure of protection to American labor and American industry—a protection that will make and hold American industries foremost in the world.

And, with such a Congress, SEND TO THE WHITE HOUSE

Charles Evans Hughes

who stands for "America first and America efficient."

"Proper Protection Provides PERMANENT Prosperity"

GARFIELD

ARTHUR

ROOSEVELT

Rebuild the Tariff Dyke —Only Republicans will do it

TAFT

A Protective Tariff: The security of American Labor and Industries

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GRISWOLD ROBBER A 'PORCH CLIMBER'

Police Say Only a Professional Could Have Managed $100,000 Jewel Robbery.

BUT SUSPECT INSIDE HELP

Intruder Showed Familiarity with Surroundings and Selected Only the Very Finest Gems.

Special to The New York Times.

ROSLYN, L. I., Oct. 25.—The burglar who stole money and jewelry worth from $90,000 to $110,000 early yesterday morning from Cassleigh, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gray Griswold here, was a professional "porch climber," highly skilled in his business, in the opinion of the New York and Nassau County detectives who have worked together for two days investigating the robbery. They believe, too, that the burglar probably had the benefit of the knowledge of some one familiar with the Griswold household, and, perhaps, "inside" assistance. The burglary was such "a clean job," as the police term it, that, despite their relation to it, the detectives could not suppress a kind of admiration for work well done.

Detective Richard Oliver of the New York Police Headquarters, and Phineas A. Seaman, a Nassau County detective, spent most of the day at the Griswold home questioning the fourteen servants. There are besides about six persons, men and women, who have been employed by Mr. and Mrs. Griswold as servants in the last few months, any one of whom could have supplied information of value to the burglar. The detectives intend to search out and question these.

Today's investigation had no results that the detectives felt could be made public, but it supplied some clues and theories, all of which will be followed at once. That these will present difficulties due to the skill of the burglar, the police admit. Furthermore, none of the jewelry was insured, so the factor of a vigilant insurance company is not added to oppose the burglar's chance of escape.

The first indication that an experienced burglar had done the work was found at the window by which the intruder entered.

This window had been left unlocked and several inches open on Monday night. It is a high, heavy window, very difficult to raise sufficiently to admit a man, especially from the outside. The burglar raised it while clinging to vines and shutters on the side of the house, six feet above the ground, and he succeeded in opening noiselessly a window which, ordinarily, can be distinctly heard in several rooms of the house when moved up or down. That his operation was noiseless is indicated by the fact that he closed the window after making his entrance through it, and, the detectives agree, he would not have attempted this if the opening had not been silent.

The detectives believe that the burglar used gloves, for smudges, apparently made by gloves, were found at the window and wherever the burglar is known to have gone, but not a finger print was found. Before he left the window the burglar removed his shoes, for gravel such as that on the ground outside of the window, and shoe prints were found on and under the sill, but none appeared leading to the stairs. The intruder crossed the library and a hall to reach the stairs. On the second floor he apparently passed doors opening into the bedrooms of Cass Canfield and Miss Mary Canfield, son and daughter of Mrs. Griswold, and entered Mr. Canfield's room, where he obtained $85 in money from a table. From this room he followed a narrow, winding hall into Mrs. Griswold's room, and here he made his haul of jewelry from dresser drawers.

In picking his loot the burglar showed a keen appreciation of values and of the difficulty of disposing of stolen property. He passed by many brilliant pieces of jewelry of comparatively little value and many other highly valuable pieces, such as gold lorgnettes, carved brooches and watches, the disposal of which, intact, would have been difficult and dangerous, and the melting down of which would have resulted in great reduction in value. He selected jewelry set with diamonds and pearls, which, when picked from their settings, would lose their identity but not their commercial worth. Two of the most valuable articles taken were pearl necklaces, for each of which Mr. Griswold is said to have paid $40,000.

In one instance the burglar disregarded possible difficulty of disposing of his loot and took from the bottom of a dresser drawer a fan 130 years old and worth several hundred dollars. This fan was worn and dingy in appearance, and to an unpracticed eye might have been expected to appear of much less value than a dozen or so other handsomely decorated fans among which it lay, but the burglar apparently appreciated the greater value of the antique, for it was the only fan he took. He left untouched silver and jewelry worth $100,000, apparently because he could not carry more.

The police believe the burglar left by the front door. A trail of gravel and shoeprints leading from the window made it appear that he had gone to the window, put on his shoes, and then walked to the front door, which could be opened easily from the inside. It is thought that he made off in a large automobile which had awaited him at the roadside, some distance from the house, where imprints of the tires were found in the grass.

Whether or not the burglar used chloroform is a question. Mr. Griswold believes that he did, but the police do not. A discolored rag was found beside Mrs. Griswold's bed, but detectives who reached the house within eleven hours after the burglary could not detect a trace of the odor of chloroform on it and they believe that, had the drug been used, they could have smelled it. The rag has been sent to a laboratory for chemical examination, the result of which had not been obtained by the police tonight.

SLADES SCARE OFF THIEF.

Broker and Wife Find Lock of Oyster Bay Home Unscrewed.

Special to The New York Times.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—While the Nassau County authorities were busy investigating the $100,000 jewel robbery at the home of Frank Gray Griswold at Roslyn, an attempt was made last night to rob the home near here of John Slade, member of the New York Stock Exchange firm of Simmons & Slade. Slade and his wife, who was Miss Edith Weekes, sister of Harold Weekes, former Columbia football star, left their home early in the evening. Only one servant remained in the house. When they returned shortly before midnight they say a man in the glare of their motor car headlight at the roadside only a short distance from their hilltop residence on the Berry Hill Road. He avoided them, turning his back and slouching into the darkness. Several minutes later their chauffeur approaching the house from the garage, saw a short, thick-set man making off from the rear of the house. Investigation showed that the lock and clutch on the back door had been unscrewed. Mrs. Slade found her jewels safe, and no other evidence that thieves had entered.

"We evidently we lucky enough to return in the nick of time," she said today. "I believe the man we passed in the road was a confederate on lookout. He had closely-cropped hair and resembled a convict."

Scott Thompson, village constable, is arranging for a night patrol of this vicinity, in which are the country homes of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Mortimer L. Schiff, J. Stuart Blackton, L. C. Tiffany, and many others.

DRUG USER BEGS FOR MERCY FOR VICTIMS

Tells Medical Editors They Should Have Same Treatment from Society as Drunkards.

HAS TAKEN THIRTEEN CURES

Meeting Warmly Applauds the Appeal — Standardization of State Laws Favored.

In the midst of the reading of a report on special narcotic legislation in the various States by Dr. C. F. Taylor of Philadelphia, at a special symposium of the American Medical Editors' Association held yesterday afternoon in the Hotel McAlpin, an elderly man who gave his name to the committee as Dr. Frank S. Abbott, formerly of Brooklyn, made a passionate appeal to the meeting so to frame the laws which should be submitted to the States that drug users should be considered no worse enemies of society than the drunkard.

Dr. Taylor read to the meeting a long list of the points of difference between the narcotic laws of the States of the Union, recommending that next year a standardization of the laws relating to the control of drugs be recommended to simplify the control of habit-forming drugs. Dr. Taylor made several references to the ease with which drug users were now able to satisfy their cravings.

"In behalf of the millions of drug users in this country," said Dr. Abbott, rising abruptly, "I beg of you ladies and gentlemen to be merciful to the drug fiend. Recommend no laws which will brand him forever as a being outside the pale of society. For I myself have been a drug fiend for over twenty years. I have taken thirteen cures to free myself of the evil and have spent long terms in many institutions. Formerly of Brooklyn, I have been in California for a number of years. I know the tortures of the drug, and know how hard it is to free one's self from its toils."

"You call the drug taker a 'fiend,'" he continued, "but yet the man who takes too much whisky is not a fiend, and is not an outcast from decent society. In his case his habit is unfortunate, and society lets him go with a reproof. But the drug taker, though the habit be no stronger upon him than the whisky habit upon the toper, is a man apart and not fit to associate with other men, and is a man against whom harsh laws must be passed for the good of the future race. In behalf of the millions like myself, both those whose weakness is known to police authorities and those whose weakness is not, I appeal for mercy. I appeal for a better understanding of the evil, such as it is, and a wiser course of dealing with it than by the passage of unreasoning laws, which only intensify the evil."

Dr. Abbott's appeal was warmly applauded by the meeting, and the business of the afternoon proceeded with a speech by Justice C. M. Collins of the Court of Special Sessions. Justice Collins said that the passage of anti-drug laws in this State had served to show the extent to which the evil had reached. The many arrests which the law covering the cases now brought into the courts had served to give the proper authorities a control in the matter which they had never before had. That a standardization of the State laws on the subject be recommended, he warmly advocated.

B. E. Keith, Chief of the Miscellaneous Division of the Internal Revenue Bureau, gave the meeting statistics of a survey of the country. More than a million persons, he said, were known drug users, and as many more were drug users in secret. Even babies, he said, of families where the drug habit existed, were known to be addicted to it.

TRY WIFE FOR MURDER.

Court Expedites Proceedings Against Mrs. Beutinger.

Mrs. Margaret C. Beutinger was put on trial for killing her husband in the Court of Oyer and Terminer in Newark yesterday. The case was conducted with such expedition that by the middle of the afternoon the prosecution had presented all of its witnesses, and when court adjourned until today Mrs. Beutinger's lawyer had opened his defense and presented his first witness.

Mrs. Beutinger showed no emotion when her housekeeper and her chauffeur told of the circumstances surrounding the shooting of her husband, Cristof Beutinger, at dawn on the morning of July 11 in the large home which Mr. Beutinger built at 7 Hillcrest Road, Caldwell, N. J.

Mrs. Beutinger's counsel, Former Attorney General Robert H. McCarter, announced yesterday that he would plead self-defense in justification of Mrs. Beutinger's act. It is expected that she will go on the witness stand herself today.

Mr. McCarter in opening for the defense said that Beutinger was a hard drinker and had a violent temper, and that he had threatened to kill his wife. He said Mrs. Beutinger was frequently in delicate health and had had to summon the police at various times to protect her from her husband. The only witness he summoned to the stand yesterday was John S. Provost, who was called to testify to the accuracy of a diagram of the house he had drawn for the defense.

MOVING STATION FOR POLICE

It Floats, and the Men Built It Themselves, Saving $70,000.

New York City's first floating police station went into commission yesterday morning. The new house, which is two stories high, with balconies from which machine guns and other weapons may be operated, was built entirely by the police and the material cost the city, it was said yesterday, only about $3,000. The station, which is the new home of Harbor Squad B, went into commission at the Randall's Island police dockyard, opposite West 125th Street. It is manned by about twenty-five men and can be towed at short notice to any anchorage in New York waters.

"This new station house," said Police Commissioner Woods yesterday, "represents what the men of the force can do. They built practically all of it, in addition to 235 feet of marine railway, for the quick launching of the smaller launch units of the New York Police Fleet. For about $4,000 the police were able to build the house, the marine railway, and buildings in the repair yard, which would have cost the city, had they been privately let, probably $75,000."

Sues Central for Cruelty to Hogs.

The New York Central Railroad was made the defendant in two suits begun yesterday by United States District Attorney Marshall, whose complaint said that the defendant in violation of the law cruelly treated 754 hogs shipped from East Buffalo and Niagara Fall, by depriving them of food and drink for from 38 to 40 hours. The hogs were shipped to this city. The suit is for $500 an each complaint.

BEFORE you go South, spend the intervening time at Gedney Farm, and by the end of it you'll decide to stay North. Golf, beagling and charming bridle paths.

Gedney Farm Country Club Golf Links available to every guest.

Open all year. Private Motor Bus Service without charge.

Gedney Farm Hotel
White Plains, N. Y.
EDWARD H. CRANDALL

Pictures for the Home.

Reproductions in rotogravure of great scenes of the European war and portraits of celebrities in THE NEW YORK TIMES MID-WEEK PICTORIAL. Bound volumes of ten numbers sent on receipt of $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT. ADVERTISEMENT.

Correct TELEPHONE Habits

Bring you better Telephone Service

THE following suggestions are published at the request of a number of large business houses that are interested in developing pleasing telephone manners among their employees:

On all
OUTGOING *Calls*

ALWAYS look in the telephone book to *make sure* you call the right number. If you do not find the number in the book, ask "Information."

CALL *your number* with a slight pause between the hundreds and the tens. For example, in calling "Barclay 1263," say, "Barclay One Two (pause) Six Three."

SPEAK *clearly* and *distinctly*, directly *into* the transmitter.

LISTEN to the operator's repetition of the number and acknowledge it.

HOLD *the line* until your party answers and then give your whole attention to the telephone conversation.

TO RECALL the operator, move the receiver hook up and down *slowly*.

WHEN you have finished talking, say "Good-bye" and replace the receiver on the hook.

REMEMBER, courtesy over the telephone is always desirable. It wins friends for you and your company.

On all
INCOMING *Calls*

ANSWER your telephone *promptly* and *pleasantly*.

ANNOUNCE your name and the name of your department. Don't say "Hello."

BE READY with pad and pencil in order not to keep your caller waiting.

IF YOU require help in handling the call properly, get it at once or politely transfer the call to the employee who can best handle it.

IF YOU answer for another employee, offer to take the message, then call it to the other's attention at the first opportunity.

LISTEN attentively, so that you will not have to annoy the caller by asking him to repeat.

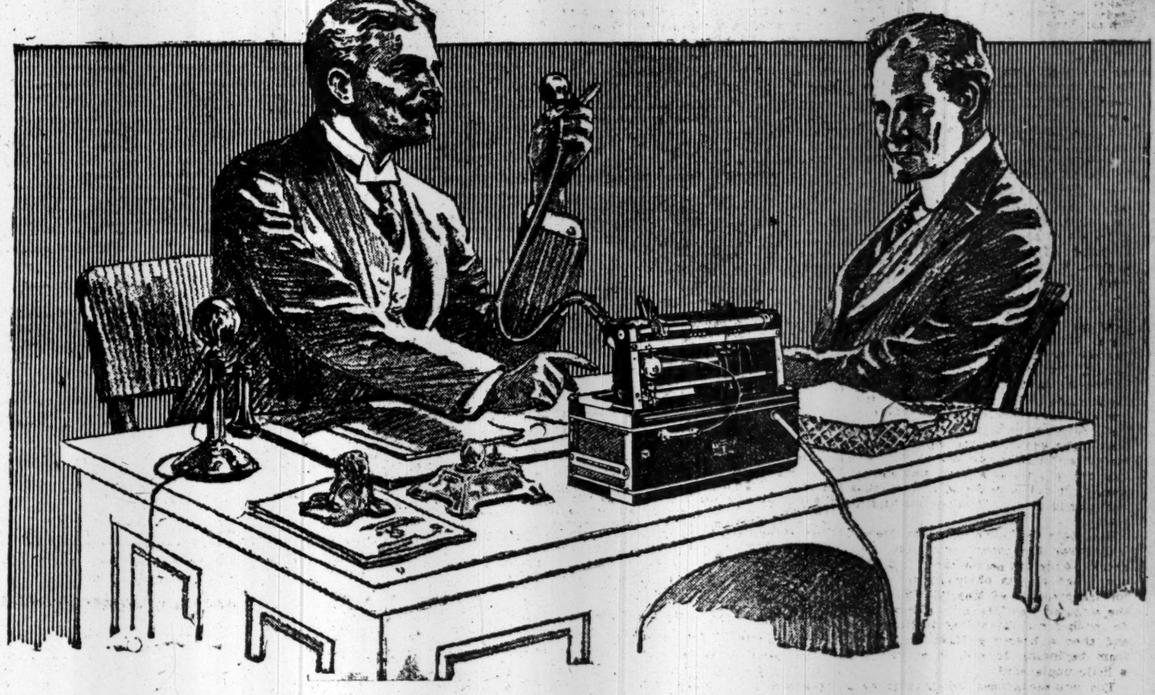
REMEMBER, abruptness or indifference *drives away trade*. Close attention to telephone orders helps win it.

MAINTAIN the same courtesy and consideration in a telephone conversation that you would with your customer face to face.

The voice with the smile wins

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

Card reproductions of the above advertisement may be secured on application to our nearest commercial office



No Sir, it is not a cost to dictate to The Dictaphone

And you can't figure it a cost any way you go at it.

The Dictaphone is an investment that begins turning back interest the very first day.

It starts right in by cutting off a third of the cost of every letter—you won't pay for having your letters written *twice*, once in shorthand and once on the typewriter. That's definite and you can make us back it to the limit.

It cuts down overhead on your typewriter investment—they won't be standing idle waiting to produce finished typewriting; your typists can spend their time at their keyboards and not be engaged in shorthand sessions a couple of hours a day.

It puts a personal convenience and ease into dictation greater than anything you have ever known. You'll wonder how you ever got along without The Dictaphone.

It gives you better and more accurate letters; and more of them; it enables your typists to do their work far more easily and comfortably, without any of the eye-and-nerve strain of shorthand.

THE DICTAPHONE
REGISTERED

83 Chambers Street

From a Letter from Harvey Deschere, Argus Sign Company

"I am well satisfied with my Dictaphones and I am equally pleased with the attentive service of your people.

"The ability of the machine to record accurately the most hurriedly spoken notes as well as the carefully chosen words of deliberate dictation, its readiness to serve the correspondent who wishes to dictate important matter before or after normal office hours, are valuable conveniences which I have discovered in its use."

You can't buy a Dictaphone under any other name The Genuine bears the name The Dictaphone

Here's The Dictaphone telephone number—Worth 3043. Let us hear from you. Or, here's the coupon. Either way—but do it now, while you think of it.

Tear this off, pin to your letterhead, and mail, The Dictaphone, 83 Chambers Street. Please send me particulars.

Name .....

Address .....

Address personally Mr. .....

Ti

This Advertisement was dictated to The Dictaphone

'OBJECT-MATRIMONY' A NEW GLASS PLAY

Broad Farce, with Some of the Fun and None of the Charm of 'Potash and Perlmutter.'

JESS DANDY IS AMUSING

He Gives the Most to a Sometimes Hilarious and Sometimes Unpleasant Cloak-and-Suit Piece.

OBJECT—MATRIMONY, a comedy in three acts, by Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman; at the Cohan and Harris.

Mrs. Harris Sachs.....Mathilde Cottrelly
Joseph Zwiebel.....Jess Dandy
Clara Fein.....Marjorie Wood
J. J. Lieboldt.....Wright Kramer
Milton Sachs.....Irving Cummings
Julius Lesengelt.....Jules Jordan
Birdie Lesengelt.....Jean Temple
Jake, office boy.....William Dixon
First Salesman.....Philip Dunning
Second Salesman.....Philip Loeb
Third Salesman.....Joseph Lothian
Louis Mintz.....Leo Donnelly
Isaac N. Badler.....Robert Robbins
Waiter.....Emil Hoch
Leader of Orchestra.....Max Rossl
William Ryan.....William J. Kane

"Object—Matrimony," presented here for the first time last evening at the Cohan and Harris Theatre, is an occasionally hilarious and frequently distasteful farce, which Montague Glass and Jules Eckert Goodman have fashioned from one of Mr. Glass's most celebrated short stories. It has some of the fun and none of the charm of the "Potash and Perlmutter" plays which have made hosts of friends on both sides of the Atlantic. It proceeds on its somewhat reckless course without a vestige of the sympathy, sentiment, and tenderness which made the earlier cloak-and-suit comedies heart-warming as well as amusing. It is therefore a bit of a disappointment to those who have regarded the Glass plays as opening a vein as rich and distinctive as the Yankee dramas by James A. Herne and the Irish fun of Harrigan and Hart.

Here are Jewish offices and homes invaded more in the spirit of comic weeklies and vaudeville sketches. There is, then, no opportunity in "Object—Matrimony" for such illuminating playing as Mathilde Cottrelly can do, so that this time she is quite at a loss. And Barney Bernard is not to be found at the Cohan and Harris at all. It is not his kind of play.

His place is taken by Jess Dandy, who gives the most comic and altogether admirable performance in a company that also is obviously the better for the presence of Marjorie Wood and the eloquent Leo Donnelly. These three do much for a farce that justifies now and then a hearty guffaw, but which, from beginning to end, is gauche and a little unpleasant.

The unpleasantness, which acts as a continuous drag on your enjoyment of the apt and racy humor of the lines, derives from the very nature of the plot. A youthful and somewhat dreamy merchant is so interested in poetry and the works of such loafers as Shakespeare that he soon makes ducks and drakes of the inherited house of H. Sachs & Son. He is inept enough; also, to borrow money on a sworn statement of his scanty assets so highly imaginative that his astonished uncle affects to mistake it for a statement from Marshall Field's.

It begins to look as though his marriage to his pretty bookkeeper would be postponed from five to ten years, (according to the temper of the Judge,) when a way out is offered through his betrothal to the fat and burdensome daughter of the defrauded banker. And this betrothal so strengthens the young man's credit in the cloak-and-suit trade that he and the pretty bookkeeper have quite restored the business by the time they are ready to declare the engagement off and get married to each other instead.

This rather low trick at the expense of the fat girl is the plot of the piece and so exactly establishes its level that you are scarcely surprised at the very end when the cold-blooded authors pause amid the hilarity to pack off to jail the pretty bookkeeper's elderly guardian who had run afoul of the law in his efforts to raise the money they needed.

The pretty bookkeeper, of course, is Marjorie Wood, who does better than she did when she followed Ruth Shepley in "It Pays to Advertise." Miss Wood, Mr. Donnelly, Emil Hoch, Mme. Cottrelly, Robert Robbins, William Dixon, and—above all—Jess Dandy, may help you to be amused at "Object—Matrimony," but you could not possibly be fond of it. And is was fond we all were of "Potash and Perlmutter."

THEY LIVE IN A ROOF GARDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll to Spend Honeymoon on Skycraper's Roof.

A honeymoon in a roof garden atop a skyscraper in the heart of the white-light district of Broadway was begun yesterday by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Carroll. Mr. Carroll, a young composer whose music was heard for the first time on Broadway when "So Long Letty" was produced Monday night at the Shubert Theatre, was married yesterday to Miss Marcelle Hontabat, a motion-picture actress, who was born in France. The ceremony was performed at the Little Church Around the Corner.

Mr. Carroll has had a small apartment built on the roof of the skyscraper on the southeast corner of Forty-ninth Street and Seventh Avenue. The building is eighteen stories high, and from its roof can be seen the blazing theatre district which radiates from Times Square. The composer has leased the roof space surrounding his aerial bungalow, and says he has made plans to inclose it in glass and lay out formal gardens and a handball court. He will also have a glass-covered music room to shut out the noise of flat-wheeled Seventh Avenue cars while he is wooing the syncopated muse.

Miss Mannheimer to Read.

A series of three afternoon readings will be given by Miss Mannheimer at the Princess Theatre, Friday, Dec. 1, Sunday, Dec. 10, and Friday, Dec. 15. Shakespeare's "King John" will be Miss Mannheimer's first offering. Eleanor Gates's latest play, "The Waiting Soul," will be included on her second program, and at her third recital Miss Mannheimer will read Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's comedy, "The Big Drum."

MRS. BOISSEVAIN VERY ILL.

Throat Seriously Affected from Constant Speaking on Campaign Tour.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 25.—Arrangements to have X-ray pictures taken of Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain's throat were made today by Miss Vida Milholland, sister of the suffragist, with the possibility of rushing Mrs. Boissevain back to New York for a throat operation. Her frequent speeches pleading for women's votes proved too much for her throat, and halted her transcontinental campaign against the Democratic Party.

Mrs. Boissevain is unable to lift her head from her pillow. She is allowed to see no one, and is under the constant care of a doctor and her sister. Her illness began with a collapse in the midst of her speech in Los Angeles Monday night. Since then she has grown steadily worse. It was stated at her apartments in the Hotel Alexandria today that she was very ill and in great pain.

LOUIS GRAVEURE SINGS.

Baritone Repeats His Last Season's Success in Recital.

Louis Graveure, baritone, established himself in one season as one of the most artistic and interesting singers of songs to be heard in New York. His recital yesterday afternoon in Aeolian Hall went to confirm this opinion. He contrives a fine program of matter not hackneyed, among which are aure to be several songs of merit quite unknown to many concertgoers. Among such in his list yesterday were Jensen's poetical "Schlaf' nur ein," Saint-Saëns's exquisite and graceful "Petite Main," and among others known, but not well known, might be put Schumann's "Gestandniss" and Schubert s "Dass sie hier gewesen." Mr. Graveure's program contained two groups of German Lieder, one of French songs, one of American, and a long work by Bainbridge Crist called a "Symphonic Poem." This is a setting of a mystic or metaphysical poem, "The Parting," of a pessimistic character, with certain rather long pianoforte interludes. It it is a "symphonic poem" there will be necessary a new definition of that well-accepted musical term. But the musical, to say nothing of the poetic, value of the piece will hardly make that necessary.

Mr. Graveure not only feels and enters deeply into the spirit, the emotional and musical significance of his songs, but he has in very full measure the power of expressing them, of giving them a definite and tangible embodiment. The technical resources which he directs to this end are of unusual excellence; a voice of fine quality and variety of color, excellent phrasing, a carefully finished diction. Mr. Graveure, strangely enough, pronounces best in English and next best in German. His French pronunciation has improved somewhat since last season, but still shows frequent solecisms that denote a misconception of some fundamental principles. It would be highly advisable for him to master these principles.

His singing was much appreciated yesterday afternoon by an audience of considerable size. Mr. Frank Bibb played his accompaniments artistically, and was also the composer of one of his songs, "A Rondel of Spring," in the American section of the program.

Singing Celebrates Epidemic's End.

The liberation of the children of the district from the infantile paralysis quarantine will be celebrated in Thompkins Square, Tenth Avenue Street and Avenue A tonight, with neighborhood singing. Familiar folk songs will be sung to band accompaniment and for the benefit of those who do not know the words they will be thrown on a screen by a stereopticon lantern. The singing will begin at 8 o'clock and Christidora House will cooperate in the management of the festival.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The engagement of Tolstoi's "Der Lebende Leichnam" at the Irving Place has been extended a second time on account of the large audiences it is attracting. The last performance is now set for Tuesday night of next week.

The date of the opening performance of "The Century Girl" at the Century has been postponed from Thursday night of next week to Monday night of the week following. The Cocoanut Grove, the Century Roof remodeled, will be opened two weeks later with a musical entertainment by Gene Buck and Dave Stamper.

The management of the Strand has donated the use of the theatre for a special performance to be given early in December for the benefit of the Seaside Home for Crippled Children. On account of the increased number of patients, due to the prevalence of infantile paralysis, it has become necessary to enlarge the home.

La Sincerite, L'Union Francaise, and La Clomente Cosmopolite, French societies of New York, will send large delegations of their members to see Saturday night's performance of the French plays at the Garrick. Some special features will be introduced in their honor.

The omission of three words in an advertisement caused a mistaken impression to get abroad that the Washington Square Players were about to quit the Comedy. What the advertisement should have said was that the organization was about to lay aside its first bill. A second program is in preparation.

Edith Day, a member of the cast of "Pom-Pom" last season, has been added to Anna Held's support in "Follow Me."

The curtain for the first performance of "The Show of Wonders" at the Winter Garden tonight will rise at 8 o'clock.

The West Point football players have been invited to attend the performance of "Arms and the Girl" at the Fulton on the night preceding their annual game here with the Navy.

The first performance of "Seremonda," Julia Arthur's new starring vehicle, will take place on Saturday night, Nov. 11, at the Broadway, Long Branch.

FOR ALL CHILDREN, FROM SEVEN TO SEVENTY!
Thrills! Thrills!! Thrills!!!
With Laughter and Romance in Between
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210th Time Tonight of New York's Most Popular Play.
Longest Run of Any Play Now on Broadway.
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Stevenson's great story—loved the world over—dramatized by Jules Eckert Goodman.
MEET THEM IN PERSON Bill Bones, Black Dog, Pew, Doctor Livesey, Squire Trelawney, Captain Smollett, Ben Gunn, Long John Silver and the boy hero, Jim Hawkins.
PLAYED TO THE LIFE BY Charles Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Henry E. Dixey, Tim Murphy, Oswald Yorke, Edmund Gurney, David Glassford, Herbert Ashton, Percy Waram, Alice Belmore, and twenty others of the resident company.
Choice $1.50 Seats for all Performances except Saturdays and Holidays.
EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7TH.
BUY SEATS TODAY FOR FRIDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

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Theatre and Opera Tickets
FORMERLY HOTEL MANHATTAN
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING
of Their New Office
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WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50th St. Evenings at 8. BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8 SHARP. SHOW OF WONDERS Sunday Night Concert Big Bill of Stars and Surprises.

PRINCESS 39th, near Broadway MATINEES WED. & SAT. 2:20. THE THIRD ANNUAL PRINCESS THEATRE MUSICAL HIT. "GO TO IT" SEATS 8 WEEKS AHEAD. A TYPICAL PRINCESS SUCCESS. More Song Hits, Pretty Girls and Wonderful Gowns Than Any Musical Show in Town!

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. BIGGEST HIT IN YEARS Oliver Morosco's Great Musical Farce, SOLONGLETTY with CHARLOTTE GREENWOOD.

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Taylor Holmes in His MAJESTY'S Bunker Bean

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. WM. HODGE in his greatest success, Fixing Sister Every bit as good as "The Man From Home." —Globe.

Fascinating! THE MAN WHO CAME BACK Playhouse

48th St. Thea. Evenings 8:20. Tel. 178—Bry. $1.50 Mat. Today 2:20. George Broadhurst's Rich Man, Poor Man

Pierrot and Prodigal MUSIC THROUGHOUT "Remains unchallenged as the great event of the season."—The Times. BOOTH Theatre, 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

WINTHROP AMES' LITTLE THEATRE Violet Pearn's Uncommon Comedy, TONIGHT At 8:45 HUSH! Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

LONGACRE WEST 48th ST. TONIGHT at 8:30. NEXT MATINEE SAT. 2:30. WILLIAM COLLIER IN THE GREATEST OF ALL FARCES NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

44th St. Thea., Just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICHARD WALTON TULLY'S THE FLAME

39TH ST. Thea., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. Last Week at This Theatre—MOVES to Lyceum Theatre Next Week—Seats Ready Now. BACKFIRE with Mary Boland & Fred'k Truesdell

39TH ST. Theatre Next Monday Beginning Seats Now on Sale. EMMA DUNN in "OLD LADY 31"

Casino Broadway & 39th Evenings 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:15. LINA ABARBANELL BEST CASINO SHOW IN YEARS. Flora Bella

NEW GARRICK 35th St. & B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:20. The greatest Franco-American Operetta ever given. LE POILU Received Nightly with Enthusiasm. Followed by LES DEUX GLOIRES Pierre Wolff's latest War Sketch.

COMEDY, W. 41. Ev. 8:45. Mats. Today & Sat. 2:30. Wash'n Sq. Players 4 E.W. One-Act Plays.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. Season's ONE Substantial Success. Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success, UPSTAIRS and DOWN

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PARK 58th St. and B'way. TWICE DAILY. TODAY AT 2:30—TONIGHT AT 8:30. THE FILM OF 1001 THRILLS The Masque of Life with PETE MONTEBELLO & RITA JOLIVET—HAMILTON REVELLE. POPULAR PRICES. 15c, 25c, 50c.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st & B'way. No Advance in Prices. All This Week—Exclusive Presentation. FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and Beverly Payne In Metre $250,000 Production with Operatic Score. "ROMEO AND JULIET"

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OPERA TICKETS. Subscriptions bought and sold for season or alternate performances. Phone 4188 Greeley. JACOBS THEATRE TIC. EXCH'GE, 1389 Broadway, cor. 35th St.

CENTURY THEATRE B'way, 62d St. and Central Park West. FIRST NIGHT Monday, Nov. 6 CHARLES DILLINGHAM and FLORENZ ZIEGFELD, Jr. present THE CENTURY GIRL Seat Sale Opens Next Monday AT 9 A.M.

EMPIRE THEA. TODAY at 3 ALBERT REISS presents MOZART'S "THE IMPRESARIO" AND 'BASTIEN & BASTIENNE' TWO OPERETTAS IN ENGLISH MABEL GARRISON LUCY GATES DAVID BISPHAM ALBERT REISS and Orchestra. Conducted by Sam Franko. Seats $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1, at Box Office.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Oct. 28, at 2:30 OLGA SAMAROFF PIANO RECITAL. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29, at 3. THE MISSES SUTRO RECITAL FOR 2 PIANOS. (STEINWAY.) Seats at Wolfsohn Bureau, 1 W. 34, or Hall.

B'way & 47th STRAND Doors 10 to 11:30 "Battle of the Somme." Ann Pennington in "The Rainbow Princess." Ditmar's Animal Picts.

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CORT THEATRE, 48th St., near B'way. Sunday Eve., Oct. 29, at 8:30. LONESOME TUNES KENTUCKY MOUNTAIN BALLADRY Loraine Wyman-Howard Brockway Seats on sale at Box Office 50 cts. to $2.

Aeolian Hall, THIS AFTERNOON at 3 HAROLD Bauer Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

AEOLIAN HALL, 34 WEST 43D. CHARLOTTE LUND SOPRANO. OCT. 28 SAT. EVE. Mgt. J. B. Pond Lyceum Bureau. Seats at Box Office, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

Aeolian Hall, Wed. Aft., Nov. 1, at 3. OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH Mgt. L. Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 NEXT MATINEE SATURDAY 2:15. Mats. Sat. & Wed. KLAW & ERLANGER'S MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE. MISS SPRINGTIME After the play see (Atop This Theatre) ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC

GEO. M. Cohan's THEATRE, B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. "One of the most delightful evenings of the year."—Sun. HENRY MILLER PRESENTS RUTH CHATTERTON In "Come Out of the Kitchen" "Ruth Chatterton never more winsome."—Times.

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Turn to the Right! GAIETY THEATRE. Evenings 8:20. Matinees Sat. & Wed. 2:20.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:20. Last Matinee Saturday 2:20. LAST 3 NIGHTS—LAST MATINEE SAT. MARGARET ANGLIN in Wm. Somerset Maugham's Comedy. "Caroline" MON., OCT. 30 SEAT SALE THURSDAY MR. Cyril Maude IN THE NEW MODERN COMEDY. "THE BASKER" By CLIFFORD MILLS.

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SYMPHONY Society of New York WALTER DAMROSCH, Cond'r. AEOLIAN HALL. To-m'w (Fri.) Aft. at 3, Sun. Aft., Oct. 29. BRAHMS, Symphony No. 4; at 2 O'CLOCK. Concerto for Violin with Orchestra; RAVEL, Valses nobles et sentimentales. Soloist Efrem ZIMBALIST Seats at Box Office, Aeolian Hall.

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Fri. Eve., Oct. 27—People's Symphony Club and KNEISEL Quartet in first of six Chamber Concerts by noted artists, incl. David & Clara Mannes, Elonzaley Quar., others. Washington Irving H. S. Students and Workers subscription to Six Concerts. ONE DOLLAR Apply Secretary, R. 1206, 32 Union Sq. (Stuyv. 1755)

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AEOLIAN HALL To-Night at 8:15. SONG RECITAL Idelle Patterson Lyric Coloratura Soprano. Seats at Box Office. Management R. E. Johnston.

Aeolian Hall, Tues. Aft., Oct. 31, at 3:30. FIRST NEW YORK RECITAL MERCED de Pina MEZZO de Bruyn TENOR SEATS, 50c TO $2.00. BOXES, $18. DIRECTION MRS. HERMAN LEWIS, INC.

Aeolian Hall, Monday Aft., Oct. 30, at 3. Song Recital by MME. JULIA CLAUSSEN Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

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By Arrangement Metropolitan Opera Co. DIAGHILEFF'S Ballet Russe Manhattan OPERA HOUSE, 34th & 8th Ave. Evgs. 8:30. Mat. Sat. 2:30 LAST WEEK NIJINSKY BOLM FOKHMAN SPESIZEWA. GAVRILOW LOPOKOVA KOVALLESS Pierre Monteux, Cond. TO-NIGHT—Sadko; Till Eulenspiegel Rose; Scheherazade (with Nijinsky), (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Fri. Eve.—Les Papillons, Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Le Spectre de la Rose; Carnaval. Sat. Mat.—Les Sylphides; Till Eulenspiegel (with Nijinsky); Prince Igor; L'Apres Midi d'un Faun (with Nijinsky) Sat. Eve.—Thamar; Le Spectre de la Rose; Sadko; Petrouchka. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT Metropolitan Opera Houses Manhattan

CARNEGIE HALL, SUNDAY, NOV. 5, at 3. PADEREWSKI Tickets, $1.50 to $2.50. Boxes, $15 & $18, at Box Office. Direction C. A. Ellis. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, SAT. AFT., OCT. 28, at 3. SPALDING Violin Recital, 50c. to $2.

Irving Place Theatre Irving Place and 15th Street. THE POWERFUL AND APPEALING DRAMA. Der Lebende Leichnam ("The Living Corpse") by LEO TOLSTOI, with Rudolf Christians as "Fedia." Engagement extended until Tuesday, Oct. 31st. "Leo Tolstoi's play makes a triumph. Lovers of true art should at once journey to the Irving Place."—Times. "Superior in its sincerity and artistic seriousness to anything Broadway has to offer."—Eve. Post. THE TALK OF NEW YORK

KESSLER'S 2ND AVE. THEATRE, 35 2nd Ave. MAX R. WILNER Presents MR. DAVID KESSLER in Relzenstein's Drama. ON TRIAL IN YIDDISH או טריע NOW PLAYING. Permission of Cohan & Harris.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX, Quarterly—Full Cloth, per copy, $2; per year, $8.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 26, 1916.

SINGLE AND COMPLETE ALLEGIANCE.

Mr. HUGHES performed a public service for which every American should be grateful to him, a service of value to the country, when in his speech at Schuetzen Park in Queens on Tuesday evening he made this declaration:

> I don't want the support of any one to whom the interest of this nation is not supreme.
>
> As to any person whose allegiance to our flag is not single and complete, who would not instantly champion the rights and interests of our country against any country on earth, who wants impunity for foreign aggression, or who would have the power of this nation held captive to any foreign influence or swerved by alien machinations, let him not vote for me.

These words in themselves and because of the circumstances which have called them forth are of high public service and utility, they respond to an urgent public need, since they give plain notice to the bands of disloyal Americans who are now so active in this campaign that their support of any candidate is too odious and dangerous to be openly accepted. Mr. WILSON in far more emphatic language had already repudiated the support of these agitators and their organizations. Now Mr. HUGHES says that he wants the support of no voter, to whom "the interest of this nation is not supreme." The rebuke was needed, it was essential that the repudiation should come from the candidates of both parties, for the arrogant and insufferable pretensions of the hyphenate plotters made it necessary for the political welfare and security of the country that they be made to understand in what disesteem they are held by all Americans.

Mr. HUGHES's disclaimer of a craving for hyphenate support comes too late to help his candidacy, and it was plainly extorted from him by the necessities of the campaign. For months the men and the organizations who have put another allegiance above their allegiance to America have been actively at work in the interest of Mr. HUGHES. Continually reminded of it, taunted with his apparent catering to the hyphen vote, he defers repudiation of disloyal support until two weeks before the election. No indignation at their disloyal plotting against the Government and the laws of the country flamed up in his heart. He seemed to have lost the capacity for resentment of an affront that has stirred the anger of loyal Americans. Not until the truth about his secret conferences with the representatives of these alien bands was disclosed, a fact he and his managers had carefully concealed, did he speak out. Only when it was made plain that his dalliance with disloyalty was doing irreparable harm to his campaign did he find courage to speak what every decent American has thought and spoken freely. He yielded to a sense of peril, not to any inborn detestation of this new and abhorrent force in our politics.

Very different was the response of WOODROW WILSON: "I would feel deeply mortified to have you or anybody like you vote for me. Since you have access to many disloyal Americans and I have not, I will ask you to convey this message to them." Published all over the country, that message of rebuke and repudiation showed every voter what manner of man Mr. WILSON is. Inevitably the whole country draws the distinction between him and Mr. HUGHES. The President spoke out in stern denunciation of disloyal scheming nearly a year ago in his annual message. No man has had reason to doubt for a single instant his attitude toward the men whose allegiance is not single and complete. THEODORE ROOSEVELT has been equally emphatic. Unmoved by these inspiring examples, timidly avoiding all open pronouncement, Mr. HUGHES waits until the declaration of his sentiments is forced upon him by inexorable necessity, by the accumulating portents of disaster which have alarmed his managers and finally moved him.

There has been no uncertainty as to the effect of Mr. WILSON's utterances upon the hyphen legion. They are against him to a man, they denounce him, they are seeking by all means in their power to compass his defeat. What has been the effect of Mr. HUGHES's proclamations of Americanism? He spoke at Philadelphia after his secret conferences with the hyphenates. Judgment upon that utterance was given in a letter from Mr. WILL R. MACDONALD, one of the leaders in the "American Independence Conference Movement," in these words:

> This speech by Mr. HUGHES was perfectly satisfactory to all our leaders in the East, North, West, and South. His speech should satisfy every one that in this election we will secure the services of a real American President and from this time on it is to be understood that organization leaders will instruct all of their section leaders and others to do all that is possible to bring about the election of Mr. HUGHES.

The Staats-Zeitung of this city, one of the most faithful organs of hyphen opinion, reported very fully Mr. HUGHES's speech in Astoria, where he made practically the same statement of his position that he had made in Queens, and its leading editorial article gave it full approval:

> The open, unreserved declaration which Mr. HUGHES made yesterday in Astoria Schuetzen Park in Long Island City makes it clearly evident that he stands for the maintenance of all American rights. This manly declaration, taken in connection with his earlier statements in Philadelphia and elsewhere, makes his position perfectly clear; he will protect American rights everywhere where they are brought into question or may be in any manner infringed. * * * And German-Americans, who as citizens of the United States were received by Mr. HUGHES, to whom he as an American declared that the interests of America stand before all others, are thereby firmly convinced that CHARLES E. HUGHES is worthy of the confidence of all American citizens and that his election to the Presidency of the United States will be a blessing.

Mr. HUGHES's repudiations do not repudiate. Mr. WILSON knew how to drive the hyphenates out of his camp and keep them out and he had a man's courage to use the appropriate means. Mr. HUGHES's protestations of unwillingness to receive the support of men of divided allegiance inspire the object of his disclaimer to renewed expressions of love and confidence. Plainly, there is something lacking either in the man or in the method. His words do not carry conviction, even to Americans who would be glad to give him their votes. Prolonged irresolution and postponement have robbed them of meaning and effect. He speaks too late and makes the fatal mistake of saying in a weaker way what his opponent and men of sturdier courage in his own party long ago said with full sincerity and sledge-hammer emphasis.

SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE.

Article XIV. of the Constitution requires that this question be submitted to the people on Election Day, Nov. 7:

> Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?

Since a Constitutional Convention is a considerable expense, since the people last Fall rejected by a monstrous majority the work of the Constitutional Convention of 1915, since constitutional amendments can be submitted separately to the people by the Legislature, the inevitable right answer to this question is No. Two conventions in two years would be preposterous. While there is no doubt of the general temper, voters should take the trouble to record their No. Otherwise, it is possible, the majority usually taking too faint an interest in a referendum, that a minority of Constitution tinkerers may force another convention on the people.

On Nov. 7 what is called Proposition Number One will also be submitted to the people. They are to decide if a bond issue of $10,000,000 to enlarge the State Parks shall be authorized. Of this sum $2,500,000 is to be used to buy additional land for the Palisades Interstate Park. The Park Commission, conditional on the acceptance of Proposition One, has got subscriptions for a second $2,500,000 to be devoted to the same purpose. With the State fund and the private money added to it, the landscape beauty of the Hudson Highlands will be insured in perpetuity, and new land running back into the Ramapo Mountains, another and a necessary link in the great sweep of park from the Catskills to New York, will be purchased.

The woods, mountains, lakes, and trails of the Interstate Palisades Park, the pleasure grounds of New York and New Jersey, are within convenient reach of some 10,000,000 persons. It is a camping ground and playground of the people. There should be no opposition to promote its further development. Under Proposition Number One $7,500,000 is to be used for the extension of the Forest Preserve in the Catskills and the Adirondacks. The vital economic public concern in the preservation of forests, their sanitary and recreation values, are too familiar to recite. The State has some $40,000,000 worth of forest lands, but its holdings in the great central mountain and lake regions, the Adirondack and Catskill Parks, are of course not continuous. They are interspersed with private forest. The State owns only about 48 per cent. of the land in those parks. To prevent fire and denudation, its holdings must be increased and consolidated. This consolidation is of no distant importance to New York City, since within twenty to thirty years the Catskills water supply will have reached its limit, and the Adirondacks will have to be tapped.

Conservation of the water supply, conservation of the timber supply, the public health, the public pleasure—these are more than reasons enough for voting to approve Proposition Number One.

NOT FOR ROOSEVELT.

Chairman WILLCOX denies that Mr. HUGHES has promised a delegation of hyphenates not to appoint Mr. ROOSEVELT Secretary of State. Yet he could probably make the promise with a clear conscience. The Colonel would never do for Secretary of State in a Hughes Cabinet, and it is not probable either that the place would be offered to him or that he would accept it. Such a partnership would be foredoomed to failure. The Colonel is much too big a man to play second fiddle, and his temperament is flatly opposite to Mr. HUGHES's. Theirs is a union of convenience, not of love. The Colonel is not one to take orders, least of all from a man whose intellectual processes move him to irritation, whose character jars on him, whom he does not understand and who does not understand him. He has been President of the United States twice, his fame is world-wide, and he could gain nothing by becoming President HUGHES's Secretary of State.

He might wish to be Secretary of State without regard to that fact, however, if he thought he could be of service to his country. But he is the clearest-sighted of men, and he knows that, so far from serving his country, he would get it in a mess. He would not have a free hand, but it would be worse than that. He would be under the thumb of a man who, whether strong or not, is certainly stubborn and self-confident and determined to have his own way. Regarding Mr. HUGHES as intellectually his inferior, this would bring about a situation that would be intolerable to the Colonel.

As Mr. HUGHES's Premier, he would be brought into relations with all the diverse elements which would have brought about his election, and which, whether they demanded patronage or not, would at least consider themselves entitled to have their views heard about policies. Imagine a delegation of German-Americans laying down their demands before President HUGHES and Secretary ROOSEVELT. Whatever the President might wish to do, the entente cordiale would be wrecked before the Secretary of State had uttered five words.

Mr. BRYAN, who was the most prominent figure in his party, became Mr. WILSON's Secretary of State. So far as the ill-assorted union was successful, and it was measurably so for a year or more, it was due to Mr. BRYAN's entirely subordinating himself and becoming a sort of chief clerk. When his own combative character began to assert itself, the result was a split of the most disagreeable kind. Nobody can imagine Colonel ROOSEVELT playing such a part for a year or a minute. He could, perhaps, be Secretary of State to some one with whom he was in complete harmony, and for whom he entertained a reciprocated affection, like Senator LODGE, but that would be a success by mutual concessions which are unthinkable in the case of a President for whom Mr. ROOSEVELT had no liking and to whom he secretly felt himself superior.

Besides, Mr. BRYAN needed the advertisement, the joy of officeholding, and the chance to write his name in history. Mr. ROOSEVELT does not. Finally, Mr. HUGHES would like the juxtaposition as little as Mr. ROOSEVELT. If he did not promise the hyphenate delegation what they asked, it was because he was not willing to promise them anything.

TO REPRESS RURAL CRIME.

The Roslyn burglary differs only in the size of the "swag" obtained from a long list of similar housebreakings. There have been at least ninety of such breakings and enterings along the Hudson in a short period. The rural householder has no valid police protection. The rural regions have no valid police protection. What chance has a country constable in preventing or detecting such clever crimes as that of Roslyn?

The protection of life and property, the careful patrolling of country districts, the diminution of rural crime can be had by means of a State Constabulary and by no other means. Why are the labor organizations so hostile to the establishment of a New York State Constabulary? Why do they unconsciously encourage rural crime under the impression, erroneous, as the record of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary proves, that strike duty is the main work and use of such a force?

CANADIAN RAILWAY STRIKE SETTLEMENT.

The transcontinental railway strike above our border which has been pending for some time has been averted. There is little doubt that it was averted as ours was, by surrender in the guise of a compromise. In other respects the dispute followed ours so closely that a comparison is interesting. The similarity extends even to the patriotic readiness of the men to allow certain trains to run under license from the union in the event of a strike. But the Canadian men were more truculent than ours in that they refused the Premier's request to transfer the negotiations to the Dominion Capitol at Ottawa if they were unable to agree with their employers at Winnipeg. They declared that, the strike having been ordered, there was no power to cancel it. The only alternative was that the company should make a satisfactory settlement. Otherwise the transcontinental service must stop, although there were troops and crops to move, and the Government appealed officially to the men

> to avoid a controversy that would weaken our efforts in the war, and which might be attended with disastrous results to the great cause we all have at heart.

Of particular interest this side the border is the working of the Dominion Industrial Disputes act, which it is proposed to adopt here to prevent such disputes. It has not availed in the Dominion. There, as here, the company deferred to the act as representative of public interest. The unionists spurned it. This controversy has been pending since 1914, when the Government appointed a Conciliation Board at the request of the men. The company acceded to the concessions which were suggested, but the unionists asked that the matter be left standing on account of the war. On the recent strike vote 5,828 rejected the award and 126 voted against a strike. The award of 1908 also was rejected by the trainmen. The Government now takes the position that it is unlawful for the men to strike after having asked for conciliation. The men take the position that the right to strike is suspended only until after the report, and that full liberty of action is resumed when the report is made. The report itself the men regard as an "absolute absurdity," since it contained two minority reports on the most important of the demands of the men. Regarding the counter-request of the company for conciliation of the present dispute, the men say:

> We will under no circumstances pay the slightest attention to this subterfuge application.

The Canadian situation differs from our own in that under the War Measures act the Government had power to take over the operation of the roads. Such, apparently, would have been the course of events, according to the Government's declaration of what it regards its duty as guardian of the public's interest. No judgment on the merits can be given at this distance, but it must be said that the men have in their favor the great increase in the company's earnings and the concessions made to their employés by other Canadian railways, notably the Grand Trunk. The Canadian Pacific has added $17,000,000 to its surplus and has increased some large salaries. In anticipation of the strike, considerable traffic, especially passenger, had begun to go by. This may have assisted the company to the perception that, having yielded before when there was less reason, present conditions required it to yield again, whatever the merits of its protest against duress contrary to the forms of law.

LINGERING STRIKES.

Why should the courts be called upon to revive a broken and dying strike, to relieve the City of Yonkers from the effect of its own act? Yonkers passed and refuses to rescind an ordinance prohibiting the street car companies from employing motormen who have not had fifteen days' experience under competent instructors in Yonkers. The Yonkers Railroad refuses to employ union labor. The city prevents its getting men from the outside and operating its cars. Now the courts are to be asked to interfere in this purely local question, to compel the railroad to operate the cars which the city prevents them from operating. In effect, they are to be asked to make the Yonkers Railroad Company come to terms with its striking employés or submit to a receivership.

The public sympathy in such a case goes neither to the strikers nor the companies, but to its weary and hardly entreated self. It wants its daily transportation. It is tired in Yonkers of being made the football of politicians in office. In New York it is tired of the strike leaders who continue to pretend that a strike which failed from the first, which is dead and ought to be buried, is still sufficiently alive to be annoying. How many thousands of working girls and women are still subjected to delay and annoyance because Mr. FITZGERALD doesn't choose to admit the glaring fact, because the traction strike is not formally ended. A diminution in the number of street cars, irregularity and deficiency of service, and crowding must be kept up just to "save the face," lost beyond recovery, of the engineers of an unwise strike.

There ought to be some way of stopping a strike which has lost its power and lingers only as a sporadic vexation, which does the strikers no good and injures the public. That poor old man, a car striker who asked the other day to be committed to an institution, since he was out of work and money, is a sufficient commentary on the traction "strike."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

For Every Woman $5 a Day.

Of Mr. FORD's announcement that hereafter, in his shops, the minimum wage of women as of men shall be $5 a day, several views might be taken and several opinions expressed, all of which could be supported by arguments of more or less weight. Mr. FORD himself seems to justify, or at least to explain, his determination by saying that he expects or hopes to gain from it the same advantages as a manufacturer, as well as the same satisfactions as a lover of his kind, that have come to him from giving to each of the men whom he employs the daily wage that must be earned to make his retention worth while.

That puts the extension of the $5 rate on an economic basis, but economists and sociologists alike will be apt to doubt the full applicability to women of all the wage laws that can be enforced against men. The plea of "equal pay for equal work" is sound as stated, but those who make it too often forget that the equality of work cannot be assumed from its equivalence for a day, a week, a month, or even for a year. Probably Mr. FORD knows that he has, and will continue to have, in his employ women who, from the standpoint of "business," strictly and coldly interpreted, do not and cannot earn $5 a day. As probably he does not care.

Why should he? He is at the head of an industrial establishment of an exceptional character, making exceptional profits. He can afford, as many manufacturers cannot, to be as generous as his kindly impulses prompt him to be, and if it costs him a million or so a year, it will make no appreciable difference either to him or his business.

To say that is not to depreciate in the slightest degree the differences of heart and head that distinguish Mr. FORD from men who, with no more to do with millions than he, and with personal tastes as simple as his, still bulwark themselves behind the mean truth that "business is business," and all their lives continue to "make money" as fast as they can. The safest judgment of Mr. FORD's plan as extended is that it is a sharing of profits with those by whose labor the profits are produced. As such it is entirely and wholly commendable. That it will have political consequences of any kind is a mere guess, and a wild one.

Ingenuity Its Only Attraction.

One of our correspondents laboriously made and elaborately argued yesterday a proposal to which he evidently had given much thought, as evidently he had much confidence that its adoption would not only decrease in large degree the now far too great total of human suffering, but would hasten appreciably the return of peace to a distracted world. These be noble purposes, and with them none can fail to sympathize, but it would be quite a different matter to share the confidence of the plan's originator as to its practicability or its efficacy.

What he wants is for the United States to take over from the European belligerents the custody and care of all their war prisoners! He would have each nation, indeed, pay us for the "keep" of its own soldiers that have been captured by its enemies, but he has not considered, apparently, that neither the Central Empires nor the Allies would even begin to dream of letting us have their prisoners—to say "think of it" would be going too far—until after we had undertaken most solemnly so to guard the prisoners from the opposing armies that never a one of them by any chance would get back into the fighting again.

As we haven't been able to prevent just such evasions from among a few dozen interned German sailors, it is easy to imagine the success we should have in guarding the millions that would come to us if this amazing scheme were carried out. The performance of our duty would involve turning most of the country into a prison, and most of its own inhabitants into warders.

Moreover, nothing would be gained by the belligerents from thus getting rid of their prisoners; some belligerents would lose heavily, in a monetary way, if they had to pay for what we should consider proper feeding and clothing and housing. War prisoners in the hands of their captors have to be content with what those captors can spare after taking care of themselves and their own people. Often that is very little, and circumstances can be imagined in which it would be next to nothing.

If the war prisoners could be sent here imbued with a firm intention of becoming and remaining American citizens, such of them as are not men already broken by hardship might be valuable additions to our population, as they were a carefully selected class to start with. But, of course, that would be impossible.

Criminals Who Must Be Caught.

Too much of energy and determination could not possibly be devoted by our police in hunting down the intolerable villains who exploded a bomb yesterday morning in the subway station at 110th Street. That nobody was killed is no mitigation of the enormity of their crime, and is due, according to all present indications, not to any scruples about taking the lives of a score or a hundred of subway passengers, but partly to luck, and partly—probably more—to the characteristic clumsiness and ineptitude that mark the doings of so many criminals.

That the bomb was prepared and placed by men now out on strike against the transportation companies is an assumption that cannot safely be made, and its only support lies in the fact that nobody else would seem to have any motive for such a deed. That, of course, is not enough to establish even a moral certainty, but, nevertheless, it will be the first thought of everybody.

Commissioner WOODS can be trusted fully to appreciate the seriousness of the problem that confronts him and his men. They must hunt down the perpetrators of the outrage if they possibly can, and of course they will do so. Then on the courts will rest the task of inflicting the very limit of punishment provided by law for murder attempted in this abominable way.

WOODROW WILSON.

Against him break the javelins of their hate;
Unmoved he stands, a granite shaft of might,
Alike against the furious fools that prate
Of war and those that halt Advancing Right.
His face is sternly set toward the Light—
Nor foe nor friend can frighten or cajole
This earnest man who stakes the higher soul
Against the brute in this tremendous fight.
He stands for men, and MEN should stand for him—
For human rights, mankind and brotherhood,
The things that seem yet indistinct and dim,
The Dream for which the great of earth have stood,
The Vision, lacking which a nation fades,
The Cosmic Purpose and the Climbing Grades.

L. C. RANDOLPH.

MR. SHAW'S CYNICISM.

A Protest Against His Idea of Anglo-American Relations.

Springfield, Mass., Oct. 24, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the name of all that is internationally decent and wholesome I wish to protest against the cynicisms of Bernard Shaw's article on Anglo-American relations in last Sunday's issue of THE TIMES.

I am a very humble representative of that class which he characterizes as "the implacably exclusive New England snobs," and I have seen the United States from the outside. It may be that Mr. Shaw belongs to that unfortunate minority who hold that international animosities are perpetual, but I would press the point that, as between England and America more than between any other two peoples, each generation has taken to its grave its own international grudges. He would make us believe that the very fact of brotherhood makes quarrels inevitable and deadly. Now every one knows that while brothers sometimes quarrel they are the more quickly reconciled in the memory of their common motherhood. The man who denies that blood is thicker than water would quarrel with the stars.

When he says that "Ireland always appealed to the United States as to a recognized enemy of England, and did not appeal in vain," he is speaking in the vein of the Victorian—nay, the Georgian—era, and that is as far from the present temper of the people of America as Yuan Shih-kai was from Mencius. He is merely comical, and shows that he knows as little about real American feeling as he knows about the Irish.

I venture to say that at the present moment the American people as a whole are animated by a huge admiration of England. We are not blind to her faults, and yet we cherish a very real feeling of essential spiritual kinship. There is no other nation, with the possible exception of America, that could have disposed of the South African question in the same spirit that England did, and with the same astoundingly successful results. It was an act of the wildest chivalry, but justified of its children. There is more than blood kinship between these two nations. There is a kinship of ideal, a spiritual rapport, which to my mind makes war between the two unthinkable. Bernard Shaw should be made to walk the International Canadian border from the Bay of Fundy to Puget Sound.

H. B. HULBERT.

Mr. Wilson and the War.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the caption given to Mr. Holt's letter in your issue of the 21st inst., "What Mr. Wilson Said. Opponents Twist His Meaning by Quoting Only in Part," a few words of explanation are necessary. Knowing that editors like brief communications, I purposely condensed quotations and stated so in my letter. My opposition to Mr. Wilson is based chiefly on his attitude toward Mexico and the European situation, and this was also stated; and I may add that as an independent Democrat I supported Mr. Wilson in his Gubernatorial and Presidential (1912) candidacies.

Mr. Holt, in his anxiety to interpret Mr. Wilson's statement regarding the war, "with its causes and its objects we are not concerned," &c., has wholly missed the point I tried to make. If he will carefully read the third paragraph of my letter, he will find this statement: "One can scarcely believe that the man who uttered the magnificent world sentiments quoted above (citations from Mr. Wilson's Omaha speech taken from THE TIMES of Oct. 6) is the same man who is mystified as to the causes and objects of the war." Mr. Holt tells us what Mr. Wilson meant. The caption to his letter reads, "What Mr. Wilson Said"; my letter was concerned with what he has done in this titanic struggle for liberty now going on in Europe. It cannot be too often reiterated that international affairs since the outbreak of the European conflict have taken on new meaning. It is a world-wide struggle for the social and political rights of the people. When these rights are granted, an enduring peace will be in sight. As a nation we have lost prestige because we have failed in this world crisis to discharge the part we owe to civilization.

ROBERT SCOTT.

Montclair, N. J., Oct. 24, 1916.

WRITERS OUT FOR HUGHES.

Hamlin Garland and Others Come to the Aid of Republican Candidate.

An open letter by Hamlin Garland, indorsing the candidacy of Charles E. Hughes and criticising President Wilson, was made public yesterday in Republican National Headquarters. Beneath it were the signatures of thirty-one authors and artists who expressed their intention of voting for Mr. Hughes because they believed "that a change of Administration is necessary for the good of the nation." Some of the authors, however, preferred to express their own reasons instead of merely accepting those set forth by Mr. Garland. George Ade was one.

"I don't think we should change the national symbol from Eagle to Crawfish," was what he had to say in explaining his own reason.

James Montgomery Flagg was another of the individual opinionists. He wanted to vote for Hughes, he said, "because he is indorsed by Roosevelt." Porter Emerson Browne sent a sixty-five-word telegram saying that the slaughter of the murdered women and children of the Lusitania was unatoned, and more in the same strain, and asked: "Is it any wonder I want Charles Evans Hughes for President?" Cass Gilbert Textile Alliance for wool and jute. In cases where the importer cannot apply through and be vouched for by such an organization, he signs a personal agreement with the British Consul.

Importers accept the conditions for the whole length of the war and for all goods of the kind imported, even though part of their supply is from neutral or American sources.

So far officials here have not been able to hold any of these arrangements illegal, because they recognize that England has the right of embargo if she desires to use it. Nevertheless, the power which British officials have in this country of discrimination as between American firms, and the possibilities that some such arrangements might be continued after the war under a form made legal to suit the conditions of peace, has had a most disquieting effect.

British Cut Ship Rates.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—According to shippers here, cut-throat tactics are being used by shipping interests in a war to prevent the success of a line of steamships between South American ports and Philadelphia.

It was announced by the Chamber of Commerce today that the new line would have to be abandoned on Jan. 1 unless the Philadelphia manufacturers, shippers and exporters supported the vessels. The line began operations a week ago under auspicious circumstances.

According to information assembled by the Chamber of Commerce New York agents of British shipping lines are securing Pennsylvania and the Middle West in an effort to prevent shippers from using the new line and thus saving 46 cents to $1.10 a ton in ordinary tariffs.

Shippers in Philadelphia have had the rates cut as much as $2 a ton by British lines and stress is laid on the more frequent sailings from New York City. In none of the attempts to get business as a result of cut rates have the British shipping interests offered contracts extending over thirty days, and it is believed at the Chamber of Commerce that if it is possible for the British ship combination to wreck the Philadelphia and South American project, rates will later be advanced beyond old figures.

Industrial Safety Congress.

Under the auspices of the State Industrial Commission the Industrial Safety Congress will be held at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, from Dec. 11 to 14. Addresses will be delivered on fire prevention, factory sanitation, safeguarding of machinery, and other factors entering into industrial safety. Included on the list of topics are: Duty of workers in cooperating with safety organizations; duty of employers in prevention of accidents; attitude of New York State's organized industry toward the safety movement; classification of buildings and materials as a basis for safety requirements; guarding of fixed machines; factory conditions and the shop committee; practical benefits derived from safety organization; factory lighting, heating, and ventilation.

Business Men Inspect Subway Work

Members of the Bronx Board of Trade were escorted on an inspection tour yesterday along that part of the new Lexington Avenue subway where the diagonal station is being constructed at Forty-second Street. The representatives of the commission present were Commissioner Hodge, Secretary Walker, Assistant Secretary Robinson, and Division Superintendent John H. Myers. Among the members of the committee were Olin J. Stephens, Charles G. Reid, and Professor Alexander Haring of New York University. Especial interest was shown in the subway from Queens that is to connect at Times Square with the old subway and with the Seventh Avenue line.

THE FALL OF GERMAN IDEALISM IN AMERICA.

The 2,000,000 Liberty-Loving Immigrants of the Last Century and the "Kaiserliche" German-Americans of Today.

By FRANK BOHN, Ph. D.,
(Fourth Article.)

"Mit Macht und Kraft fuer Volksfreiheit im Neuen wie im Alten Vaterland." ("With might and main for human freedom in the new as in the old Fatherland.") — Colonel Friedrich Hecker.

While Bismarck and the Junkers built their imperial Germany on a foundation of militarism, war, and chauvinistic fanaticism, the German exiles to the United States were discovering that the conflict for freedom is a world issue and a world movement. Never before nor after does history chronicle so great an exodus for political reasons as that of the German democracy to America during the revolution and reaction. From 1841 to 1870 there arrived in the United States 2,174,000 Germans. Of course, some of these came for purely economic reasons, but great masses of them were from the property-holding and intellectual classes, who sacrificed property or career and often both in their exile.

I was once very familiar with the collection of books brought over by one of those revolutionists. It included, of course, the writings of Boerne and the songs of Heine. There was also a quaint old biography of Oliver Cromwell translated into German. Every active German revolutionist possessed, also, translations of the great documents of freedom of the English, American, and French Revolutions. Rousseau, Thomas Paine, and Benjamin Franklin held high rank in the minds of these idealistic intellectuals. The newspapers and magazines they founded in America dealt with the profoundest matters of the intellect. The humblest exile had something about him of the scholar and the philosopher.

These men studied the history and government of the United States as the Puritans studied the Bible. Their heroes were Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and, later, Lincoln. Pictures of them adorned rude homes in the wilderness. On the Western frontier, with its social freedom and boundless economic opportunity, they had found a land in which all their dreams came true. Their patriotism had the fervor of religion. In these later days of German-American reaction, recantation, and degeneration, I cannot but reflect upon the crowd of venerable men who, in my boyhood, used to meet in my father's house to renew, in song and story, the spirit of the German Revolution.

The Forty-eighters found themselves, upon their arrival in America, thrown into the midst of a new and furious conflict. In the very year in which the greatest numbers were coming, the rancorous debates of the Compromise of 1850 were taking place. Upon the matter at issue these Germans needed no instruction. To them slavery was the one original sin of mankind. They went into the Republican Party with the spirit of the Crusaders. I have no figures to submit, but I think the vote for Lincoln among the Germans of Ohio was at least a hundred to one. The Forty-eighters brought to the people of the North what was so much needed—a veritable flood of idealistic enthusiasm in the anti-slavery cause.

I shall not now, of course, even attempt to touch upon the services of the Forty-eighters in the civil war. But when I recall this unforgettable history of great deeds and then meet a German who now vehemently supports the Kaiser and all his works, I am in danger of quite losing my patience. I feel certain that if Carl Schurz had lived until August, 1914, the degenerate leaders of German opinion here would have received a message quite in keeping with this first chapter of the history of the Germans in America.

The German-American support of the Kaiser and his forces through thick and thin has been, in the first place, absolutely unthinking. Not one that I have ever met has looked upon the matter from the point of view of principle. In giving unqualified support to the German Junker class, how many Germans and Austrians have reflected that the Reichsrat of Austria has not met since April, 1914—that the Austrian Government has done what the Government of Russia has not dared to do—it has governed Austria-Hungary, beginning the war and continuing it for two years and three months, without consulting for one hour the representatives of the people? Any Germans who can support that kind of government, to be logical, must support the Bourbon monarchists of France in their effort to re-establish the German form of government in Paris. If the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs are so fine and so fit to rule the Germans and Austrians, why not bring over one of the Hohenzollern Princes and install him in the White House at Washington?

The present attitude of these Kaiserliche Germans in the United States is enough to make the ashes in the graves of all the Forty-eighters rise up, draw swords, and again make war for the commonest principles of human liberty.

I am in favor of sending every male German-American who now supports the Kaiser's cause back to Germany to fight for his master in the trenches. They have place neither in America nor in the twentieth century. Such Germans were used by Prussia in 1792 to tear down the work of the French Revolution. Such Germans were herded by the powers of the Counter-Reformation to stamp out by fire and sword the cause of freedom in democratic Bohemia. Now, entirely out of place in the America of the twentieth century, fat and stupid from much shop-keeping and saloon-keeping, and with money in the bank, their editors and parsons, the hirelings of volunteer servants of Prussian secret service agents, the Kaiserliche German-Americans are the least excusable monstrosity of this miserable war.

Grateful, indeed, may we be for our memories of the Germans of other and more glorious times.

FRANK BOHN.

New York, Oct. 25, 1916.

RAW MATERIAL MONOPOLY.

Washington Inquiry Causes Alarm Over Entente Commercial Policy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Domination by the allied nations of the world's raw materials, which are essential to American manufacturers, has been proved conclusively to officials here by the completion today of a comprehensive summary of British trade policies as to imports into this country. As a result, the recent Paris Economic Conference of the Entente Powers is regarded here with far greater disquiet than before.

The proposed commercial war after the war, at first viewed skeptically as outlining policies which could not survive the heat of war or the operation of perennial economic forces, is looked upon as a more practical proposition in the light of the investigation. Consequently an earnest study of available facts is being made and every effort extended to supplement the information now at hand.

Every indication since the conference has tended to decrease the feeling that its provisions could not be carried through. Since then, it is pointed out, the blacklist, which had been enforced by England for some time, has been accepted in principle by all the Allies. What is more, the agreement made then for the closer economic unity between the Governments is shown by reports now coming in to be working out through mutual concessions, excluding other countries from their benefits, although not necessarily viewed as illegally discriminatory by the United States, so long as confined to war purposes.

There are no fewer than fourteen different forms for various kinds of materials which American importers must file with British Consuls before certain goods can be released to them from the British Dominions. These materials, according to the complete list obtained today include: Tin, cloride of tin, and tin ore; wool, jute, shellac, tanning materials, antimony, rubber, diamonds, mica, raw leather, plumbago, all the alloys of iron, including ferro-manganese, cobalt, chrome, tungsten, vanedium, nickel, and several kinds of ore.

Where possible the restriction is effected through the chief American associations of manufacturers interested in the trade, such as the New York Metal Exchange, for metal; the National Association of Tanners for tanning materials; the United States Shellac Importers' Association for shellac, and the Textile Alliance for wool and jute. In cases where the importer cannot apply

TRAFFIC ON FIFTH AV. GROWS

17,151 Vehicles Pass 42d St. North and South on a Business Day.

A new traffic count made by the Fifth Avenue Association shows an increase of 1,300 vehicles on a business day at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street since Jan. 26. This means, says the association, that sixty vehicles now pass in a minute. Twenty minutes of the hour are given to the passing of east and west traffic.

The last count was made on Oct. 18 and includes, besides the traffic at Forty-second Street, Fifth Avenue at Thirty-fourth, Thirty-eighth, and Forty-eighth Streets, and Park Avenue at Thirty-eighth and Forty-seventh Streets. The count was taken to learn how vehicular traffic between 8 A. M. and 6 P. M. was progressing on a stretch of fourteen blocks on Fifth Avenue, and to compare it with similar traffic above and below the Grand Central Terminal. The figures also show a decided increase of traffic at Thirty-fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. As to the traffic tendency, based on the counts, the association says:

> We are struck by the fact that between Forty-eighth and Forty-second Streets there is an influx of about 2,300 vehicles going in a southerly direction and of about 2,400 vehicles going north, and then practically the same increase relating to Thirty-fourth Street. We are bound to consider where this increase comes from. It is obvious that beginning at Forty-seventh Street there is a gradual movement of southbound vehicles toward Fifth Avenue and also a gradual movement of northbound vehicles from the avenue toward Park Avenue simply because Park Avenue ends at Forty-fifth Street.
>
> It is undoubtedly a fact that a large number of vehicles are using Park Avenue in an effort to get down town or up town at a reasonable speed, but when they reach Forty-fifth Street at the lowest they are compelled to divert their vehicles into one of the adjoining avenues. Then around Fortieth Street part of them go back to Park Avenue to continue on their way on Park and Fourth Avenues.
>
> It is interesting to note that commercial vehicles are only about 6 per cent. of the total number of vehicles on Fifth Avenue. On Park Avenue they amount to about 30 per cent.

The new count shows a total of 17,151 vehicles passing on Fifth Avenue north and south at Forty-second Street; at Thirty-fourth, 13,492 vehicles moving in south and west directions; at Forty-eighth Street, 12,497. All told, the number of vehicles passing both ways at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street is placed at 24,915, the east and west used being those taken last January.

STORMS DELAY ROCHAMBEAU

French Liner Brings Secretary of American Industrial Commission.

The French liner Rochambeau arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, nearly one day late on account of stormy weather and having to go further south than usual on account of the visit of U-boat 53 to Nantucket two weeks ago. She brought 274 passengers and mails, and Captain Juham said he did not sight any submarines.

Among the passengers was Emile Jarden, Secretary of the American Industrial Commission of the American Manufacturers' Export Association, which went to France seven weeks ago to study industrial and economic conditions and to visit the ruined towns and villages to get an idea of the materials required for their reconstruction on a modern scale. Mr. Jarden said the commission visited the Creusot works near Orleans, Lyons, Grenoble, Nancy, Paris

MISS DRAPER WEDS AN ITALIAN PRINCE

Diplomats Guests at Marriage to Boncompagni — Cardinal Gibbons Officiates.

BRIDE WEARS ROYAL LACE

Ballroom Converted Into a Chapel and the Nuptials Solemnized with the Full Ritual.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The marriage of Miss Margaret Preston Draper, daughter of the late General William F. Draper, one-time Ambassador to Italy, and long identified with political and industrial life in Massachusetts, to Prince Andrea Boncompagni Ludovici of Rome took place at noon today at the home of the bride's mother overlooking Farragut Square.

The Draper ballroom was converted into a private chapel, according to the privilege given the family of the bridegroom, which is one of the most ancient in Rome, and from which two Popes and a large number of other ecclesiastics have been taken. This enabled the marriage to be solemnized with the full ritual of the Church, with a nuptial mass following the wedding ceremony. Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. William Russell of St. Patrick's Church, this city, officiated.

The guests, who numbered less than 100, passed between walls of foliage and trees of blooming chrysanthemums from the front door to the ballroom on the floor above, where they were ushered into the chapel. The sanctuary was arranged to occupy the entire west end of the large room. The altar was decorated with bride roses, with a background of white chrysanthemums and the delicate green foliage. The candelabra was of gold, with hundreds of wax tapers. Prie-dieux of white satin for the bride, bridegroom, and the attendants formed a half circle before the altar, with the crimson chair and platform of the Cardinal against the north wall overlooking the company and at right angles with the altar.

Special Seats for Diplomats.

The walls were hung, as usual, in wonderful green tapestries, purchased in Rome by the late General Draper, and originally the property of the Ludovici palace, which was then the American Embassy. At intervals were placed American beauty roses, one tall and very choice cluster near the Cardinal's chair rising from a tall silver vase, the gift of the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellere.

The chairs, arranged in rows, were gilt-framed and cushioned in green, while the row nearest the altar, reserved for Ambassadors, were of green satin with prie-dieux to match.

The bride entered from the hall, passing up the aisle with her former guardian, William King Richardson of Boston. She was preceded by Miss Dora Clover and the Misses Edith and Minna Blair. The attendants were gowned alike in pink satin with overdresses of bronze tulle, and wore tulle hats trimmed in ostrich tips touched in gold. Miss Clover walked alone directly in advance of the bride. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley. The Misses Blair dispensed with flowers. They carried fans of pink ostrich feathers presented by the bride.

The bridegroom, with his best man, Giuseppe Brambilla of the Italian Embassy, entered from the dining room immediately following the Cardinal and clergy, and met his bride before the altar. Cardinal Gibbons performed the ceremony. The service was in English and brief, concluding with a short tribute to the bride.

Royal Lace and Jewels.

Mgr. Russell then celebrated the mass, after which the bridal couple again came to the altar for the nuptial blessing by the Cardinal. The music was supplied by organ, harp, and violin, the musicians sitting in a temporary gallery at the east end of the apartment. The bridal music from Lohengrin was played as a processional, and during the mass Schubert's "Ave Maria," the "Angels' Serenade," and a number by Gounod were given. At the conclusion of the religious ceremony the bride and bridegroom led the way from the altar to the music of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March." In the broad hall, running the length of the house, they stood with Mrs. Draper to receive congratulations.

The bride's gown was of white satin, with the front of the skirt of superb point lace, once the property of a Queen of Spain, and purchased by Mrs. Draper's father when he was Minister at Madrid. The court train was of silver brocade, hung from the shoulders. Her veil was of tulle, held by a coronet of orange blossoms. Her ornaments were a string of pearls, the gift of her late father, and a corsage ornament of diamonds in the form of a butterfly with outstretched wings, one of her mother's several gifts. She wore no gloves. The bridegroom, although an army officer as well as a Prince, wore neither uniform nor orders.

After the reception breakfast was served in the drawing rooms and library.

Bridegroom to Rejoin Army.

Among the guests were the French Ambassador and Mme. Jusserand, the Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, the Italian Ambassador and Countess di Cellere, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and Mrs. White, Bishop O'Connell of Richmond, former Rector of the American College in Rome; Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Iddings, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Roland Cotton-Smith, and Mr. Richardson of Boston.

The bride's table, with eight covers, occupied the bay window in the library overlooking Farragut Square. Here, in addition to more American Beauty roses, were thousands of lilies of the valley surrounding the wedding cake, which was cut by the bride at the conclusion of a menu.

The Prince and his bride left early in the afternoon for a short honeymoon trip before sailing for Europe. The bride wore a Premet costume of dark blue Georgette crêpe and satin, with long satin coat lined in gold-colored velour, and a small dark blue velvet hat.

The Prince and Princess will make a short stay in Paris en route to Rome, where the bridegroom expects to return to the army. Later Mrs. Draper may go to Rome to pass the Winter and early Spring. She does not, however, contemplate residing permanently abroad.

The majority of toilettes at the wedding were particularly smart, with dark colors predominating for both matrons and maids.

MISS TREVOR ENGAGED.

She Is to Marry Dr. Irving H. Pardee—The Date Not Set.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graff Trevor of 37 West Fifty-first Street and Meadowmere, Southampton, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Miss Margaret E. Trevor, to Dr. Irving Hotchkiss Pardee, a son of Dr. Ensign B. Pardee and Mrs. Pardee of 74 West Forty-eighth Street and Lawrence, L. I.

Miss Trevor, who made her début about two years ago, is a Spence graduate, and who was prominent in the Junior League and amateur society entertainments, and who is an accomplished musician, is the granddaughter of the late John B. Trevor of Yonkers and of Mrs. John B. Trevor, and of the late Mr. and Mrs. George R. Schieffelin.

Dr. Pardee was graduated from Columbia in the Class of 1912, and in 1915 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He is now house physician of St. Luke's Hospital. He is a grandnephew of the late Dr. Charles Inslee Pardee, for many years Dean of the New York Medical College, and is a direct descendant of Elder Brewster and Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth Colony. Dr. Harold E. B. Pardee is his brother and Miss Gertrude B. Pardee is his sister. No date has been named for the wedding and it will not take place for some time.

TO ATTEND MISS PHILLIPS.

Mrs. Runyon to be Matron of Honor and Bride's Sister Maid of Honor.

Plans have been completed for the wedding of Miss Helen Irving Phillips, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wendell C. Phillips of this city, and Monroe Van Wart De Mott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clifford M. De Mott of New Rochelle and New York, which is to be solemnized on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock, in the chapel of St. Bartholomew's Church. A reception will follow at 40 West Forty-seventh Street, the home of the bride's parents.

Mrs. Ralph Runyon is to be matron of honor, and Miss Charlotte A. Phillips, who is to make her début this Winter, will act as her sister's maid of honor. The Misses Lucia E. Phillips, another sister of the bride, and Margaretta Homans are to serve as bridesmaids.

Henry Bertram will be best man. The ushers will include Ralph Runyon, Hamilton Campbell, Alexander Davenport, Lawton, Jr., and George B. Gibbons.

Mr. De Mott is to give his farewell bachelor dinner on Oct. 27 at Delmonico's.

ENGAGED TO LIEUT. BAGLEY.

Miss Harrington the Fiancee of Secretary Daniels's Brother-in-Law.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 25.—Mrs. Niblack, wife of Captain Albert P. Niblack, U. S. N., entertained with a card party this afternoon in honor of her sister, Mrs. Tennent Harrington, and her niece, Miss Marie Louise Harrington. During the tea the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Harrington to Lieutenant David Worth Bagley, U. S. N., commander of the destroyer Drayton. Lieutenant Bagley is a brother-in-law of Secretary of the Navy Daniels.

Miss Harrington has been with her aunt since last Summer. No time has been set for the marriage.

Miss Leffler Engaged to N. I. Finn.

Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Leffler of 267 West Eighty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Edith Leffler, to Norman I. Finn of this city, a son of Mrs. Edward Kreiger of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Theola Blumenthal Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Blumenthal of 542 West 112th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Theola Blumenthal, to Samuel P. Bouton, a son of Mrs. Rosa Bouton and the late Philip Bouton of New York City.

Miss Jewett to Wed John Gary.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Jewett of Babylon, L. I., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ellen Irving Jewett, to John Gary, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gary of South Orange, N. J. Miss Jewett made her debut last season. She is the granddaughter of the late Richard B. Whittemore. Mr. Gary is a graduate of Yale. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Marjorie Mack Engaged.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo S. Mack of 205 West Eighty-ninth Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Marjorie Mack, to Milton M. Bruckheimer. Miss Mack's father is a well-known lawyer of this city. No date has been set for the wedding.

Miss Drizal to Marry on Nov. 1.

The marriage of Miss Leontine Cecille Drizal, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Drizal of 334 East 124th Street, and Walter Alfred Wagener will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 1, in the Church of the Holy Rosary, 442 East 119th Street, and a wedding breakfast will follow at Delmonico's.

Lieutenant Hoge to Wed.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parran of Baltimore have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Rebecca Whiting Parran, to Lieutenant Benjamin Fiery Hoge, U. S. A. Lieutenant Hoge, who is a native of Lexington, Mo., is a survivor of the fight at Carrizal, Mexico. He is now stationed at West Point, where he is coach to the Army football team, of which he was captain in 1913. The date for the wedding has not yet been fixed.

TAYLOR—SCHREINER.

The wedding of Miss Helen Marie Schreiner, daughter of Mrs. George Schreiner and the late Mr. Schreiner of 304 West Ninety-second Street, and Edmund Wiley Taylor, son of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Taylor of 125 West 121st Street, took place last evening at 8:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. The Rev. Edgar Tilton, Jr., pastor of the Harlem Reformed Church, officiated. The bride's sister, Mrs. D. Charles Wegman, was matron of honor, and little Miss Helen M. Clinton acted as flower girl. Milton S. Yost was best man, and the ushers were Harold Yost and Russell Worstell. A reception and dance followed the ceremony, the couple leaving later for Canada. They will live in New York on their return.

CASKIE—SPRINGER.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The marriage of John J. Kerr Caskie of New York and Miss Laura Springer was quietly solemnized today at the home of the bride's parents by the Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's. Mr. Caskie, who is an attorney, is a grandson of the late John Munford Gregory, former Governor of Virginia, and of the late John Caskie, for many years President of the Tobacco Exchange of Richmond. The bride is a daughter of Frank Springer of New Mexico, a well-known paleontologist, whose collections have been installed at the Smithsonian Institution.

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Ask For Horlick's The ORIGINAL Malted Milk — Safe Milk For Infants & Invalids — Substitutes Cost YOU Same Price

A Nutritious Diet for All Ages. Keep Horlick's Always on Hand Quick Lunch; Home or Office.

WILLIAM BELL WAIT, THE INVENTOR, DEAD

Devised New York Point System of Letters and Musical Notation for Blind.

FAMOUS AS AN EDUCATOR

Principal of Institute for Sightless Here for Nearly Half a Century—Won Many Honors.

William Bell Wait, educator and inventor, died yesterday at his home, 133 West Ninety-second Street, in his seventy-eighth year, after an illness of several months.

He was born at Amsterdam, N. Y., March 25, 1839. His first paternal American ancestor was Thomas Wait, who came to this country from England in 1634, and on the maternal side he was descended from Richard Warren, who came to America in the Mayflower.

Mr. Wait attended the public schools of Albany, N. Y., and was graduated from the Albany Normal College in 1859. The same year he became a teacher in the New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, remaining two years, with the exception of three months' civil war service in the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Subsequently he studied law in Albany, and was admitted to the bar in 1862. In 1863, while he was acting as first superintendent of the Schools of Kingston, N. Y., a vacancy occurred in the office of Principal of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, and in October of that year he was appointed Emeritus Principal, which he held until his death.

Mr. Wait devised the New York point alphabet for the blind and a system of musical notation. For this system he was awarded a medal at the International Exposition at Vienna in 1873 and at the Chilian Exposition.

In 1894 Mr. Wait invented the kleidograph, a machine for embossing the New York point system on paper, a practical typewriter for the blind. Later he invented the stereograph, a machine for embossing metal plates, used in printing books for the blind. For these inventions the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia in 1900 awarded to him the John Scott Medal inscribed: "To the Most Deserving."

He also invented a press for two-side printing from embossed plates, and improved the method of binding books for the blind whereby the weight was much reduced.

Mr. Wait was the author of "The Normal Course of Piano Technique," "Harmonic Notation," "Phases of Punctography," "The Uniform Type Question," and "New Aspects of the Uniform Type Folly." He was one of the founders of the American Association of Instructors of the Blind and of the Society for Providing Evangelical Religious Literature for the Blind.

On Oct. 27, 1863, he married Phebe Jane of Porter Hill, R. I., who died Jan. 30, 1904. She was a pioneer among women physicians.

Mr. Wait is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Frank Battles, and two sons, Dr. Oliver Babcock Wait of Philadelphia and William Bell Wait, Jr., of New York.

YALE LOSES HALF MILLION.

Winthrop Trust Fund Goes to Children Instead of to University.

The will of Mrs. Sallie H. Winthrop, who died Oct. 14 at Newport, R. I., was filed for probate here yesterday. The value of the estate is not disclosed, but the will disposes of a trust fund of $500,000 left to the decedent for life by her husband, Thomas Buchanan Winthrop. Mrs. Winthrop left this fund to her daughter, Mrs. Marie Austin Kellogg and her son, Henry Rogers Winthrop.

If Mrs. Winthrop's children had died before her the fund would have gone to Yale University under Mr. Winthrop's will. Mrs. Kellogg gets her mother's residence at 9 West Fiftieth Street and many personal effects. The residuary estate is divided between the two children.

The only public bequest is $1,000 to Grace Church for the nursery connected with the church. Mrs. Winthrop's sisters, Amy Townsend, Elizabeth Bend and Mary Alice Sackett, receive $1,000 each and $5,000 goes to her godchild, Lena Cadwalader Evans.

MISS McGEE'S MARRIAGE.

Becomes the Bride of F. G. Drake at a Home Wedding.

Special to The New York Times.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Oct. 25.—The wedding of Miss Helen Gulick McGee, daughter of Mrs. Henry McGee, and Francis Grant Drake of Elizabeth, N. J., son of J. Madison Drake, Jr., was celebrated this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother.

H. Paul Gulick of New York gave his cousin in marriage. Miss Emily Van Arsdale of Washington, D. C., was maid of honor and young Miss Catherine A. Humphrey, the flower girl. Lieutenant Walter H. Roll, Jr., of Linden, N. J., was best man.

The bride is a daughter of the late Dr. W H McGee. Mr. Drake, a grandson of the late General J. Madison Drake of Elizabeth, is in business in New York. They will live in Elizabeth.

To Aid Guardsmen's Families.

A tea dance, motion picture, and fortune telling entertainment, accompanied by the sale of fancy articles and candy, will take place at the Armory, Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue, on Saturday, Oct. 28, from 3 until 7 o'clock, for the benefit of the needy wives and children of members of the Seventh Infantry, National Guard of New York. The patronesses include Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mrs. Courtland Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Robert Corneli, and Mrs. T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

Ocean Travel.

Some of the passengers booked to leave today for Copenhagen on the United States are:

Dr. A. L. Brandt, O. C. M. Christensen, Dr. C. Christensen, Miss Emilia Denig, Edward G. Figu, G. W. Gobel, Dr. Walter A. Haldy, Victor Lindzen, Mrs. Elizabeth Meyn, J. P. Meyn, Mrs. S. Nettum, Miss Marie Nettum, H. A. Rothenborg, James C. Roberts, William F. Thomas, G. O. Tuck.

Among those who sailed yesterday for Naples on the White Star liner Canopic were:

Antonio Brage, Miss C. L. Creighton, R. Faesch, Mrs. C. S. Jordan, Mrs. Edith Jackson, Gilbert Hermory, Miss Emma Haldeman, Miss Emma A. Musser.

Some of the passengers arriving yesterday from Antilla on the Munamar were:

Charles Bentley, Edwin Cameron, Adam Catterall, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Challenger, William Dill, Z. Glassford, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Harty, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Holcomb, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hubbard, Stanley Robinson.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Rochambeau from Bordeaux were:

Charles Aubrey, Miss Marguerite Benoit, Frank Bohr, United States Vice Consul at Zurich; Mrs. Bohr, Captain E. Castoldi, J. H. Emden, Captain J. Evans, Miss Ruth, Miss Genette Fox, D. Doyle, M. C. Faulkner, A. David, Miss L. Leroy, W. Martin, T. Miller, Captain A. Masson, C. Piper, Louis S. Treadwell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Silbert, M. Williams.

HAIR and Its Preservation by Dr. R. W. Muller. Cost OF HAIR and Guartislane Treatment (Nagelschmidt's System) by Dr. R. W. Muller. Price $1.50 each. All booklets. Jenkins Co. 46 5th Ave.

CALL HUGHES WOMEN TO FIGHT WILSON TREND

Western Republican Headquarters Assigns Fair Campaigners to Kansas and Illinois.

Special to The New York Times.

WITH WOMEN'S HUGHES CAMPAIGN TRAIN, Colorado Springs, Col., Oct. 25.—Because the women voters of Illinois and Kansas are reported at present to favor President Wilson, Alvin Herts and James A. Garfield, managers of the Western Bureau of the Republican Party, today telegraphed to the women campaigners asking them to change their schedules to permit of long stops in Kansas and Illinois. The request was delivered to Miss Frances A. Kellor while she was addressing a meeting in the Grand Opera House, and she immediately acquiesced.

With the frank admission made last night in Denver by a Republican leader that in several of the Middle and Far Western States the result of the election hinges entirely upon the way the women voted, the action of the Republicans in calling to their aid the campaigners whom they at first failed to recognize has caused the members of the train party much satisfaction.

The amended itinerary calls for a stay of four days in Kansas and about the same time in Illinois. While plans have not as yet been perfected, it was said today that the Kansas cities most likely to be visited were Topeka, Kansas City, Leavenworth, Wichita, and Atchison. In Illinois the southern cities, Burlington, Quincy, and Springfield, are to be visited.

MISS STRACHAN LOSES.

J. L. Tildsley Chosen as Associate Superintendent of Schools.

John L. Tildsley, Principal of the High School of Commerce, was elected at the Board of Education meeting yesterday to succeed the late John H. Haaren as Associate Superintendent. His term will expire on June 30, 1920. There were two ballots, twenty-four votes being necessary to elect. The other candidates were the four district superintendents, Grace C. Strachan, William J. O'Shea, John Dwyer, and Charles W. Lyon. John Greene, who named Miss Strachan for the place, said that he had been told by Mayor Mitchel that he was not opposed to her election. When William McAndrew was elected some time ago Associate Superintendent, Miss Strachan was a candidate, but it was then announced that Mayor Mitchel was opposed to her election. There is no woman on the Board of Superintendents. Mr. Greene spoke of this in nominating Miss Strachan.

The first ballot resulted as follows: Mr. Tildsley, 23; Mr. O'Shea, 3; Mr. Dwyer, 5; Mr. Lyon, 6; Miss Strachan, 7. The second ballot was: Mr. Tildsley, 24; Mr. O'Shea, 6; Mr. Dwyer, 2; Mr. Lyon, 8; Miss Strachan, 4.

It was decided not to open the school on the Friday following Thanksgiving.

DENIES NICHOLAS BEGS.

Montenegrin Consul Contradicts a Story Sent from Berlin.

Captain A. V. Seferovitch, the Montenegrin Consul here, issued a denial yesterday of the statement that "King Nicholas I. of Montenegro asks for more money," as issued under date of Berlin, Oct. 20. He called it a case "intimation against venerable King and a heroic people," and added:

"Sufficient proof of the falsehood is shown by the fact that his Majesty, Nicholas I. of Montenegro, has been invited by the French Government to take residence in Paris and Neuilly, boulevard Victor Hugo 58, and the Royal Montenegrin Government has established itself at Neuilly-on-Seine, Rue Anoble No. 9, Paris."

Obituary Notes.

WILLIAM WARD, for sixty-two years chief clerk of the cadet records at the United States Military Academy at West Point, died on Tuesday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. J. P. Hopkins, 1,809 Beverley Road, Flatbush, in his eighty-eighth year. Mr. Ward was the son of the late Bryan Ward, who had charge of the cadet records at the Military Academy and upon the death of his father he succeeded to the post, which he held until his retirement in 1912. He is survived by two sons, three daughters, one of whom is the wife of Captain Jay P. Hopkins of the United States Coast Artillery, and a brother, Brig. Gen. Thomas Ward, U. S. A., retired. The interment will be at West Point.

DAVID THOMAS HEALY of 415 Mc-Donough Street, Brooklyn, died from Bright's disease on Monday at the age of 45 years. Mr. Healy was a native of Ireland and was manager of a branch of the Acker, Merrall & Condit Company. He is a widow, three daughters, a sister and three brothers, one of whom is the Rev. Patrick J. Healy, Professor of Church History in the Catholic University at Washington, D. C.

JOHN SEAMAN, a retired business man, died yesterday at the home of his daughter in Freeport, L. I. He was 75 years old and left two daughters, Mrs. Charles Conklin and Mrs. William Frost.

Mrs. AUGUSTA RATH, 80 years old, died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Williams, 2,431 Hughes Street, Ridgewood, N. J.

H. C. RINDLAUB, a baker in Freeport, L. I., died suddenly at his home there yesterday. He was 39 years old and left a widow and three children.

Miss MARGARITE ELLEN CLIFFORD, private secretary to the Rev. Dr. James Donohue, rector of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, in Brooklyn, and a member of several women's societies of that church, died on Tuesday at her home, 222 Eighth Street, Brooklyn.

LEDYARD CURTIS PALMER, only child of Jay Curtis and Esther Tilden Palmer, died yesterday at the home of his parents in Rockville Centre, L. I., in his ninth year.

Mrs. SARAH LOUISA SULLIVAN LEONARD, who died at Watkins Glen, N. Y., on Sunday, was a native of Brooklyn, and the wife of Bishop William Andrew Leonard of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Ohio. She was a daughter of Thomas Sullivan, who was a well-known builder of Brooklyn and one of the early Presidents of the old Brooklyn City Railroad. She married Bishop Leonard in 1873 when he was rector of the Church of the Redeemer in Brooklyn. Her home was in Cleveland, Ohio.

EDWARD GROESBECK, a resident of Brooklyn for forty years, is dead at his home, 417 Quincy Street, that borough, at the age of 71 years.

Mrs. SARAH GUY STEERS, 64 years old, wife of Joseph Steers and one of the oldest members of the Church of St. Mary, died on Monday at her home, 596 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

GEORGE WASHINGTON BURNETT, Western manager for a New York glove house, with headquarters in Chicago, died in that city on Monday and the funeral services will be held at the home of his mother, 700 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, this evening. Mr. Burnett left a widow.

JUSTICE WILLIAM ZWINGMAN, a retired Lieutenant of the Brooklyn Police Department, died in St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., on Tuesday. He was 62 years old and a member of Euclid Lodge, No. 656 F. and A. M., of Brooklyn.

Judge ELMER B. ADAMS of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, is dead at St. Louis, Mo., in his seventy-fifth year. He was appointed to the Federal bench in 1905.

HUBERT DE RIDER, a veteran of the civil war, died on Tuesday in the Home for Disabled Soldiers, in his eighty-eighth year.

Mrs. HELEN LITCHFIELD CLEVELAND, widow of former Governor Chauncey F. Cleveland of Connecticut, died at her home in Hampton, Conn., yesterday, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. ROSALIE R. FORD of Newport, R. I., widow of Thomas G. Ford, died at Florence, Italy, on Oct. 23.

Mrs. HARRIET LOCKMAN, widow of General John T. Lockman, died yesterday at her home, 140 West Thirty-second Street, in her seventy-fourth year.

Dr. DURAND LINKLETTER, 76 years old, died on Tuesday night at his home at Manhasset, L. I., after an illness of fifteen years. He had practiced medicine for thirty years in Manhasset.

Mrs. AUGUSTA RATH died on Tuesday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Charles B. Williams, 2,431 Hughes Avenue, Ridgewood, N. J., in her eighty-first year.

HANS J. WIDNESS, a well-known hotel keeper, died suddenly at his home in Park Ridge, Hackensack, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

ERNEST THOMA of Hackensack, N. J., formerly a manufacturing jeweler, is dead of pneumonia in his ninety-first year. He had been an invalid for twenty-two years.

WILLIAM M. CHASE, PAINTER, IS DEAD

Famous Artist Succumbs to Cirrhosis of Liver After an Illness of Months.

AN AMERICAN ART LEADER

His Portraits Won Him International Celebrity—Member of the National Academy Since 1890.

William M. Chase, for many years one of the foremost figures in American art, died last night at his home, 234 East Fifteenth Street, after an illness of many months, of cirrhosis of the liver. He was in his sixty-eighth year.

Mr. Chase was born in Franklin, Ind. He is survived by a wife and eight children. Within the last week he was reported as much improved, but a few days ago he took a sudden turn for the worse.

In his young manhood, while working at his art in England, he met Whistler and Sargent and they became life-long friends. A portrait of Sargent by Mr. Chase hangs in the Metropolitan Museum here.

For forty years before his death William M. Chase ranked as one of the foremost painters of this country. At the time of his death his reputation had become international, and abroad as well as at home he had long been credited with having taken a most important part in the advancement of American art. Many of his paintings have attracted wide attention in foreign exhibits, and at the Panama Pacific Exposition Mr. Chase was assigned an entire gallery for the exhibition of his work. He received many medals at foreign exhibitions, and one of his paintings, "Dorothy and Sister," received the honor of being the first American painting hung in the Luxembourg in Paris.

Mr. Chase made such a favorable impression in Italy that the Italian Government requested him for his own portrait of himself, to be hung in Florence with a collection of the works of the greatest masters. The portrait was hung opposite that of John S. Sargent, with whom Chase had earlier been intimately acquainted while in England. In the American galleries there are a number of Chase pictures, including a portrait which he painted of Sargent, which is now to be seen in the Metropolitan Museum in this city. In the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington is what was probably the great artist's first still life picture—a painting of a cod on a platter.

It was done in his early days, when he was struggling for success as an artist, and, according to the story told about this picture, Mr. Chase had to borrow the cod which served as the subject for the painting. He received $2,000 for it by the Corcoran Gallery Directors, and this so encouraged him that he began to devote considerable of his attention to still life subjects. The paintings that followed found ready sale, and many of them are now classed with his most noteworthy paintings.

It was said after he had encountered many difficulties and after a trying struggle upward that Mr. Chase won universal recognition. He began life as a shoe clerk, in his father's shoe store in Indianapolis, at the age of sixteen. This job, he later explained, was lost after the father had complained that the son was wasting too much wrapping paper with his efforts to paint. His father took him to a local painter, who set him to work copying chromo paintings. Later his father sent him to New York with letters of introduction to wholesale shoe dealers, who were requested to keep a watchful eye on him while he was studying. He entered the National Academy of Design.

The young artist was later sent abroad and opened a studio in Munich. There he attracted wide attention with portraits, which throughout the rest of his career formed a large part of his work, and, according to an account he later gave a friend, "it proved the turning point in his life."

He spent much of his time abroad, but while in this country, not content with one studio, maintained four in New York City, one in Philadelphia, and another at Shinnecock Hills, L. I. For a long time he maintained a studio in his villa in Florence, Italy, where he taught as well as painted.

While President Wilson was a candidate for office in 1912 Mr. Chase was commissioned to paint a portrait of him. He painted the portraits of a number of other prominent Americans as well as Europeans. He was born in Franklin, Ind.

Melbourne H. Hardwick.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Melbourne H. Hardwick, a landscape painter of international reputation, died at his home in Belmont today after an illness of several months. His work had been shown frequently at exhibitions here and in other cities.

MADE FILMS AT VERDUN.

Walter Hale Took Pictures of Preparations for New Attack.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French liner Rochambeau from Bordeaux was Walter Hale, an American illustrator, who has been making sketches on the French front.

"Three weeks ago," Mr. Hale said, "I was at Verdun with H. O. Beatty of the American Relief Clearing House making a film for the allied bazaars to be held in Boston and Chicago. It shows the preparations made by the French for the attack which, I read in the papers, commenced on Tuesday. From what I know of the French plans they advanced a mile and a half further the first day than they had anticipated.

"What France needs most now for her troops," Mr. Hale went on to say, "is jams or preserves. The sugar situation is very serious, because the best fields are located so near the front that they cannot be used."

Another passenger on board was M. C. Faulkner of the American Ambulance Corps. He said the French Army engineers were experimenting with the so-called "tanks" used by the British troops and had built three of them.

Frank Bohr, Vice Consul at Zurich, who returned with his family for a vacation, said there was a shortage of food in Switzerland, but owing to the excellent supervision of the Federal Government the people are provided for and extortionate prices are prohibited.

SCOFF AT GREY'S SPEECH.

Germans Expect Chancellor to Reply to the British Secretary.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—General opinion in Berlin is that the recent speech of Viscount Grey, British Foreign Secretary, will make little impression in Germany, "where the public will immediately discover its historical errors," says an Overseas News Agency statement today.

"Since, however," adds the news agency, "Viscount Grey addressed his speech not to Germany, but to neutrals and to England's allies, it is expected in some quarters that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg will deal in the Reichstag with the British Foreign Secretary's misrepresentations of facts."

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 25.—Commenting on the recent speech of Viscount Grey, the Berlin Local Anzeiger says:

"No declaration could be more calculated further to intensify our will to gain the victory than the eternal repetition of this unrealizable intention to destroy Germany."

William Ward.

William Ward, clerk of the cadet records at West Point Academy for sixty-two years, died yesterday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jay P. Hopkins, at 1,809 Beverly Road, Brooklyn, in his eighty-eighth year. He was born at West Point, and succeeded his father, Bryan Ward, in the post he occupied all his life. Mr. Ward retired in 1913. During his many years at the academy he met many men since famous, among them being Generals Lee and Grant. In addition to his daughter, he is survived by two sons.

CHURCHMEN SANCTION PRAYERS FOR THE DEAD

Episcopalian House of Deputies Also Recognizes Confession in New Prayer Book.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25.—For the first time the Prayer Book of the Protestant Episcopal Church contains a prayer for the dead. It was adopted this afternoon in the House of Deputies, the bishops concurring. The toll taken by the European war is responsible for the introduction of this petition into the liturgy. The new form occurs in the burial office, and, although it is not headed as a prayer for the dead, its terms are so definite that it was objected to as such and adopted under the fire of protest.

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," to quote the concluding paragraph. "Multiply, we beseech thee, to those who rest in Jesus manifold blessings of thy love, that the good work which thou didst begin in him may be perfected unto the day of Jesus Christ."

Discussion developed that some of the clergy had been praying for the dead for many years.

The burial office is much changed in the revised version of the Prayer Book now under discussion. In the old form it was set forth that "inasmuch as it hath pleased God to remove from the world the soul of our brother." As amended, the soul of the dead is commended to the Divine Author without reference to His will, as modern medical science holds that many leave this life through the neglect of their bodies.

It was proposed to modify the wording also to allow for the increase of the custom of cremation, but Francis Lynde Stetson of New York insisted that high authority held that the phrase "ashes to ashes" amply covered the committing of the body to the flames. No action on this point was taken.

A new feature which the deputies have added to the Prayer Book is a prayer for blessing the grave.

The revised order for the visitation of the sick recognizes confession in a more definite way than ever before.

The rubric which brings into clash the High and the Low Church elements reads, as proposed:

"Here shall the sick person be moved to make special confession of his sins, if he feels his conscience troubled with any matter; after which confession, the minister shall assure him of God's mercy and forgiveness."

In the morning and evening prayer is reference to general confession, and the minister absolves; but in this form mention of absolution is avoided, and by the transposition of the rubrical directions the clergyman could have the option of omitting any confession. A warning of the new rubric is being prepared in which the old and the new forms are to be blended.

H. R. Mygatt's Bachelor Dinner.

Henry R. Mygatt, whose marriage to Miss Mildred L. Eckhardt of 567 West 184th Street, will take place on Nov. 8, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Hotel McAlpin. The guests included Walter J. M. Donovan, who is to act as best man; Eugene C. Ludin, John Gormley, T. Wallace Farrell, Edward D. Farrell, Henry D. Brennan, Lawton McElhone, James F. McElhone, and Deputy Fire Chief James Langan.

T. S. Marvel, Shipbuilder.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Captain Thomas S. Marvel, a shipbuilder, died here today, aged 82. He built at Newburg many steamers, among them being the Morgan yacht Corsair and the Hudson River steamers Hendrick Hudson, Trojan, and Rensselaer. He served during the civil war in the Fifty-sixth New York Infantry, and had been a Mason fifty-five years.

JAPAN READY TO CUT PRICE OF WHITE PAPER

Her Manufacturers Buy Logs in Canada and Make Finished Product at Home.

Business men from Japan have declared that they are ready to sell white paper in this country at a lower price than that asked by American or Canadian paper manufacturers. This statement was made at the concluding session of the fifteenth annual convention of the National Machine Tool Builders' Association at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

The speaker was James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers. He told of meeting in California a delegation of Japanese, who told him of their white paper plans. Mr. Emery said that at first he thought the Japanese obtained their pulp from the forests of Manchuria, but was surprised to learn that they bought their logs in Canada, converted it into paper in Japan, and now propose to underbid American paper men in their own market.

DEPLORES BOMB ATTACKS.

Berlin Tageblatt Hints That Germany May Retaliate.

BERLIN, Oct. 25, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Referring to the official German announcement of Monday that hostile aeroplanes which attacked Metz dropped bombs which emitted poisonous gases, killing five civilians and making seven ill, the Tageblatt says the poison in the bombs causes intense suffering and death in a few days.

The newspaper says General Joffre could not have sanctioned the assassination of nonbelligerents, and expresses the hope that the French Government will apologize and punish the aviators, adding that unless this is done the incident will give a new turn to warfare, the consequences of which cannot be foretold.

Miss Osborn Has Appendicitis.

Miss Josephine Osborn, daughter of Professor and Mrs. H. Fairfield Osborn, is at St. Luke's Hospital, where she underwent an operation for appendicitis. Miss Osborn came to the hospital on Monday, and it was said last night that she was progressing favorably.

Brig. Gen. John McEwen Hyde.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Brig. Gen. John McEwen Hyde, U. S. A., retired, died at his home here today in his seventy-fifth year. His civil war career was notable, and he was brevetted "for gallant and meritorious services" in several important battles. General Hyde was a member of the expedition to survey the Northern Pacific Railroad in 1872.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

FRIEDMAN—COHEN.—Samuel Friedman and Martha Cohen, Oct. 24, 1916, Hotel Savoy.

FROEHLICH—HIRSCHBERG.—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hirschberg of Philadelphia announce the marriage of their daughter, Etta, to Mr. Edward J. Froehlich of New York City on Oct. 25, 1916.

HASTINGS—FITZGERALD.—Miss Katherine L. Fitzgerald, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Edward Fitzgerald, to Mr. William Henry Hastings of New York by the Rev. Dr. Chambers of the Blessed

EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS RECOMMENDED IN A. A. U. CODE

RADICAL CHANGES IN AMATEUR CODE

Committee's Report Just Filed Revises Every Line in A. A. U. Constitution.

ENDS WORK OF TWO YEARS

Convention on Nov. 20 Will Be Asked to Approve Strict Definition of an Amateur.

The Recodification Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union completed its work yesterday. As a result of its report, which immediately was handed to Secretary Treasurer Frederick W. Rubien by Justice Bartow S. Weeks, practically every line of the constitution of the A. A. U. will be revised at the annual convention of the governing amateur body on Nov. 20. The committee has been working on the new code for months, in fact, for two years, and numerous radical changes in the definition of an amateur as now prescribed by the Amateur Athletic Union are promised. Men prominent in the administering of the amateur athletic affairs predict the line between amateurism and professionalism will be even more strictly drawn than it is by either the United States National Lawn Tennis Association or the United States Golf Association.

The general principle of all the new changes will be based upon the recommendations of the general sports conference held here last Winter under the auspices of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, but there will be a complete rewording of the legislation suggested at the conference which was participated in by nearly every leading amateur organization in the United States.

The recodification is the work of Seward A. Simons of Los Angeles, Chairman of the committee; Justice Bartow S. Weeks, A. G. Mills, and Gustavus Towne Kirkby. For two years Mr. Simmons and his associates have been working on the new constitution, and had the code been drawn up in time for presentation at the last annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union it probably would have anticipated many of the findings at the general sports conference in December.

The general revision of the A. A. U. constitution is now in the hands of the printers and will be ready in a few days for distribution among the Board of Managers of the supervising body twenty days in advance of the annual meeting next month, as prescribed by the old constitution.

Although many of the new recommendations will be ultra-radical and probably a little more advanced in the application of amateurism to track sport than some delegates will advocate, little fight is expected to be waged over the new constitution. In fact, Secretary Rubien asserted yesterday that the new code should be adopted without any opposition.

According to Mr. Rubien, the new regulations are so complete and thorough that they will even sanction "the splitting of a medal in the event of a tie."

Pardoning Power Provided For.

The "pardoning power" clause, which appealed to many organizations represented at the last sport conference, appears in the new A. A. U. constitution, it is said. This clause, as adopted at the intercollegiate conference, provides for the reinstatement of amateurs who trangress the regulations and rules of amateurism, but who repent and serve a "penance" term. It provides for the reinstatement of men who have been adjudged "ineligible for amateur competition," but who are not termed professionals. The expression "professional" appears very infrequently, if at all, in the A. A. U. code, as many legislators consider the use of the word objectionable.

What action the committee has taken regarding athletes who "commercialize their fame" is not known, but there is a strong feeling in amateur athletics against these men, and it is probable that some provision for their disbarment, at least as long as the commercialism exists, has been made.

The definition of an amateur as presented by the I. C. A. A. A. A. is said to be rather mild compared to the terms used by the Amateur Athletic Union committee. The penalties for the violation of the amateur code of ethics provided by the Intercollegiate Association, and as adopted by nearly all the more prominent amateur organizations, are severe, but they are made even sterner by the Amateur Athletic Union.

Other features of the Intercollegiate Association's recommendations are combined with the A. A. U.'s, but the language is said to be more concise and more expressive.

Amateur Rules Drawn Tighter.

The general attitude of the Amateur Athletic Union authorities seems to be that the amateur rules now are rather loose, permit of violations without penalty, and are altogether inadequate for present day use. At least this is the intimation given by Secretary Rubien in his statement that "the housecleaning" of the A. A. U. constitution is so thorough that those interested in the sport will have to spend two or three days acquainting themselves with the new regulations when they are published.

The new code will be out in a few days, but will not be issued to track and field followers until the members of the Board of Managers have received an opportunity to get the copies which must be distributed to them before the first of next month.

FRESHMEN WIN ON TRACK.

Gerald Sweeney, Son of Old Champion, Scores in Yale Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Several brilliant performances were recorded by freshmen at the Yale Fall games this afternoon. Henry S. Thorne, a freshman from New York City, leaped 20 feet 11¼ inches in the broad jump, and Gerald Sweeney, son of Michael F. Sweeney, former champion high jumper, won the pole vault with an effort of 11 feet 3 inches. Young Sweeney has just entered Yale from the Hill School. Harvey Reed, a freshman from Mercersburg Academy, won the mile run with thirty yards to spare in 4:42 2-5. C. R. W. Smith, a Springfield Scientific School freshman from the Hill School, won the 100-yard dash from a large field in 0:10 4-5.

The summary:

100-Yard Dash.—Won by C. R. W. Smith, '19; F. G. Thompson, '18, second; E. Woolen, '19, third. Time—0:10 4-5.
220-Yard Dash.—Won by Roger W. Nevins, '19; Fargo Balliett, '20, second; H. G. Williams, '19, third. Time—0:23 4-5.
440-Yard Run.—Won by E. C. Atkins, '20; G. K. Blackpole, '19, second; R. Wallace, '20, third. Time—0:54.
Half-Mile Run.—Won by Richardson Bronson, '20; Thomas Glass, '20, second; H. L. Dudley, '20, third. Time—2:08.
One-Mile Run.—Won by Harvey Reed, '20; J. M. Hincks, '20, second; Ralph Talbot, '20, third. Time—4:42 2-5.
120-Yard Hurdles.—Won by G. W. Spurr, '20; S. J. Jones, '19, second. Time—0:17.
220-Yard Hurdles.—Won by S. A. Herrick, '19; William Baird, '19, second. Time—0:27 3-5.
Running High Jump.—Won by L. H. Hitchcock, '19, with 5 feet 6 inches; Spencer Vanderbilt, '20, second, with 5 feet 5 inches.
Pole Vault.—Won by Gerald Sweeney, '20, with 11 feet 3 inches; J. W. Weber, '19, second, with 11 feet.
Running Broad Jump.—Won by H. S. Thorne, '20, with 20 feet 11¼ inches; C. M. Dick, '19, second, with 20 feet 4 inches; H. H. Mashner, '18, third, with 19 feet 10½ inches.

TIGERS AWAIT DARTMOUTH.

Big Improvement in Final Scrimmage—Fumbling Disappears.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—With the game with Dartmouth only three days off, the Princeton eleven showed a decided improvement today in the long drill which Rush gave them. On the offense and defense the Tigers played a game much superior to the one which they have been putting up all this week, and the frequent fumbling which has marred the last two games and has been the occasion for much discontent was conspicuous by its absence.

The scrubs found the Tiger line impenetrable this afternoon and were held repeatedly for downs. Harold Comey was the only member of the scrubs who was able to prove effective. Comey comes from the University School in Cleveland, where Speedy Rush was formerly a teacher and coach of the football team, and is regarded as one of the most finished players on the Tiger squad. He is handicapped by lack of weight, however.

An hour and a half was devoted to a secret drill in the Stadium, during which time Rush attempted to perfect several new plays which he will use against Dartmouth. Rush declared that this afternoon's scrimmage was the last before the Dartmouth contest.

Eddy, Tibbott, Brown and Driggs composed the backfield quartet and Rush said definitely today that these four would start the game Saturday. Moore will not be able to participate.

"Hold the ball" has become the slogan on the Princeton gridiron, and the Tigers had these words ringing in their ears every time they got their hands on the pigskin. As a consequence fumbles were much less frequent. Halsey was at right tackle in the 'Varsity lineup and is almost sure to start the game Saturday. He is the heaviest man on the eleven. McGraw, who has been used at right tackle for a week, was put in McLean's place this afternoon. McLean had a rest, but he will be able to start the Dartmouth contest.

GREEN HAS FINAL WORKOUT.

Scrimmage Closes Dartmouth's Preparations for Tigers.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 25.—The Green warriors had their last workout before the Princeton game this afternoon. Scrimmage was the order of the day, and everybody except the players was strictly excluded from the field. The entire 'Varsity was in action except Merrill. Duhamel, the regular full back, was tried out, but it is doubtful whether his recent injuries will permit him to enter the coming contest. Much emphasis was placed on running back and blocking punts.

The squad of forty men, including coaches, trainers, managers, &c., will leave for New York tomorrow night. Tonight the student body held a mass meeting to urge on the team. It is expected that six or seven hundred undergraduate supporters will make the trip to Tigertown.

RUTGERS' DEFENSE BETTER.

Coaches Satisfied with Training for Brown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Coach Sanford today put the Rutgers squad through the last scrimmage work before the Brown game, and he made it a strenuous session. The team played an eleven composed almost entirely of former Rutgers 'Varsity men who are now on the coaching staff.

The afternoon was devoted to perfecting a defense against the Brown plays. The scrubs were allowed to keep the ball all the time, and they drove play after play at the 'Varsity line. With Rendall and Garrett on the side lines on account of injuries, the second team scored three touchdowns on the 'Varsity in this way. Both the injured men will be back tomorrow.

The coaches were satisfied with the defense, and they expect to give Brown a surprise at Providence. Whitehill was used on the 'Varsity today, and he had a long drill in getting off the new multiple kick which is expected to be a big factor in the game.

EXTEND WARNER CONTRACT.

Pitt Authorities Obtain Coach Through 1920 Season.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Oct. 25.—Glenn S. Warner, coach of the University of Pittsburgh football team, has permanently identified himself with the athletic fortunes of the university by an agreement, signed today, to coach the Blue and Gold teams during the seasons of 1917, 1918, 1919, and 1920. When he came here a year ago he signed a three-year contract, and therefore he had another year after this to serve, but the Pitt athletic authorities think so well of his work that they asked him to turn in the old contract and sign a new one for four years, which was done. Warner was cheered when he appeared on the gridiron this afternoon and every man went into the strenuous practice with joy in his heart.

Scrimmage today was as hard as any regular game, and in all the points of the game touched on by the coach and his team the top-notch of perfection was sought.

Kent Beats Pawling on Gridiron.

Special to The New York Times.

KENT, Conn., Oct. 25.—Kent School won from Pawling on the Kent field today by the score of 20 to 13. Bridgham made a touchdown for Pawling on the kickoff. From this point Kent outplayed Pawling. Nadal made two touchdowns for Kent and Wierum one. Shepherd kicked two goals; Babcock made the second touchdown for Pawling.

De Pauw Eleven Loses Captain.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—Robert Woodruff, Captain of the De Pauw eleven, is out of the game for the season, specialists having found him to be suffering from a "dry" knee. Woodruff's loss is the greatest suffered by the team this Fall. He was elected Captain only two weeks ago to succeed Jack Foote, who resigned.

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FRESHMEN RUFFLE HARVARD REGULARS

'Varsity Held to Small Gains in Scrimmage Game—Temporary Line Changes Made.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—Harvard's first team spent most of the afternoon working on its formations and plays for the Cornell game, but later went into a hard ten-minute scrimmage against the freshmen team and wound up with a lively mixup with the scrubs. The freshmen, who are about as heavy as the 'Varsity and, according to some of the coaches, more aggressive just now, put up a great fight, holding the regulars to small gains and, in a few plays, ripping through the first team's line for some good gains.

Percy Haughton took the ball away from the freshmen when he found they were gaining so much ground, and on the first play after the ball was received by the regulars, Eddie Casey broke loose for a 65-yard end run and the only touchdown the 'Varsity made.

The second team was in charge of Reggie Brown today, Cornell's plays being used by the team, but with no great success. After the 'Varsity had finished, the substitutes had a half hour's scrimmage with the second team and scored twice, Hitchcock and Willcox making the touchdowns.

There were two temporary changes on the first team, Lovell replacing Wheeler at left tackle, and H. Coolidge being in Harte's place on the right wing. Both the regular players, however, were on the side lines and did some of the preliminary work. Caner, the right tackle, received another hard crack on the leg today and was replaced by Sweetser, who did his first scrimmage in two weeks.

Clark and Taylor were saved, and it looks more than ever as if the team would have to be without Clark's services, at least to start the Cornell game. Lancaster and Parker, the new linemen, worked at the tackles with the substitutes. Casey did some good running with the ball, taking it in almost every rush against the freshmen. He now seems sure of his place against all comers.

FINAL TEST FOR CORNELL.

Ithacans Show Great Offensive in Practice for Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A final test of the strength of Cornell's offensive arm and a forty-five-minute secret signal drill in the baseball cage this afternoon wound up Cornell's last hard practice for the Harvard game. The Ithacans made the best impression of recent practices. Twice from the 20-yard line the 'Varsity forced its way through the scrub team for a touchdown. Haucke and Speed, second string backs, were placed on the 'Varsity tonight, and it is probable that Dr. Sharpe will use them part of the time at least in the Harvard game.

Haucke is a strong line plunger, while Speed on end runs is one of the fastest men on the squad. Benedict, left half back, did not scrimmage today, but he is slated to play against Harvard, with Speed and Van Horn as subs. Hoffman's work has not been altogether satisfactory this week and Haucke is pressing him close.

Miller was left at left guard on the 'Varsity today, but Right Tackle Jewett, who was hurt yesterday, did not get into the scrimmage, Dixon playing the position. There is a strong probability, however, that Red Tilley will play right tackle in the Harvard game if Jewette does not improve soon. Carry has definitely won the centre position from Brown, at least for this game.

The 'Varsity line-up today included Ryerson and Zander, ends; Gillies and Dixon, tackles; Miller and Anderson, guards; Carry, centre; Shiverick, quarter back; Speed and Haucke, half backs, and Mueller, full back, with the possible changes of Benedict at left, Tilley at right tackle, and Hoffman, right half, this is the team that is to play Harvard. As the team will leave early tomorrow evening there will be no hard practice in the afternoon. About twenty-four men will comprise the 'Varsity squad.

CORNELL ROOTERS REBUKED

College Newspaper Criticises Their Conduct at Bucknell Game.

Cornell undergraduates have been called to task for unsportsmanlike conduct at the football games in Ithaca. The Cornell Sun, the college daily, criticises the students for hissing at last Saturday's games when Cornell was penalized and for cheering when Bucknell was set back for violations of the rules.

The Cornell daily says: "The instincts of a gentleman do not incite spectators at a football game to hiss and applaud when the opposing team is penalized. No doubt it is a glorious thing to have a team's supporters wildly enthusiastic for its success, but it is equally glorious to have them maintain in the stands a standard of sportsmanship equal to that set by the players on the field. The Cornell team Saturday showed itself to be made up of true sportsmen. Some of the supporters showed themselves several times to be the reverse."

FORDHAM TEAM CRIPPLED.

Only Four Regulars Fit to Take Part in Practice Scrimmage.

Fordham University continued its secret practice yesterday for the game with Pennsylvania Military College next Saturday, and a scrimmage finished off the afternoon's work. Gargan refrained from using any of the new plays in the scrimage. What he insisted on most of all was better work in getting down under punts and in picking off runners. While the work of Lowe and Corcoran has been excellent in this direction, several of the players have been a trifle slow and awkward.

There are six men now on the hospital list and in addition Corcoran, who only returned yesterday, O'Connell and Braney were all taken out of the line-up as soon as the scrimmage started. They are all a trifle crippled and were used only for signal work yesterday. Gargan was surprised at the failure of Huggenwig to report for practice. He was expected to start at guard on Saturday, but it is probable that Braney will take his position.

Any plans that Gargan may have had to use Saturday's game for a test for Georgetown have been spoiled by the weak condition of the reconstructed team as it now stands, with only four regulars able to scrimmage.

ARMY CUBS ARE VICTORS.

Line Plunging Plays Lead to Score Over Fordham Prep.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, Oct. 25.—The Army's Cullum Hall team defeated Fordham Prep's eleven today 7 to 0 in a well-played game on the "Plains." The cadet cubs scored their touchdown in the first quarter by straight line plunging, which began at midfield, Reed going over the score from the three-yard line and kicking goal a moment later. The visitors were outplayed, and although they put up a hard fight, were never in striking distance until a few minutes before the whistle ended the game. Then Bannon ran to the cadets' twenty-five-yard line after intercepting a forward pass.

COLUMBIA USES VOLLMER.

Swimming Champion Succeeds to Right Tackle Temporarily.

Hal Vollmer, intercollegiate swimming champion and record holder, got his first trial with the Columbia 'Varsity eleven at practice yesterday on South Field. In the absence of Buddy Wilber, right tackle, with an injured foot, Vollmer was sent into the right side of the rush line and the coaches were pleased with his unexpected ability. Vollmer is tall and rangy and has been getting his first football experience since leaving Stuyvesant High School on the junior class team during the past two weeks.

Columbia football coaches did not diminish the "big drive" at yesterday's practice in the least, but instead ordered the 'Varsity eleven into three separate scrimmage games in an endeavor to build up a much stronger and more dependable team for the remaining games. Williams, the opponent for Saturday on South Field, is an object of considerable fear, and the gridiron directors at Morningside have this week started the hardest campaign of the year in an endeavor to pull Columbia out of the rut which has meant two defeats and one victory so far this Fall.

The first practice game was against the scrubs, and the regulars scored three touchdowns, two by Raimondo and one by Cochran. The second team was then reorganized. Some of the coaches took the backfield positions and the 'Varsity was put on the defensive. Coaches Pete Fisher and Lou Stimson, formerly of Oberlin, each scored one touchdown against the regulars. In the third scrimmage the 'Varsity had little difficulty scoring four touchdowns and three field goals against the scrubs.

WILLIAMS WORKS HARD.

Practices in Secret on Plays to be Used Against Columbia.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 25.—In preparation for the game with Columbia next Saturday, the Williams football team has been going through the stiffest kind of practice. Monday and today the practice was secret and every day has seen hard scrimmages with the second team or the Freshmen.

Captain Welch, who played only a short while in the Brown game, owing to an attack of the grippe, was back in his place at centre Monday and there is little doubt, but that he will be able to start at that position Saturday. Gifford has also been back at his position at quarter back, from which he was kept by a sprained ankle received in the Union game. All the other regulars are in fine condition, so that Williams should be able to put the best team on the field Saturday that she has had since the first two games.

Practice every day has consisted of fast signal drill followed by a scrimmage with either the scrubs or the Freshmen. On Monday and today all spectators were asked to leave after the scrimmage and the team was drilled on the plays to be used against Columbia.

SEVERE DRILL FOR ARMY.

'Varsity Scores Twice in Two Prolonged Scrimmages.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Oct. 25.—With all the big fellows back except Ford and Redfield, both of whom followed the play, the Army had its heavy mid-week workout this afternoon. Two twenty-five-minute scrimmages were held and the 'Varsity scored twice, Oliphant tallying first and Vidal the second time. The 'Varsity backfield was intact, with Gerhard at quarter, Vidal and Oliphant half backs, and Place at full back.

The latter featured with a dash of forty yards, which led up to one of the scores, and Vidal also got away for a long run. Timberlake, a big tackle, who is a veteran of considerable experience, came out for the team today, and played for two seasons, but got into classroom difficulties this Fall which kept him out of football. He was on the scrubs this afternoon and proved fast. Vidal's drop-kicking and punting was only fair today, the former South Dakotan showing the effects of his long layoff. He was worked to the limit this afternoon.

PENN MEN PLEASE COACH.

'Varsity Goes Through Half-Hour Drill Without a Fumble.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—A big send-off is planned for tomorrow night when the Penn team will depart for Pittsburgh to meet the Panthers in that city on Saturday. What Coach Bob Folwell regarded as the most satisfactory practice of the season was held on Franklin Field this afternoon. In a drill lasting half an hour the 'Varsity team handled the ball without one fumble. The punting of Berry and Quigley measured up to their best previous efforts.

Charley Henning, the guard who was operated upon for appendicitis, was out on the field in uniform this afternoon. Henning expresses eagerness to get into Saturday's game, but Folwell told him to rest for another week.

ELIS DO WELL WITH A CHANGED LINE-UP

Bingham, Back in Practice, Scores Two of Three Touchdowns Against Scrubs.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—Two changes in Yale's football lineup were ordered this afternoon, Jim Braden replacing Emil Jacques at fullback and Artemus Gates, left end, crossing to right tackle and replacing Howard Baldridge, while Moseley, first substitute end, was placed at left wing. Both changes are probably temporary. Baldridge, who has a slightly lame ankle, will be rested two or three days, but expects to be able to start Saturday's game against Washington and Jefferson. Jacques has been somewhat overworked recently and will also be rested a couple of days. Chances slightly favor his starting Saturday's game instead of Braden, because of the superiority of his interference for his fellow backs. Braden, however, has shown better line forcing ability the past week and is now the best distance punter on the eleven.

Today's scrimmage lasted more than thirty minutes and was the final long drill of the week's practice. Two brilliant end runs by Harry Legore, a 30-yard rushline plunge by Braden, two 30-yard broken field advances by Halfback Bob Bingham, and a 70-yard dash for a touchdown by End Rush Charley Comerford featured the practice.

Bingham, who has been out of the practice for three days, displayed decidedly improved form on his return this afternoon, scoring two of the three touchdowns made by the 'Varsity in the bout with the third eleven. He cut outside of tackle into a free field for a 30-yard advance in making the first touchdown, after the 'Varsity had been held at the scrubs' 3-yard line and Duryee had punted back to midfield. The 'Varsity covered eighty yards of successive ground in registering the second touchdown, Bingham taking the ball across.

After the scrimmage practice closed, Braden lifted four dropkicks out of five attempts between the uprights from the 35-yard line. Ray Page, tackle four years ago, joined the coaches.

LAFAYETTE HAS HARD DAY.

Students Cheer the Squad to Urge It Out of Slump.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Oct. 25.—For the first time in a number of weeks the student body was admitted to March Field for the football practice this afternoon. Coach Crowell permitted it to urge the team on in their efforts to pull out of the rut in which they have been all season. Many of the students attended and cheered the squad. There was a vigorous scrimmage in which the 'Varsity largely by means of the forward pass scored two touchdowns, after each of which Weldon kicked the goal.

Pardee and Thaxter again played ends on the 'Varsity. Gulick and Bell were both out of the line and their places were filled by Brandes and Gano. Ellis was again in the backfield and figured in the forward pass plays. To give the line a drill in blocking field goals, Coach Crowell attempted to execute the play in the face of 'Varsity opposition. The 'Varsity blocked most of the kicks. This drill was given in view of the fact that the field goal is one of the chief weapons of the Lebanon Valley team, which Lafayette will face on Saturday.

BROWN WORKOUT IS LONG.

Coach Robinson Gives Squad Hard Drill for Rutgers Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—Coach Robinson gave the Brown squad a long scrimmage this afternoon in preparation for the Rutgers game Saturday, Wednesday being the one afternoon in the week when recitations do not conflict with practice. Captain Farnum, Purdy, Ray Ward, and Williams of the regulars did not get into their suits because they are all suffering from slight injuries. Of the four, however, the only one who may not be able to get into Saturday's game is Ward, who has a slight attack of grippe.

Several sets of backfield men were used on the 'Varsity yesterday. Jemail, who has just recovered from a sprained ankle, played well at left half. This was his first appearance on the field since the Rhode Island game. In the absence of Purdy, the quarter position was taken by Conroy and later by Jimmy Murphy. The scrub eleven with a backfield including Shaw, Brooks, and Eddie Murphy used Rutgers formations and plays, but was not able to score. The 'Varsity scored several touchdowns during the afternoon mostly on long runs by Pollard and Annan.

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PALMER'S GROSS CARD BEST

Wins Prize for Columbia Club Golf Tourney at Englewood.

Members of the Columbia University Club held their annual Autumn golf tournament over the links of the Englewood Country Club yesterday, with competition in morning and afternoon sessions. Prizes were awarded for the best performances over thirty-six and eighteen holes for low gross and best net cards. The best gross score for thirty-six holes was made by Austin P. Palmer, who finished with a card of 88, 82—170. R. H. Bagnell carried off the best net prize, his score being 231—72, 159, for thirty-six holes.

Competition for morning and afternoon net prizes resulted in victories for S. M. Bolles in the morning and R. H. Cornell in the afternoon. The former turned in a card of 103—24, 79, and Cornell's card showed 110—30, 80.

MISS LOUNSBERY WINS.

Finishes Women's Metropolitan Golf Play with Lowest Net Score.

Miss Beatrice Lounsbery of Bedford, who won the recent three-day tournament at the Knollwood Country Club, added to her prestige yesterday when she carried off the net score prize in the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association one-day tournament over the links of the Richmond County Country Club. Twenty-eight devotees of the golf course participated in the tournament. Miss Lounsbery covered the course in 103 and a handicap of 9 brought her mark down to 94, the lowest of the afternoon.

Some spirited competition was afforded in the play for the best low gross prize, which was won by Mrs. S. A. Herzog of Fairview Country Club. Mrs. Herzog turned in a card of 102 for the course, which was one better than that of Mrs. L. C. Stockton, of the Summerville golfer. Three contestants tied for the honors in a putting competition, each having a twenty-five. They were Mrs. J. G. Clark, Richmond County Country Club; Mrs. A. MacDonald, Plainfield Country Club, and Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, Ardsley Club.

FRESHMEN IN TENNIS FINAL.

Columbia Yearlings Matched for Fall Championship Title.

For the first time at Columbia, two freshmen are the finalists in the annual Fall tennis tournament of the university. As a result of the two semi-final matches yesterday on the South Field courts J. W. Raymond, another freshman, and Captain A. F. Von Bermuth of the 'Varsity tennis team were eliminated by W. Botsford and H. W. Forster. Botsford entered Columbia from an English preparatory school, and Forster is the former Yonkers High School tennis player who won the metropolitan intercholastic title last year. The final match between Forster and Botsford will be played today or tomorrow.

Yesterday's summaries:

SEMI-FINAL ROUND—W. Botsford defeated J. W. Raymond, 6—0, 6—4. H. W. Forster defeated A. F. Von Bermuth, 6—4, 6—1.

100 IN GOLF TOURNAMENT.

Many New Yorkers to Play on Atlantic City Links Today.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—About 100 golfers will tee off tomorrow in the 18-hole qualifying medal round at the opening of the annual Fall tournament of the Country Club of Atlantic City at Northfield. Five sixteens will be drawn. The first and second rounds of match play will be held on Friday, and the semi-final and final rounds on Saturday.

Schuyler Van Vechten of Baltusrol leads the Metropolitan district contingent. Among others entered are: Charles Cooper, Midland; Louis Young, Ardsley; C. W. Dayton, St. Andrews; C. G. Waldo, Brookline; C. F. Woodward, Rochester C. C.; P. S. MacLaughlin, Scarsdale; W. W. Manning, Upper Montclair; P. A. Proal and W. H. Smock, Deal; F. B. Clark, Jr., Dunwoodie; Samuel Allison, Midland; T. A. Costello, P. S. P. Randolph, Sr., and P. S. P. Randolph, Jr., Lakewood, Malcolm Meacham, Ardsley, and S. P. Haywood, Glen Ridge.

Football Returns for Yale Club.

The Yale Club, through arrangements completed by its House Committee, will receive the details of plays in the three big football battles next month over a special wire to the clubhouse at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue. The games are Harvard-Princeton at Cambridge, Nov. 11; Yale-Princeton at Princeton, Nov. 18, and Yale-Harvard at New Haven, Nov. 25.

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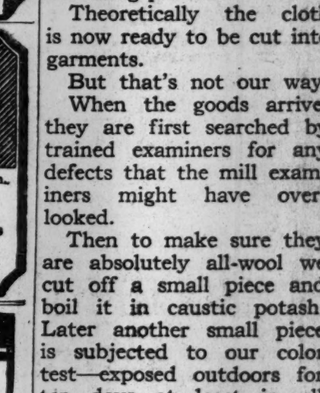

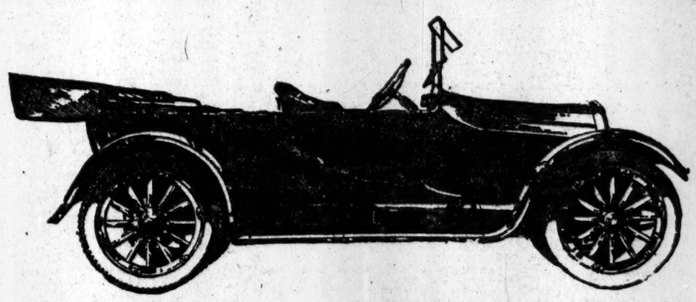

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THREE CORNELL BASEBALL PLAYERS ARE INELIGIBLE

SUMMER BASEBALL BARS CORNELL MEN

Captain F. J. Clary and Two Other Players Declared Ineligible.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Francis J. Clary of Seneca Falls, Captain of the Cornell baseball team and one of the best catchers in collegiate circles, has been barred from athletics for a violation of Cornell's Summer baseball rule, it was announced today. The Cornell Alumni News, which made the announcement, also says that A. I. G. Valentine of Chicago, outfielder, and W. C. Wolford of Ithaca, baseball substitute, have been declared ineligible for a similar reason.

There is no charge in any of these cases that the player received any remuneration for his services, but Cornell's rule is stringent. It declares that a man has violated the eligibility code if he plays on other than a college team in a game in which admission is charged. Clary, Valentine, and Wolford played as members of fire company teams in a local amateur league last Summer and the admission fee was 25 cents.

They made no attempt to play under assumed names and admitted the violations. Clary is said to have been warned before of this rule. He and Wolford did not appeal the ruling, but although Valentine did, the Student Affairs Committee could take no action.

COLUMBIA RETAINS COAKLEY

Baseball Coach Gets Contract for Term of Years.

Several matters of considerable importance to athletics at Columbia were decided at the meeting of the University Committee on Athletics and announced yesterday by Harry A. Fisher, graduate manager. Andy J. Coakley, former pitcher for the Philadelphia Athletics and previously a Holy Cross baseball star, was bound to a contract for a term of years to coach the Columbia nine. Coakley has been at Columbia three years, coming from Williams College, where he coached several successful teams. In 1914 his work was restricted to developing pitchers, and for the last two years he has been head of the coaching staff. Last Spring Columbia passed through a season with only one defeat in nineteen games.

The committee approved the reappointment of Ed Kennedy as coach of the swimming and water polo teams. Kennedy has been in charge of the Columbia water men for several seasons, and has helped in the development of such intercollegiate champions as Herbert E. Vollmer and J. Charles Lee, Jr.

E. H. Osterhout, Jr., was named as Columbia's representative to the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association next Monday at the Hotel Imperial. This appointment was made because of the absence from the city of Theodore Kiendl, Jr., and Arthur D. Alexander, the regular delegates.

FULTZ'S PROTEST IGNORED.

Johnson Says Players in Exhibition Games Are Liable for Fines.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Despite the protest of David L. Fultz, President of the Baseball Players' Fraternity, against fining members for playing exhibition games after the close of the season, it was declared today by B. B. Johnson, President of the American League, that the guilty players probably would have to contribute to the treasury of the National Commission.

"I do not care to enter into any lengthy debate with Mr. Fultz," said Mr. Johnson, "but as the players knew they were not permitted to play exhibition games they must expect to be punished. Their contracts explicitly state that they shall not engage in any games outside of the regular schedule after the season closes, and a fine is provided by the rules of the commission."

MOTOR BOAT MEN MEET.

Committee Will Try to Better Handicapping System.

Not even the combined wisdom of the seventy-five or more delegates representing the 140 clubs in the American Power Boat Association in annual session at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday could explain the unexpected and unprecedented falling off of interest in motor boat racing, particularly in the East, during the past season, nor suggest a remedy. From all parts of the country, even from the delegates from the Pacific Coast, came reports of a sudden cessation of interest, generally believed to be due to the fact that no adequate system of handicapping had yet been devised which would give motor boat racing the needed zest to bring the sport back to the point of a few years ago, where the boats were so nearly equal in speed that there was always a semblance of a contest between the racers.

As no one could suggest a way of untying this Gordian knot of trouble the whole matter was referred to a special committee, to be appointed, which should go over all the suggested schemes of reclassification, readjustment of conditions under which handicaps are made and report to the council of the association, which will promulgate the schemes devised, the clubs being meantime authorized to try out in sanctioned races any local schemes that might be suggested for submission to the association at later meetings, for its official approval.

Changes in the rules governing the racing for the Gold Cup challenge trophy require that hereafter the minimum length of a course shall be a lap of five miles; that the craft entered must be owned by an amateur, must be made in entirety in either the United States or Canada, and must have at the wheel during the racing an amateur, who has not been connected with the building of boats or machinery as a mechanic during the five years preceding the race. It was also decided that no boat shall be eligible for the race which has raced for a cash prize since 1916.

Officers elected for the ensuing year were: Albert L. Judson, of this city, President; Thomas B. Taylor, Secretary; George C. Krusen, Treasurer; F. K. Lord, measurer; R. B. Clark, timer, and Charles F. Tower, surveyor.

YANKS' TRAINING SHORTER.

Players Will Spend Less Than a Month in South Next Spring.

The training trip of the Yankees will be shorter than usual next season, for the players will spend less than a month in getting into condition at Macon, Ga. Heretofore, they have spent about five weeks in the South. Last season, the pitchers were sent to Hot Springs, Ark., about the middle of February to get the kinks out of their arms, but this trip will also be dispensed with next Spring. The pitchers and youngsters will report at Macon about March 5, and the veterans will join them a week later.

The three Yankee players who were badly injured last season, Baker, Maisel, and Gilhooley, will take things easy this Winter and will report ready for duty in March. Baker's physician has advised him to rest during the Winter and to take very little arduous exercise. He is at his farm in Trappe, Md. Maisel is in Baltimore and spends a short time each day throwing and catching a baseball in order to keep his arm limber. Gilhooley is at his home in Cleveland and will take a little gymnasium exercise every day. It is expected that his broken leg will be in normal condition by next Spring.

Stiehm Opposes Numbering Men.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 25.—The Harvard football scoreboard will be used in the intersectional game between the elevens representing Indiana University and Tufts College of Medford, Mass., which will be played here next Saturday. Local followers of the sport are anxious to have the players of both Indiana and Tufts numbered in Saturday's game, but it is understood that Coach Stiehm of Indiana is opposed to the plan. Word has not been received from Tufts yet as to what Coach Whelan will do.

FAVORITE DEFEATED BY DADDY'S CHOICE

Emil Herz's Colt Wins Ellicott City Handicap at Laurel from Spur.

LAUREL, Md., Oct. 25.—With three features carded and the same number of every-day events, the racing at the Maryland State Fair track this afternoon was of unusual interest and attracted a large midweek crowd. The stellar attraction was the Ellicott City handicap for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth.

In one of the finest finishes that has been seen here this Autumn, Daddy's Choice, from the stable of Emil Herz, won the handicap, with August Belmont's Malachite second and Spur, bearing the cherry and white silks of James Butler, coming in third. That the result was a surprise is shown by the winner's price, which was $50.20 for a $2 wager. On the other hand Spur was almost a prohibitive first choice, a $2 ticket paying only $2.30.

The summaries, with straight, place, and show odds:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, maiden colts and geldings, purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:18 4-5.

Olyn G., D. A. O'Meara's b. c., 114 pounds, by Cunard-Wayward Lass, $17.10, $6.20, $3.60, (J. Butwell).....1
Lottery, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, br. g., 114, $3.60, $2.60, (S. Ambrose).....2
Beaver Kill, G. A. Cochran's br. c., 114, $3.50, third, (F. Keogh).....3

Otsego, Monomoy, Swoon, Smart Money, Home, Sweet Home, Dixie II, also ran. Ballygunge scratched.

SECOND RACE.—For four-year-olds and upward, steeplechase selling, purse $700; about two miles. Time—3:47 3-5.

Dixon Park, J. F. Flanagan, Jr.'s, br. g., 10 years, 143 pounds, by Kinloch Park-Baby Dixon, $6.50, $3.30, $2.80, (H. Williams)..1
New Haven, W. Smith's b. g., 7, 149, $3.20, $2.70, (E. Crawford).....2
Idle Michael, W. L. Maupin's ch. g., 8, 135, $3.60, third, (W. Allen).....3

Bachelor, J. R. Johnson, Runway, Golden Vale, and Otto Floto also ran. March Court scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For all ages, selling handicap; purse $700; six furlongs. Time—1:13.

Gloaming, W. Shannon's ch. c., 4 years, 113 pounds, by Star Shoot-Autumn Leaves, $6.50, $3.70, $3, (G. Byrne).....1
Buck Shot, Floran Stable's b. g., 3, 103, $16.60, $8.70, (W. Obert).....2
Between Us, J. Lumadeu's b. g., 4, 110, $5.70, (C. Dishmon).....3

Sir William Johnson, Surprising, Fair Helen, Shrapnel, Water Lily, The Decision, Polonium also ran. Marse Henry, Vermont, Brave Cunarder scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; Ellicott City Handicap; with $1,500 added; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:46.

Daddy's Choice, E. Herz's b. c., 104 pounds, by Trap Rock-Earth, $50.20, $11.50, $3.50, (F. Robinson).....1
Malachite, A. Belmont's ch. f., 103, $6.40, $3.10, (J. Butwell).....2
Spur, J. Butler's b. c., 130, $2.30, third, (A. Schuttinger).....3

King Neptune, Air Man, Kilmer, and Hidden Star also ran. Polroma and Whimsy scratched.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $700; one mile. Time—1:40 1-5.

Oratorium, J. MacManus's b. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Ossary-Tenebrae, $23.50, $9.50, $5.10, (E. Ambrose).....1
Plaudits, A. L. Astr's b. g., 3, 102, $5.70, $4.70, (J. McTaggart).....2
Dovedale, G. D. Widener, Jr.'s, b. g., 3, 107, $5.20, (F. Robinson).....3

Sam Jackson, Roadmaster, Hubbub, Turmoil, Caltabel also ran. Whimsey scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds, purse $700; one mile. Time—1:39 4-5.

Harvest King, Oak Ridge Stable's ch. c., 104 pounds, by Sea King-Mum, $7.10, $4, $2.70, (E. Ambrose).....1
Gloomy Gus, O. C. Rasch's br. c., 110, $4.40, $2.70, (E. Taplin).....2
Waukeag, W. J. Press's br. c., 110, $2.70, third, (F. Robinson).....3

Intriguer and Artemis also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; purse $700; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:47 4-5.

Sevillian, T. J. Reaney's b. g., 3 years, 107 pounds, by Isidor-Adriutha, $7.60, $6, $6.40, (G. Byrne).....1
Orperth, E. Herz's ch. g., 7, 115, $5.40, $4.80, (F. Keogh).....2
Rose Juliette, L. M. Morris's ch. f., 3, 104, $14.60 third, (F. Robinson).....3

Little England, Song of Valley, Hiker, Dinah Do, Orotund, Sequence, Aesop, Tom Hancock, Dametta also ran. Afterglow, Napier, Buzz Around scratched.

CREW RACES AT HARVARD.

Clean Sweep for Standish Hall in Inter-Dormitory Event.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Oct. 25.—The annual Harvard Fall crew regatta began today and resulted in a win for Standish Hall in the interdormitory crew races. Standish made a clean sweep in all the races, defeating Gore and Smith Hall in the first, second, and third crews. The first crews finished, Standish, first; Gore, second, and Smith Hall, third. The second and third crews, Standish, first; Smith Hall, second, and Gore, third. Standish Hall scored a total of 12 ponts, and Gore and Smith Hall each totaled 5.

In the club crews' race the third Thayer crew won its heat. It was in turn defeated, however, by the second crew of the Eliot Club. The second crew from Thayer defeated the Eliot third crew, thereby winning 2 points. If the third Eliot crew wins tomorrow the men will be entitled to second crew medals.

MARGUERY JAQUE WINNER.

Has Hollow Victory in Lynnewood When Six Scratch and One Breaks.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Six of the eight horses entered for the Lynnewood Hall Challenge Cup Steeplechase, the feature event at the first session of the Whitemarsh Valley Club's annual Fall race meet this afternoon, were scratched at the last moment, leaving two timber-toppers from the same stable to chase each other around the two-mile brush course for the fat purse and the handsome trophy.

G. Bernard Fenwick's Marguery Jaque, well handled by Eddy Cheston, won the race. Mrs. Fenwick's pet hunter, Induction, the 2 to 1 favorite in the betting, balked and ran outside one of the barriers when leading by a good margin, practically throwing the race away by the break. The crowd had backed Induction heavily, as the gelding carried only 157 pounds. Marguery Jaque, a winner at Rose Tree last week, carried 165 pounds.

During the Schuykill steeplechase, the fifth race, M. Brady, riding Mrs. J. E. Davis's Vifir, was thrown when his mount tripped and fell on the last hurdle of the course. Both rider and horse were unhurt.

A favorite came through in the Iroquois Plate race, a mile and a furlong dash on the flat. Mortin L. Schwartz's Archdale, well played by the general public, won by a neck after a hot duel in the stretch with Johnny Tucker's Solar Star.

The Farmers' flat race, which opened the day's doings, was a hard fought struggle, Arthur Christie's Maud Esther winning out by a neck with Walter Coulston's Bill landing second money.

TODAY'S LAUREL ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Greentree, 113 pounds; Kilts, 107; Battle Abbey, 103; Bunbank, 101; Stalwart Van, 99; Cheer, 108; Captain Ray, 103; Sea Puss, 103; Moonlighter, (imp.,) 99.

SECOND RACE.—Two-year-olds; selling; six furlongs. Kathryn Gray, 109 pounds; Pomp, 107; Great Jelly, 104; Aimee T., 102; Lord Byron, 107; Napoleon, 105; Buchanan Brady, (imp.,) 103; *Hanobala, 106.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Royal Interest, 114 pounds; Woodfair, 110; Queen of Paradise, 101; *Mr. Mack, 111; Juliet, 113; Borax, 112; *Ambrose, 111.

FOURTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; the Dixie Handicap; $1,500 added; one mile and a quarter. Borrow, 123 pounds; Goldcrest Boy, 99; Short Grass, (imp.,) 120.

FIFTH RACE. — All ages; handicap; six furlongs. Sand Marah, 131 pounds; Thornhill, 119; Hanson, 111; Anita, 107; Water Lady, 107; Candle, 102; Runes, 120; Startling, 114; Gnat, 108; Kewessa, 107; Regina, 106; Grand Opera, (imp.,) 100.

SIXTH RACE. — Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile and a sixteenth. Preston Lynn, 113 pounds; Zodiac, 111; Minda, 108; Altamaha, 106; Disturber, 108; Ed Bond, 99; *Fonctionnaire, (imp.,) 99; *Piquette, 91; Sand Hill, 111; Blackford, 111; Scorpii, 106; Young Emblem, 108; Mary Warren, 103; *Volupsa, 103; *Buzz Around, 98.

SEVENTH RACE. — Three-year-olds and upward; selling; handicap; one mile and seventy yards. Brave Cunarder, 112 pounds; G. M. Miller, 111; Lady Teresa, 109; Madame Herrman, 105; Kings Oak, 102; Old Broom, 112; Vermont, 110; Yodeling, 107; Harbard, 105; Raconteuse, 102.

*Five pounds apprentice allowance claimed. Weather clear; track fast.

WEIGHTMAN ENTERS RACE.

Wealthy Sportsman to Compete in Auto Event Saturday.

One of the late entrants for the Harkness Gold Trophy automobile race at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway, Saturday, is William Weightman, 3d, of Casonova, Va., a member of the wealthy Philadelphia family. Weightman is 26 years old and has been a cowboy on a Western ranch. On the Pacific Coast he was interested in automobile racing and rode as mechanician with Barney Oldfield in several events. He has entered two cars in the Harkness race, a Duesenberg, which he plans to drive himself, and a Weightman Special, to be piloted by D. Brally Gish of Washington, D. C., the former Olympic quarter miler.

These two cars are said to form the nucleus of a "stable" of racing machines which Weightman will use in future campaigns. Harry S. Harkness owns three De Lage cars, and Saturday's race is expected to mark the beginning of a rivalry between Harkness and Weightman, which is likely to draw other wealthy sportsmen into the auto-racing field.

Resta, De Palma, Aitken, Rickenbacher, and lesser drivers practiced yesterday on the Speedway for the hundred-mile event and the fifty-mile consolation race, and the speed made approximated 110 miles an hour. There will be a meeting this afternoon at 1 o'clock at the track for officials, drivers and mechanicians, when necessary instructions will be issued. Another entry, that of James Meyer in a Pugh Special, has brought the total for the Harkness event up to twenty-eight.

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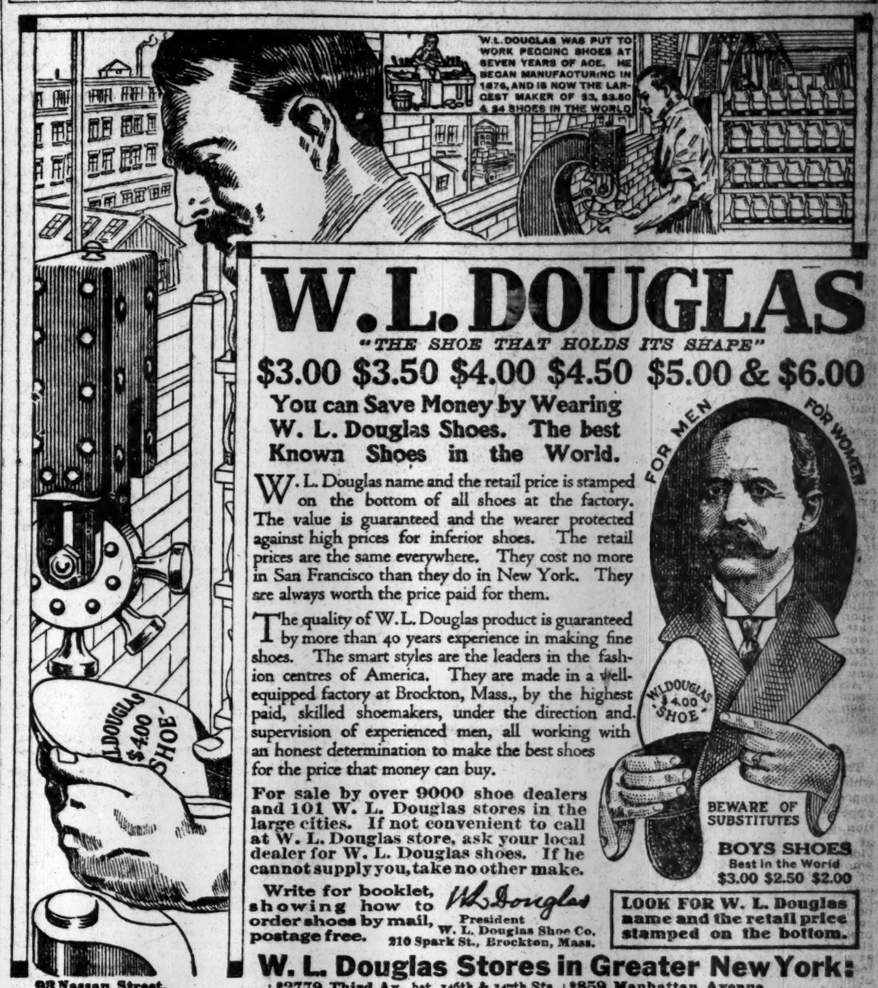
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For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 101 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he cannot supply you, take no other make.

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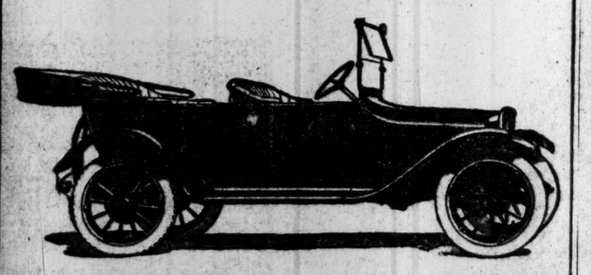

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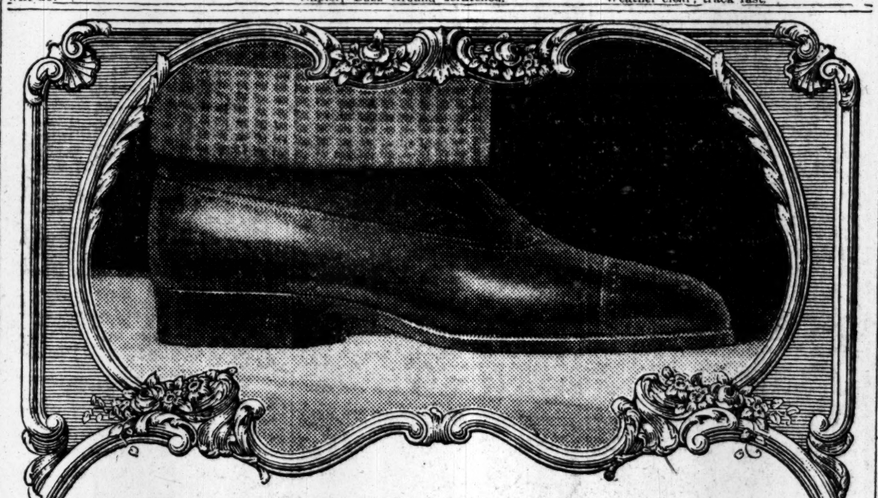

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But, wonder of wonders, instead of the crunching of lamps on the car, or damaged radiator, or the truckman demanding the car's license number for a future damage-bill—nothing happened but a soft, easy stop of the car and the truck-driver never even knew it happened! The Hartford Bump Absorber had smothered the impact in the cushions of its double-loop, double-leaf spring construction.

The Hartford Bump Absorber is more than a bumper. It takes a smashing collision at 15 miles an hour to even make itself noticeably felt through a Hartford Bump Absorber, while the every-day collisions, that occur on busy streets with the most careful driving, are swallowed completely. And even the most severe and improbable collisions are robbed of their worst powers for damage by a Hartford Bump Absorber.

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The Hartford Bump Absorber is the natural evolution in car protection. See it at your dealer's today and you will see why this new invention means too big a saving to your car and too big an addition to your safety to drive another day without it.

Attaches to any car without drilling. And its graceful lines add wonderfully to the car's appearance. Standard finish: black enamel with nickel center clamp, regular size $10; for heavier cars, $12; for Ford cars, $8. Nickel finish $1 extra.

Ask any auto-accessory dealer to show you the Hartford Bump Absorber, or write for descriptive literature to Edward V. Hartford, Inc., Jersey City, makers of the famous Hartford Shock Absorber.

CARRANZA FAILING, WASHINGTON FEARS

Grave Concern in Capital Over Villa's Alleged Operations in Chihuahua.

MANY UNPLEASANT REPORTS

General Bell Transmits a Story That Trevino's Force Is Short of Ammunition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Conditions in Northern Mexico, revolving on the new ascendency of Villa as a military leader, are commanding more attention than at any other time since the raids which resulted in the dispatch of the American punitive expedition.

Administration officials made no effort tonight to disguise their opinion that the American-Mexican Commission cannot be expected to arrive at a satisfactory solution of border problems until the situation in Chihuahua has been clarified. Any agreement for the early withdrawal of General Pershing's forces from Mexico apparently is considered now as out of the question.

Coupled with ugly reports which disparage the stability of General Carranza's régime and interpret his removal from Mexico City to Queretaro as a sign of the breaking-up process which his enemies have repeatedly predicted, the military movements of Villa in Chihuahua are regarded here as menacing the de facto Government's control of the whole of the northern country.

Reports From General Bell.

The War Department's reports on Villa's latest coup came from Brig. Gen. Bell, being transmitted by General Funston. The first message said:

San Antonio, Oct. 25, 1916.

Following telegram received from General Bell, dated Oct. 24: "A prominent official from Chihuahua City says that one of the couriers of the Constitutionalist army told him the following story of the battle of Palomas: General Ozuna had about 3,000 men and they had taken out seven trains loaded with provisions, ammunition and troops, besides the cavalry. When near Palomas Villa sent 200 men to intercept and gave battle for a few minutes, retreating and fighting as they retreated. Villa sent another detachment in behind Ozuna's forces, cut the railroad and telegraph, and also attacked Ozuna's rear. Ozuna followed retreating Villistas into a canyon in the foothills, and there Villa attacked.

"Salazar had stationed about every 100 yards for more than two miles about 20 men, and each one opened fire on Salazar attacked their flank, which caused a stampede, many of them throwing away their arms as they ran like scared sheep, the Villistas killing and capturing more than 1,000 of them and also capturing all their trains and provisions. The Carranzistas fled to Fresno, where they tried again to make a stand, but the Villistas drove them into Chihuahua and had his headquarters only five miles outside of Chihuahua.

"This train left Chihuahua yesterday at 9 A. M. other passengers say that Villa was camped just outside the city and that his camp fires were visible Sunday night, and he left here on leave of absence stricken. Passengers say that General Haycotte had arrived with four trains of troops and that it was reported that there were between seven and eight more way to Chihuahua which were due to arrive last night and today." FUNSTON.

The War Department later received a second telegram from General Funston forwarding another telegram he had received from General Bell:

San Antonio, Oct. 25.

Following telegram from General Bell, dated Oct. 24: "Following telegram was received here from Chihuahua last evening: 'Arrival about 2,000 troops from south has made local conditions more secure for the present. Additional forces are expected from the south.' This morning persons arrived in Juarez last night from Chihuahua state that yesterday morning General Trevino had a train made up to take to Juarez the families of all Government officials, including his own family, which arrived last night. The train left Chihuahua at 9 A. M., and was escorted by two military trains, one preceding and one following, as it was feared the Villistas would attack the train while en route.

"Before departure of the regular passenger train yesterday morning General Trevino confidentially advised certain parties to get their families out of Chihuahua at once as while he had plenty of men he was short of ammunition and thought he would have to evacuate Chihuahua. A military officer said in Juarez yesterday evening that if Villa took Chihuahua he would also surrender without resistance." FUNSTON.

"FUNSTON."

The Mexican Embassy's explanation of General Carranza's move to Queretaro was that he had gone to prepare for the meeting of the constituent assembly, for which deputies just have been elected.

touch with the Mexican situation that he will have little difficulty in getting recruits from the ranks of Carranza's army so long as he can continue payments in silver, because of the nominal value of the Carranza fiat paper.

Doubt exists in the minds of the Commissioners as to just what movements of troops have been undertaken by the Mexicans. Their present impression is that General Ozuna has moved westward south of Chihuahua City, but his forces are said to amount to little more than a string of outposts along the line of the Northwestern Railway, which would have to fall back on Chihuahua if attacked in any force. The presence of Mexican troops near El Valle was a surprise to the Commissioners, as this would bring them into close proximity to the southernmost outpost of General Pershing's column at El Valle. It is believed that fighting between Villa and Carranza troops there might result in serious complications.

It was stated today that an effort may be made soon to have the commission move to Washington. The absence of so many officials and clerks from the capital is said to be resulting in a large accumulation of work. It is possible that the Mexicans will suggest the transfer of the commission to Mexico City for the same reasons advanced by the Americans for a move to Washington.

OFFICERS CLASH AT TRIAL.

Abusive Language Alleged in Arrests Under Liquor Regulation.

Special to The New York Times.

McALLEN, Texas, Oct. 25.—Lieut. Col. Reginald L. Foster, of the Twelfth Regiment, head of the military police in the camps of the New York division, accused Colonel Willard C. Fisk of the Seventh Regiment of attempting to overthrow the structure of general order forbidding the use of alcoholic liquors when the commander of the Seventh appeared in the summary court today to defend five of his soldiers charged with violating the rule.

Colonel Fisk said that he thought the rule one of the best promulgated by Major Gen. O'Ryan and asserted that he wanted to see all offenders punished. He appeared in court because his men had told him that Colonel Foster had used language unbecoming an officer and had abused the men when they were arrested. Continuing, he said:

"I purpose to stop the use of profane language by officers dealing with my men, and I purpose to go to the highest extreme to see that it is stopped."

Colonel Fisk appeared as counsel for his men in two cases. In the first three private in Company L were charged with entering a place where liquors had been served. They testified that they had not known liquors were served in the restaurants, where they went for breakfast. Colonel Foster admitted that he might have been a little unmilitary in his language, but denied he had used profanity. Lieut. Col. Frank H. Hines, presiding officer of the court, dismissed the charges.

In the second case, Colonel Foster moved that the court allow him to amend the charges, evidence showing that the men had not drunk liquor but had had it in their possession, not a violation of the rule as worded.

Although Colonel Hines said he would find the men guilty under the amended charges, Colonel Fisk asserted that he would contest the ruling before General O'Ryan. The number of convictions for violation of the liquor rule has been as high as thirty on many days.

Colonel H. H. Rogers has resigned his commission as commander of the First Field Artillery of the New York division and the War Department has accepted it with the reservation that he send in a certificate of physical disability. Through the stay of six weeks here Colonel Rogers was ill with dysentery, and he left here on leave of absence about Sept. 1. He was in Japan when the President issued his call, but sailed at once to join his regiment and took command late in July. No nomination for the vacancy has been made.

CHIHUAHUA REPORTED QUIET.

Trevino Flouts Rumors That Bandits May Capture City.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 25, (via El Paso Junction.)—Skirmishing between General Carlos Ozuna's advanced forces and those of Francisco Villa continue, although the general engagement is being delayed by General Jacinto Trevino until all of his troops have been placed in strategic positions in Western Chihuahua.

The excitement caused by the approach of the Villa forces has been quieted and the concentration of 8,000 troops here has restored the feeling of security among the inhabitants. Two military trains carrying a part of General Maycotte's command from Torreon arrived here today, and General Maycotte is expected here tomorrow.

General Trevino today authorized The Associated Press to make an official denial of the rumors that he was preparing to evacuate the city. He characterized these rumors as "malicious inventions." The situation in the field and in Chihuahua City was entirely satisfactory, he said, adding:

"Any fear that Chihuahua City would be captured by bandits is simply absurd."

CONFEREES DISCUSS REPORTS OF VILLA

Americans Think Carranza Has Failed to Carry Out the Offensive Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 25.—The American-Mexican Joint Commission resumed its sessions today after a recess of four days. Rumors of impending disaster to the Carranza Government, of defeats of the Constitutionalist troops at the hands of Francisco Villa, of impending attacks on Chihuahua City, and even of the flight to the United States of the wives of Generals Carranza, Obregon, and Trevino, cast a gloom over the negotiations which it took a morning and afternoon of discussion to dispel. It was announced tonight that the sky was again clear, and that the "mulling over of the whole Mexican tangle," as one of the Commissioners put it, would be resumed tomorrow.

The whereabouts of Villa came up for consideration first. The American Commissioners submitted a large number of official and semi-official dispatches on this subject to their colleagues. In the afternoon the Mexican Commissioners presented what one of them called their "lack of information" on the same subject. The official statement issued tonight follows:

The gist of two telegrams just received from General Pershing is to the effect that Villa has with him personally about 500 armed men, and a considerable number unarmed. This is not understood to include a number of scattered detachments of unknown strength. He is moving about in the region south-southeast of Lake Babicora. Three Texas cowboys were killed, but yesterday cowboys reported by telephone from Santa Ana that Villa was at Nourachic. There are no de facto Government troops between Madera and Chihuahua City.

A column under General Ozuna, according to Mexican advices, has left Chihuahua City to operate against Villa, and the commanding officer of the de facto Government troops near El Valle has orders to co-operate with him in preventing Villa's escape to the northward.

The American Commissioners are convinced that the Carranza Government has not carried out its expressed intention of organizing an offensive against Villa. It has been intimated to them that General Trevino at Chihuahua City may be short of ammunition, but this is not borne out by information in the hands of the American War Department. Lacking a satisfactory explanation by the Mexican Commissioners, the American section has been left to the belief that Carranza was not sincere in his statement or his subordinate officers are notably reluctant to measure swords with Villa.

Reports to the American Commissioners, which have been found to be accurate, are that for some time Villa has been paying his men with American silver. It is the opinion of persons in

BRITAIN PUTS CHECK ON RISE IN WHEAT

Stops Buying and Resells When Prices Exceed Those of Leiter's Corner—Prices Quickly Drop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—War-torn Europe succeeded, temporarily at least, today in accomplishing what all the embargo agitation in the United States had heretofore failed to effect—the stoppage of the wild wheat price advance which has been in progress for nearly four months. After the market here made a fresh jump of 7 cents today, Europe not only stopped buying, but turned aggressively to the selling side, and forced a setback that offset the greater part of today's rise in prices.

Sudden withdrawal of British Government purchasing agents was announced when the wheat market advanced to $1.86 a bushel, 1 cent above the high price record of the Joseph Leiter "corner" in 1898. Then, almost simultaneously, the enthusiasm of bullish speculators had to withstand the shock of word that foreigners were reselling their holdings both for immediate and future delivery. As some of these holdings had been acquired only yesterday, at prices nearly 13 cents below today's top level, the bearish influence on the market was electrical. Quotations came crashing down, and at no time during the remainder of trading was there any lasting rally. The close was unmistakably weak, at net gains of only ⅞ to 2 cents, with December delivery $1.80 to $1.80¾ and May $1.80¼ to $1.80½.

World shortage in wheat supplies, a deficit estimated by one authority at a billion bushels, as compared with a year ago, was the reliance of the traders who were buying at today's high prices, and who had visions of the price reaching $2 a bushel, once realized by B. P. Hutchinson in a "corner" in 1888. The sole other high-price record, not excelled today, was shortly after the American Civil war, when sales were made at $3.10 a bushel.

Alarming advices from Argentina regarding increased drought damage gave the immediate impetus to the transient bulge in prices today. Grain buyers for Europe had originally figured on a surplus of 64,000,000 bushels from Argentina to meet the crop shortage in the United States, Canada, and other countries, but this morning it seemed uncertain whether Argentina would raise enough wheat to supply domestic needs. One of the elements, however, in the late decline in prices here was a sudden drop in quotations at Buenos Aires, indicating that perhaps after all the crop outlook in Argentina had taken a turn for the better.

WHITRIDGE YIELDS TO THREAT OF YONKERS

He Will Run Cars Today to Avoid City's Action for a Receiver.

FIRST RIDE IN NINE WEEKS

Mayor Lennon Calls on Citizens to Keep the Peace and Stay Off the Streets.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company and of its subsidiary, the Yonkers Railroad Company, who had met a movement to revoke his company's franchise in Yonkers with the assertion that he would move no cars while the so-called fifteen day ordinance remained in force, altered his attitude yesterday and notified Mayor James T. Lennon that he would operate cars in Yonkers today. His letter was delivered by special messenger and arrived when the Corporation Counsel's office was completing papers in an action to have a receiver named for his Yonkers company.

When a similar attempt was made on Oct. 1, cars were wrecked and strike-breaking crews were induced to abandon the cars. Chief of Police Wolff contended then that he had had insufficient notice and the next day proved his ability to prevent disorder. Nevertheless the cars were withdrawn until now Yonkers has been without trolley service for nearly nine weeks. Mayor Lennon, apparently having the earlier disorder in mind, issued this proclamation yesterday:

"To the People of the City of Yonkers:

"I have been officially informed by the President of the Yonkers Railroad Company that it is his intention to operate cars in the City of Yonkers tomorrow, Oct. 26. I wish to earnestly impress upon all of the people of the city the necessity of preserving good and order under all circumstances, and that sympathy, no matter how justified it may be, shall not lead to any disorder or violence.

"The good name of our city is on trial and at stake. I have given assurance that the railroad may perform its legal obligation without fear of disturbance or molestation. I trust that the good sense of our people will justify my assurance. My obligations as Mayor impose upon me the duty of enforcing the law. I trust it will not be made more difficult by the ill-advised acts of thoughtless persons.

"People should not loiter or congregate upon the streets. No obstructions should be placed upon the tracks of the railroad company. The police force will be vigilant to safeguard lives, limbs, and property. The city authorities will see to it that the laws of the State and the ordinance of the city are obeyed.

Mr. Whitridge's notice is taken to mean that he has found sufficient motormen and conductors to operate cars in compliance with the fifteen-day ordinance. The ordinance requires that no trolley man shall have had experience in the City of Yonkers for fifteen days before being legally entitled to handle a car. It is understood that Mr. Whitridge has induced about 450 of his old employes to return to work, and with these will be sent raw crews to acquire the experience demanded by the fifteen-day ordinance. By the end of the week, Mr. Whitridge predicted yesterday, the service would be normal again.

The strikers have a plan to compete with the company, even should it succeed in operating cars. A committee was in this city yesterday arranging for the lease of omnibuses, which it is planned to operate as rival trolley routes of Yonkers on schedules similar to those of the cars and at the same fare.

The Trades Union Committee of Forty-Five sent a telegram to Governor Whitman yesterday asking, in the name of organized labor of Greater New York, that he use his official and personal influence to end the street car strike here. No suggestion was made as to how the Governor might proceed. John A. Moffitt, a member of the staff of Secretary of Labor Wilson, expects to confer with Mr. Whitridge in the latter's office this morning.

WILL CONTAINS 40 WORDS.

Smallest Document of Its Kind Ever Filed at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 25.—The will of Seth R. Hart, of Sherwood Park, near Mount Vernon, disposing of a $15,000 estate, filed with Surrogate Sawyer at White Plains today, is the smallest will ever recorded in the Westchester Surrogate's office. It was written by Mr. Hart on a sheet of paper four by six inches and contains only forty words, as follows:

"I hereby bequeath all my property, both real and personal, that I may die possessed of to my wife, Elvena L. Hart, and if it is necessary to conform to the law, I hereby appoint her executor without bond absolutely."

Extra Dividend for American Brass.

The American Brass Company yesterday voted extra dividends amounting to 8½ per cent. on the common stock, as well as the usual quarterly disbursement of 1¼ per cent. The first of two extras will be paid on Nov. 15, amounting to 3½ per cent. and the other of 5 per cent. will go to shareholders on Dec. 20. The regular dividend will be paid Nov. 15. The company has been making large profits this year from brass goods, a large part of which is being exported.

The Pressed Steel Car Company declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 a share on the common stock, an increase of 50 cents over the last disbursement on July 25. Payment will be made Dec. 6. The usual preferred stock dividend of $1.75 was ordered, payable Nov. 22.

Bennett Wants Assessment Cut.

James Gordon Bennett, the owner of much real estate in Yonkers has applied to the courts for a writ of certiorari on his 1917 valuations. Mr. Bennett owns property under his own name, and is one of the chief stockholders of the Valley Farms Company.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; colder Thurs. in w., and Fri. in e.; gentle to moderate shifting winds, mostly e. on coast.

S. Car.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri. in interior; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

Ga.—Fair Thurs., except rain in extreme n. Fri., probably fair; colder in interior; gentle to moderate winds, mostly n.

Fla.—Rain Thurs. and Fri.; moderate n. winds.

Ala.—Fair, colder Thurs. Fri., fair; gentle to moderate n. w. to n. winds.

Miss.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e. and extreme s. Fri., fair; gentle n. w. to n. winds.

Tenn.—Fair Thurs.; colder in e. Fri., fair; warmer in w.

Ky.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair and warmer.

Ind.—Fair Thurs. Fri., fair, warmer; gentle to moderate n. winds, becoming variable.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain in n.; diminishing w. winds, becoming s. by Fri.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Thurs. with diminishing w. winds. Fri. cloudy and warmer, probably rain.

Ohio.—Thurs. fair with diminishing w. winds. Fri. fair, warmer.

La.—Fair Thurs., cooler in s. e. Fri. fair.

Ark., Okla., E. and W. Texas.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.

Ill.—Fair Thurs. and Fri., warmer Fri. and in w. Thurs.

Mo.—Fair and warmer Thurs. and Fri.

Wis.—Fair Thurs., warmer, except in extreme e. Fri., cloudy, warmer in e.

Minn.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., probably unsettled, colder in n. and w.

Iowa—Fair Thurs. and probably Fri.; warmer Thurs. and in e. and cent. Fri.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Thurs. and Fri.; colder Fri.

S. Dak.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy and colder.

Neb.—Fair and warmer Thurs. Fri., cloudy, colder in w.

Kan.—Fair Thurs. and Fri.; warmer Thurs., colder in w. Fri. afternoon or night.

METAL MARKET A 'RUNAWAY'

Excited Foreign Buying Drives Steel and Iron Prices Up.

The condition of business and prices in steel and iron this week point more closely to a "runaway" market than at any time this year. Reports from trade centres tell of excited buying by agents of foreign Governments who seemingly have slight regard for the quotations put before them, provided they can get mill room, even as far in the future as the second half of next year.

"It is a case of getting the mills to book the steel," says The Iron Age, "and 4½ and 4½ cents a pound will be paid on several hundred thousand tons now being negotiated, against 3½ cents on the last contracts. It is said unreservedly that France and Italy will take all the war steel our manufacturers can furnish for the second half of next year. One steel company is asked to quote on 100,000 to 300,000 tons."

The periodical adds:

"France's needs are very large. In the case of 20,000 tons of three-eighths to five-eighths inch rounds, for which soft steel was wanted, the buyers now offer to take rollings from shell steel discards. France also asks for 30,000 tons of annealed, galvanized, and varnished wire for fourth and first quarters. Barb wire could not be had, and it is not certain that the modified inquiry can be considered.

"With prices of semi-finished steel $15 to $20 higher than one year ago, and of finished materials $20 to $30 higher, there is more expectation of further advances than existed in October, 1915.

Pig iron prices, after months of restraint that has been the puzzle of the whole market, have taken leaps of $1 to $3 a ton this week, and in some centres buying has been heavy and excited.

The Iron Trade Review says:

"Prices still are rising as is evidenced by the $2 advance put into effect by the Steel Corporation this week. The railroads are in the market heavily not only for cars, where the demand still is on the increase, but for rails for 1918 shipment. This latter action, so far ahead, apparently, is to get a definite mill position and to insure these consumers getting their rails when they need them. Some of the mills want higher rail prices for 1918. Pig iron continues excited, due to the influences of the soaring coke market and prices have been moving up rapidly in an erratic way. Buying is heavy. Foreign business is limited only by the supply of vessels."

Charcoal Iron's Big Earnings.

The Charcoal Iron Company reports earnings for the quarter ended Sept. 30 of $336,415, after deducting all expenses. A net profit of $301,905 was carried to surplus after deducting $10,511 for interest on borrowed money and $24,000 for extinguishing construction costs of the new acetone plant. President Blair says that the company was unable to obtain enough cars to carry the iron it could sell.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

The following securities were sold at auction yesterday by Adrian H. Muller & Son at the Exchange Salesroom, 14 Vesey Street.

FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

50 shares Hanover National Bank, $100 each, 650.

$9,000 Atlas Portland Cement Company first mortgage 6 per cent. sinking fund bonds, due 1928, interest March and September, 102½.

$8,000 Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, due 1941, interest April and October, 100½.

5 shares People's Trust Company, Brooklyn, $100 each, 295.

20 shares International Elevating Company, $100 each, 50½.

5 shares Alaska Klondyke Gold Mining Company, $10 each; 35 shares Yukon, Cariboo, British Columbia Gold Mining Development Company, $1 each; 80 shares United Yukon Company, Ltd., $5 each; 5 shares Quantuck Water Works Company, $100 each; 172 shares Farwell Consolidated Mining Company, $5 each; 25 shares Mexican Mining Company, $1 each; 25 shares Mecox Bay Oyster Company, $50 each, and 25 shares Nicaragua Trading Company, $100 each, $7 lot.

$33 balance due on a judgment against George A. Reynolds, $16.50.

$14,139 Judgment and interest from June 18, 1907, against F. G. Rowland, $3.

3,400 shares Bazonopa Mining Company, $5 each, $4 lot.

FOR ACCOUNT OF TRUSTEES.

200 shares Pennsylvania Cement Company, $100 each, 50.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

200 shares United States Finishing Company common, $100 each, 47.

50 shares Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corporation common, $10 each, 50c. per share.

$681 Texas & Pacific Railway first mortgage bond scrip, 50.

400 shares International Tungsten Corporation, $10 each, $2¼ per share.

15 shares Midwood Park Company, $100 each, $28.000 lot.

$1,000 Oregon Short Line Railway Company, Inc., A 5 per cent. bond, due July 1, 1946, 100%.

4 shares Union Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, $100 each, 70.

100 shares Singer Manufacturing Company, $100 each, 260½.

10 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company preferred, $100 each, 91½.

30 shares Pacific Gas and Electric Company common, $100 each, 57½.

$5,000 Pacific Gas and Electric Company 5 per cent. general and refunding mortgage gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1942, 82½.

$15,000 Yosemite Valley Railroad Company first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund thirty-year gold bonds, due Jan. 1, 1936, 20.

$100.00 Southwestern Power and Light Company first lien thirty-year 5 per cent. gold bonds, International Series, due June 1, 1943, 88.

$1,000 Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company 4 per cent. gold bonds, Louisville & Nashville collateral, due Oct. 1, 1952, 87.

10 shares Visayan Refining Company, $100 each, 90.

30 shares National Nassau Bank, $100 each, $8 per share.

FOR ACCOUNT OF ADMINISTRATOR.

200 shares Majestic Mines Company, $5 each, 50c. per share.

300 shares Horn Silver Mining Company, $25 each, 62c. per share.

50 shares Keokuk & Des Moines Railway Company preferred, $100 each, 22½.

5 shares Michigan Central Railroad, $100 each, 130½.

100 shares Hocking Valley Products Company voting trust certificates, $100 each, 3½.

$1,000 Southern Pacific Company 4 per cent. bond, due 1949, No. 1, coupons June and December, 88.

100 shares New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio Railroad Company preferred nonvoting beneficiary certificate, $50 each; 19 shares West Chicago Street Railroad Company, $100 each; 50 shares Detroit Southern Railroad Company common, trust certificate, $100 each; 10 shares American Air Power Company, $100 each; 1 share Keely Motor Company, $50; 1,500 shares Millbrae Tonopah Mining Company, $1 each; 5 shares Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Consolidated Railroad Company common, $100 each; 2 shares Mountain King Mining Company, $100 each; $10,000 Bankers and Telegraph Company general mortgage bonds, certificate of deposit; 8 shares Hodgman's, incorporated, common, $25 each, and $5,000 Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal Railway Company second mortgage 4 per cent. bonds, due 1954, certificates of deposit, $16 lot.

ESTATE OF F. P. JAMES.

80 shares South Mills Company, New York, $100 each, $1 lot.

720 shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company common, $100 each, $50 lot.

$1,836 Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company scrip on account of interest of second mortgage income bonds, $244 lot.

$641.66 Commonwealth of Virginia, West Virginia scrip, $185.

50 shares Minnesota Railway Construction Company, Minnesota, $100 each, $480 lot.

Trust certificate for a 640-15,000 interest in the Hastings & Dakota Railway Company, $60 lot.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
4½s	June, 1963	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
4½s	Mar., 1963	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
4½s	Nov., 1957	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
4½s	May, 1957	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
4½s	April, 1966	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	May, 1964	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	Mar., 1962	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	Sept., 1960	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
4½s	Mar., 1960-1930	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
4s	May, 1959	101¼	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1958	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	May, 1957	101	101¼	101	101¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
4s	Nov., 1956	100¼	..	100¼	..
4s	Nov., 1936	100¼	..	100¼	..
5½s	Nov., 1955	95¼	..	93¼	..
5½s	Nov., 1954	95¼	..	93¼	..
5½s	May, 1954	95¼	..	93¼	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s	1924-1960	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	1925-1958	3.97	3.90	3.97	3.90
4½s	Nov., 1917	3.75	..	3.75	..
4½s	June, 1917	3.40	..	3.40	..
4½s	May, 1917	3.35	..	3.35	..
4½s	1933-1931	3.95	3.90	3.95	3.90
4½s	1921-1923	3.93	3.87	3.95	3.87
4½s	Apr., 1920	3.95	3.80	3.95	3.80
4½s	1917-1919	3.90	3.75	3.90	3.75
4s	Oct., 1919	4.00	..	4.00	..
4s	Nov., 1918	3.90	..	3.90	..
4s	May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
3½s	1940-1962	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1930	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1922-1920	3.95	3.85	3.95	3.85
3½s	1919-1921	3.95	..	3.95	..
3½s	1917-1918	3.85	..	3.85	..
3s	1940-1962	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3½s	1930-1930	3.95	3.85	4.00	3.90
3s	1926-1930	4.00	..	4.00	..
3s	1916-1925	3.85	3.65	3.85	3.85
3s	1916-1917	3.85	..	3.80	..

NAVY OPENS BIDS FOR 4 BATTLESHIPS

Private Concerns Likely to Get Contracts, Although Prices Show Heavy Advance.

LOWEST OFFER $10,060,000

Fore River and Newport News Companies Have an Apparent Advantage — Bids for Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Bids for the four new battleships Colorado, Maryland, Washington, and West Virginia were opened today at the Navy Department. While all of the tenders show the heavy increase in prices due to the abnormal conditions of the shipbuilding industry, they were within the department's limit of cost, and it is virtually certain that all four ships will be awarded to private concerns and that the Government itself will not construct any of these craft or any of the twenty destroyers, for which bids also were received. The limit of cost as fixed by the department is an advance of $3,000,000 over the limit for ships contracted for last year.

Bids for the battleships ranged from $10,060,000 to $11,475,000, as against the department's limit for hull and machinery of $11,000,000. A study of the bids is now in progress, and awards will be made only after a careful review of the modifications proposed by every bidder has been made. It is believed, however, that the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., will get two of the big ships, and the Newport News, Ship and Drydock Company the other two.

There were two other bidders, the New York Shipbuilding Company, and William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia. The former concern may get one ship on final examination of the figures quoted. The Cramp Company's offer was to build one ship on the basis of cost plus 10 per cent. commission, a proposal which cannot be entertained legally on the battleships, but would be in order for the four batle cruisers, bids for which will be opened in December.

None of the bidders offered estimates for the electric drive of the battleship design preferred by the Navy Department. Offers provided only for the construction of the ships, the Government to supply the driving machinery. For this reason quotations on electric drive ships were approximately $500,000 lower than similar figures for all steam drive.

Indications are that the electric drive ships will be ordered. Under the Appropriation act the department has funds available to complete them under today's.

The department was somewhat disappointed at the time of deliveries set by the bidders. Although completion in thirty-six months had been asked, thirty-nine months was the lowest estimate made, most of the bidders fixing forty months as the minimum time required because of the crowded conditions of the industry.

The department has now one alternative. Under the Appropriation bill it has $6,000,000 available to equip Government yards for construction work. A definite plan has been worked out under which League Island Navy Yard might be made one of the greatest warship-building plants in the world if the Government were forced to take this action. Naval authorities believe, however, that for the present, at least, greater speed with construction will be made by employing private enterprise.

The lowest bid for the construction of battleships was $10,000,000 by the Fore River Company for two ships to be delivered in forty-two and forty-eight months, respectively. The bid, however, was under the department's proposal for electrically propelled vessels, and stipulated that the department and not the company should apply the machinery.

The department received twenty-four offers for the construction of the twenty destroyers, contracts for which are to be let. The limit of cost is fixed at $1,200,000, which again is a decided increase over the limit for last similar ships contracted for. Bids ranged from $1,150,000 to $1,195,000 each and the time of delivery from twenty-two to twenty-eight months.

The Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me.; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, and the Fore River Shipbuilding Company were the chief bidders, making offers for four, six, and eight vessels, respectively. The Cramp Company also bid for four vessels. The contracts will be awarded among these four concerns as the only other bidder, the Seattle Construction and Drydock Company, exceeded the limit of price.

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following companies have announced dividends:

American Brass Co. regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. and an extra dividend of 3½ per cent., both payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 31. In addition the company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent., payable Dec. 20 to stock of record Nov. 30.

Harrison Bros. & Co., Inc., regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 26.

Pennsylvania Railroad regular quarterly 1½ per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Pressed Steel Car Co. quarterly $1.50 a share on the common, payable Dec. 6 to stock of record Nov. 15. This represents an increase of 50 cents a share, and puts the stock on a 6 per cent. basis.

The company also declared the regular quarterly $1.75 on the preferred, payable Nov. 22 to stock of record Nov. 1.

Pure Oil Co. regular quarterly 6 per cent. and extra dividend of 4 per cent. on the common stock, payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 15.

Standard Milling Co. declared a dividend of 8 per cent. on the common stock, payable one-half in cash and the other one-half in common stock at par, in quarterly installments. This dividend is payable in an initial one of 2 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par to stock of record Nov. 20; on Feb. 28, 1917, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par to stock of record Nov. 20; and on May 31, 1917, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par, payable May 21, and on Aug. 31, 1 per cent. in cash and 1 per cent. in common stock at par, payable Aug. 21. Also a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent. upon the preferred stock, payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Standard Oil Co. of Indiana quarterly 8 per cent., payable Nov. 29 to stock of record Nov. 6.

Taylor Wharton Iron and Steel Co. regular quarterly 1¾ per cent. on preferred, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 24. Books will remain closed until Nov. 1.

Schulte Stock Increase Authorized.

The increase of the capital stock of D. A. Schulte, Inc., owners of the Schulte cigar stores in New York and other large cities, from $375,000 to $1,000,000 was authorized at a meeting of the Directors of the corporation yesterday. In the last twelve months D. A. Schulte, Inc., added forty-six to its chain of stores and now has 108 in operation or building.

B. F. Goodrich Co. Votes Dividends.

Directors of the B. F. Goodrich Company at a regular quarterly meeting at Akron, Ohio, yesterday declared a dividend of $1.75 per share on preferred stock, payable next Jan. 2 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Dec. 21, and a quarterly dividend of $1 per share on common stock, payable next Feb. 15 to stockholders of record at the close of business on Feb. 2.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. BOWNING and FRANK BOWNING, individually and as members of the firm of BOWNING BROTHERS, Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1916, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 885 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at 1,335 Second Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of groceries, canned goods, iceboxes, scales, fixtures, &c.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Receiver.

LOEW & GALLOWAY, Attorneys for Receiver, 299 Broadway, New York.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Thirty-nine corporations were chartered today having aggregate capitalization of $1,228,500. They include:

United States Alloys Corp., alloys and products, $400,000; L. J. Saltzer, G. J. Brigham, R. F. Goetschius, 150 Nassau St.

Zobel Color Works, Inc., Brooklyn, colors, dyestuffs, $200,000; E. W. Stratmann, W. P. Hamilton, Jr., G. R. Foody, 37 Grant Square, Brooklyn.

Nu-Lid Pot Mfg. Co., Inc., (consolidation of Nu-Lid Pot and Herman Pot Companies,) cooking utensils, $100,000, M. and A. Pearl, W. Gordes, 52 E. 25 St.

Van Cortlandt Vehicle Corp., motors, engines, machines, auto vehicles, fixtures, devices, tires, garments, rubber goods, $50,000; J. H. Lack, S. L. Collier, D. F. Childs, 1,018 Park Place, Brooklyn.

Army Field Service Shoe Co., Inc., boots, shoes, rubbers, clothing, $50,000; E. Ellis, E. W. Shiff, 1 Centre St., Long Beach.

Transport Oil Corp., produce, store, refine, treat oil, coal, coke, chemicals, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $20,000; R. G. Coad, J. A. Lederman, B. Lockwood, 48 Cedar St.

American Chicle Co. of New York, Inc., chewing gum, other confections, 2,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $10,000; J. D., H. A. and T. Adams, 763-5 Av.

Tupper Lake Building Association, Inc., Tupper Lake, realty, $20,000; B. Siegel, P. McCarthy, A. S. Hosley, Tupper Lake.

Commuters Construction Co., Inc., realty, building, construction, $10,000; F. N. Kuttner, P. K. and G. M. Lasrun, 29 Vesey St.

The National General Automobile Agency, Inc., insurance, $10,000; G. A. Shears, J. H. Flanagan, J. A. Conway, 208 West 103d St.

Fox Properties

Do You Find Material Scarce?

No need to fight to get goods. Let your competitors do the fighting.

You offer cash and see how quickly the mills will supply you. My finances are at your disposal and the sooner you avail yourself of them the sooner you'll be making deliveries.

No binding contract or "red tape." Strictest confidence observed. See me now.

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ADVANCES made on your OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS without delay.

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ADVANCES ON ACCOUNTS.

Liberal Trading Co., 51 Chambers St.

ACCEPTANCES Experts, Accounts Financed.

Levison & Co., 141 5th Av.

Accounts Financed Coleman & Co., 1193 B'way. Farragut 9763.

Auctioneers

whose announcements or sales appear on the Business Page of The New York Times.

D. HARTMANN, Auctioneer of high-class merchandise, 15 Mercer St. Tel. Spring 4289.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

Chas. Shongood, Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, will buy large plants. Nothing under $1,000.

L. L. Firuski, Actr., 70 Bowery, specialists in selling diamonds, watches, jewelry. Est. 40 yrs.

SILO'S FIFTH AVENUE ART GALLERIES, 546 5th Av. Auctioneers and Appraisers.

DAVID W. BIOW, 520-522 Broadway

AUCTIONEERS TO THE TRADE

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms, Inc.,

333-341 4th Av., at 25th St.

SAMUEL MARX WOOLWORTH BUILDING. Tel. 6911-12 Barclay.

Salesrooms, 115-17 Spring St. Tel. 5362 Spring.

LARGEST CASH BUYERS MERCHANDISE Machinery, Fixtures, Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene St. Spring 2248

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 32 cases of canned blackberries. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 21, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 84 Barrels of Salted Salmon. Food and Drugs Act. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Oct. 30th, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated Oct. 14th, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold 126 Cans, each containing five gallons of tomato pulp. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on October 30, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 14, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.

At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10, I have seized and hold nine bags of wormy and mouldy chestnuts. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated October 20, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

CURRENT HISTORY MAGAZINE

published first of each month by The New York Times, 220 pages each issue, containing the History, the Literature, Chief Official Documents of all the Nations in the Great War, told impartially by the Most Renowned Writers of each country; a fascinating magazine of Current Events, a permanent War History of the great convulsion of our age by the most illustrious witnesses and commentators; illustrations, cartoons, maps, &c.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CHEVIOTS.—Open to buy large quantity Stursburg Schell cheviots. Telephone Farragut 9220.

CHINCHILLA.—Will buy for cash lot of navy and other colors. Louis Rosenheim & Co., 114 West 17th.

COATS and SUITS.—Manufacturers and contractors kindly call with Spring samples of ladies' coats and suits on Friday, Oct. 27, from 2 to 4 P. M., Rooms 603-604, 38-40 West 38d St. The consumer ready to place large advance order.

COATS and DRESSES.—Younker Brothers, Des Moines, Iowa, 303 5th Av., open for jobs of coats and serge dresses.

COATS, Suits, and Dresses.—Jobbers placing orders for immediate delivery. 15 East 26th, Room 2,015.

COATS.—Jobber is open for big jobs in coats; any quantity. Apply fifth floor, 1,140 Broadway.

COATS.—Contractor wants work on infants' and children's coats. M 839 Times Downtown.

COATS.—Contractors wanted; will furnish own styles and materials. 15 East 30th St.

COTTON WHIPCORD Wanted.—Brown, tan, and gray, in 27 to 36 inch width. Standard Mail Order Co., 425 West 55th St.

COTTON GOODS.—Buy anything you have to close out. Manesse, 34 Eldridge.

DRESSES.—Jobber is looking at silk and serge dresses for Spring for misses and ladies. 129 West 29th, 4th floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors wanted on evening dresses; big business. E 3 Times.

FRENCH SERGES wanted; colors, navy, Burgundy, green, brown; not over $1.10. A 164 Times.

PLUSHES.—Will pay cash for any quantity of seal plush. Gottlieb & Salkind, 50 East 8th St. Spring 4232.

PLUSHES.—Open for all kinds seal plushes; will pay cash. Gramercy 3016.

SATINS.—Cotton back; all colors; immediate delivery. Raskind & Soloff, 1,150 B'way.

SERGES.—Will exchange navy, botany and Juilliards serges for dark brown. Broder, 28 West 27th.

SERGE.—Open for nigger brown, French, Botany, or Juilliards. Simon, 130 West 29th.

SILK.—Lengths of half yard up to 50 yards; any quantity. 100 Times.

SKIRTS.—Sub-contractors wanted for cheap wash skirts in big quantities. Apply the Albert Skirt Co., 109 West 26th.

SKIRTS.—Jobber placing orders for Spring cloth skirts. Queen, 149 W. 36th.

VELOURS.—Burgundy or plum, F. & H., for cash. Wersba & Weiner, 113 W. 31st St.

VELOUR.—American 544; will pay cash. Call Rubens, Madison Square 7145.

VELVETEENS.—Twill back, all shades, prompt delivery. Berg & Co., Stuyvesant 1247.

WOOLENS.—Any quantity plain color goods. Far. 9090.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

BOLIVIA COATS.—In stock, $19.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

BROADCLOTH.—Entire stock of broadcloth, velours, gabardines, tricotines, serges, velour checks, &c., to close out. Appenheim-Goldstein-Siegel, 19 West 24th.

BROADCLOTH.—F. & H., and botanys, for sale; blue, brown, and green. Telephone Madison Square 7704.

BROADCLOTH, white, high grade, also colors, 56 inches, for immediate delivery. Stuyvesant 4542.

BROADCLOTH.—Doeskin, castor, beaver, kersey. Uhlig & Co., 116 East 27th St.

BROADCLOTH.—White; immediate delivery. Rashkind & Soloff, 250 5th Av.

CHARMEUSE.—20 pieces; 40-inch; cheap; also 25 pieces navy P. D. C.; at a price. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

CHARMEUSE and serge dresses to close out at big sacrifice. Smart Set Dress Co., 32 West 31st St.

COVERT COATING.—American Woolen Co., 09001. Telephone Farragut 2074.

COATS.—Job of 300 coats to close out at a sacrifice, cloths and pile fabrics; this season's models. Harry Greenberg Co., 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Any of your needs in coats can be supplied by Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

COATS.—Bolivias, in all shades, and burgundy velour coats; for immediate delivery. Cohen & Edelman, 11 East 31st.

COATS, dresses, suits on hand to be closed out; reasonable prices. Sales Exchange Co., 13 West 27th.

COATS.—Big values in better grade plush and broadcloth; fur trimmed. R. Novick, 40 West 28th St.

COATS.—Plush, velour, and mixture; also matelassé good values. Jos. Korostuff, 36 West 30th St.

COATS.—Prompt deliveries on wool velours, broadcloths, Bolivias. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

COATS. — Esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, for immediate delivery. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Ladies' and misses'; 100 to close out at a low price. Hiller Bros. & Hiller, 6 West 18th St.

COATS.—Ladies' misses', juniors', and children's caracule coats; ready. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Bolivia coats for immediate delivery in all shades. Stechel & Stufer, 34 E. 29th St.

COATS.—Salt's Esquimette plushes the best; we have them. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—550 ladies' Stony and Starkey's Thibet coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

COATS.—Sport coats in assorted patterns on hand; $2.25. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS.—Mother's day; 52" long, Esquimette plush coats. Hutner, 60 East 11th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Velour, fur trimmed; $8.75; smart style. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Wool velours and wool plushes to close out, $6.50. J. Sesser, 47 West 34th.

COATS.—Suits, dresses, at sacrifice, for sale; inst. 1 to 5 P. M. Times Annex.

COATS.—Silk, plush coats, trimmed, $8.75. National Coat Co., 40 West 27th.

COATS.—650 children's, 6-14; 450 infants'; cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

DRESSES.—All wool, French serge and silk Fall models in assorted colors and sizes for immediate delivery. Joseph Rosenberg Co., 141 West 36th St.

DRESSES.—Wool Jersey always in stock; latest styles at lowest prices. Sam Englander, 1,178 Broadway, corner 28th.

DRESSES.—Job 50 wool Jersey; also 100 serge dresses to close out. Gross & Leibowitz, 134 West 26th.

DRESSES.—Velveteen and silk dresses to close out. 13 West 17th St., sixth floor. Chelsea 7679.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery. Vassar Dress Co., 39 West 32d.

DRESSES.—Serge and silk; immediate delivery. Simpson Bros., 39 West 32d St.

DRESSES and SKIRTS to close out at a sacrifice. Fifth floor, 32 West 31st.

DRESSES.—Job in serge and silk dresses to sacrifice. Sonner Co., 7 West 31st.

DRESS SERGES AND SILK.—Close out job, cheap. Leading Costume & Dress Co., 13 West 18th St.

FASTENERS.—Black and white; size No. 1; $6.75 great gross. Farragut 9308.

FASTENERS.—O black, bulk $7 net cash. A 60 Times.

FEALINE FUR.—Best quality, two, three, and four inches wide, padded and taped, to close out cheap. Louis L. Ginsberg & Co., 28 West 27th St.

FURS.—Job of red fox sets and scarfs to close out. D. Berger, 19 East 8th St.

PLUSH COATS.—In stock, $12.50 up. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 W. 22d.

SILK PILE GOODS in black; good quality; low price. A 165 Times.

SERGES.—7301; all colors; immediate delivery; 67½c yd. cash; 8301, all colors, immediate delivery, 82½c net cash. Goldstein, Spring 6106.

SERGE DRESSES for immediate delivery, $5.50 up. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

SNAP FASTENERS, Panamas, all sizes. Greeley 2862. 1,328 Broadway. Pons Mfg. Co.

SNAP FASTENERS.—All sizes; carded, bulk; immediate delivery. Herman Straus, 320 5th Av.

SUITS AND COATS.—Jobs infants', children's coats, ladies' suits, to close out. Century Co., 146 West 25th St.

SUITS.—500 ladies' and misses', American poplin, to close out cheap. Atlas Cloak Co., 42 East Broadway.

SUITS.—F. & H. broadcloth suits to close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 West 27th St.

SUITS, few hundred, to close out; desirable merchandise. Hollander, 55 East 11th.

SUITS.—Jobs to close; also coats; immediate delivery. Bernstein, 118 West 27th.

THROW SCARFS in imitation Hudson seal and black mole. Frankel, 56 West 24th.

VELOUR.—Coatings in burgundy, taupe, brown, green, for delivery. Louis Livingston, 79 5th Av. Stuyvesant 3409-3781.

VELOUR, broadcloth, fancies, metalamb coats in stock, all prices. Lindenman, Gross & Hindes, 150 West 22d St.

VELOURS for sale; F. and H. and botany velours, $1.60; also all colors broadcloth, $1.65. Greeley 5215.

VELVETEENS.—Twill backs, 36 and 22 inches, all colors; low prices. Stuyvesant 1031.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN.—Young, aggressive, experienced, both city and road, seeks connection. A 177 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 3¼@3¾ per cent. for the best names
Tuesday...3½@3¾ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

Still Short on Dyes.

The specifications of the Navy Department for quantities of cloth of various kinds call for the use of indigo and indanthrene dyes. One of the authorities in the piece goods market said yesterday that the department will probably have trouble in getting woolens dyed with indanthrene colors. In the last bids submitted for the Navy, various clauses were inserted by those offering to make the goods, explaining just what could and could not be done in the way of dyeing the cloths up to specifications. A half-way meeting with the Navy Department's needs is again looked for.

Dyes a Factor No Longer.

Piece goods manufacturers are no longer giving the higher prices of dyes as the reason for the extreme high cost of goods. As the situation stands, quite a few coloring stuffs are being sold at lower quotations than formerly and their number will be added to when further supplies are placed on the market. This does not mean that there is not a scarcity in many sorts of dyes, but those mostly wanted are being freely produced. Woolen buyers, however, cannot expect lower prices, sellers contend, even though dyes become plentiful. Other materials used in the manufacture of goods have taken up any advantage that may come from a recession in dye values.

Why Substitutes Are Offered.

A clothier, in defending the course of manufacturers who are trying to keep down the cost of their product through substitution, said that in the long run this should prove the better policy. He pointed out that, if the clothing manufacturers bought the same class of fabrics as they have been accustomed to purchase, prices would not only be high, they would be out of sight. With an advancing market, he added, there must be a restricted consumption of goods, and this is just what the manufacturers are trying to avoid as far as possible. It will be the aim of the far-sighted clothier, he said, not to put up prices to levels that will compel many consumers to be slow in purchasing new supplies.

Shoe Dealers Are Doing Well.

Reports from shoe dealers indicate very little reason for complaint concerning the condition of business this season. While here and there complaints are heard that consumers do not realize why the dealers have to charge more for their wares than they did a year ago, for the most part the public is said to be "educated" up to higher prices. Were this a staple shoe season consumers might not take the advances so complacently, but where the element of style enters the average customer is inclined to pay what is asked without much fuss. One effect of the rise has been to force many of the smaller retailers to dress up their stores to themselves to a commensurate with the kind of merchandise they are selling and the prices they are getting for it.

Trouble Getting Holiday Goods.

The situation which the retail buyers have to face in purchasing stocks for their holiday business shows no improvement. In such articles as hosiery, which has been quite an important item in the combination sets offered at popular prices, there is a scarcity of merchandise that is making itself uncomfortably felt. Then, too, there is the attitude of manufacturers to contend with. Large orders are in many cases spurned rather than sought these days for the simple reason that the producer does not want to tie himself up when there may be the opportunity to secure better prices by taking the day to day business. Some of the retailers, according to a resident buyer, may find themselves when the Christmas shopping season comes along with only odds and ends of their usual holiday stocks.

Helping Customers to Pay Up.

Writing in the current bulletin of the National Association of Credit Men on how his firm is helping its "slow" customers to become better accounts, a well-known credit grantor says: "Our credit department conducts its own school of education (for customers); and we can say candidly that we have fewer failures than almost any other dry goods house in the country. We take our slow customers one by one and appeal to them through whatever seems to be the easiest approach, keeping their good will and in time bringing them up to a better plane. We have a large number of customers all the time going through this process of strengthening, or rather construction, and as fast as some of them have been started right we take up another one or two and put them through the same course. It is a pleasure to go through the accounts of these concerns as they show a better and better tone month by month."

Raw Cocoa Prices Off Sharply.

After having been dropping slowly for the last several weeks, prices on raw cocoa in this market have been breaking sharply in the last week, and the end is not yet in sight. The weakness is due to the way stocks are piling up here, as a result of an almost total lack of foreign business and a domestic demand that is not up to the usual point for this time of the year. In addition to this are prospects of early shipments of the new crop, with this market about the only one that appears to offer a chance for business. It was said yesterday that prices had been more or less inflated for some time, and that, in spite of the present decline, they are in a number of cases still well above the normal level. These were figures quoted on leading grades: Bahia, 11¾@13¼c.; Caracas, 15@16c.; Arriba, 15@15¼c.; Grenada, 14¼@15c.; Sanchez, 11¼@11¾c.; Haiti, 11@11½c., and Maracaibo, 18@19c.

Drug Prices Rising Sharply.

Drug and chemical markets will say today that manufacturers of morphine announced a rise of $1 during the last week, bringing quotations up to $6.50 an ounce for sulphate in bulk. Importers of opium announced an advance of $1 a pound on all descriptions, which brings prices up to the basis of $12.50 a pound for supplies of granular and powdered opium. A decided scarcity of supplies drove up prices on both domestic and Japanese camphor, while refined and crude glycerin moved up sharply as a result of the higher cost of raw materials and increased demands. Acetphenetidin advanced to $4@$4.3 a pound, against 85 cents a pound prior to the beginning of the war. Newfoundland cod-liver oil went up $7 a barrel, owing to increased freight rates. Antigyrine was about the hardest hit of the materials that showed declines, dropping $2 a pound.

Some Ill in the Good Wind.

It's an ill wind that blows nobody good, and by the same token it must be a good wind that blows nobody ill. But, in the opinion of a certain musical instrument dealer in the South, there ain't no such thing." The dealer in question is a close friend of a textile salesman who travels the South and who is now down that way, writing to his house a day or two ago, the salesman has this to say about the dealer: "Though cotton is going sky high and everybody down here has plenty of money, my friend Brown of P—— is in the dumps. He used to do quite a fair installment business in pianos in the country districts around his town, but no more. The people are getting so prosperous now that they are buying automobiles and phonographs instead, paying their money down for them. While he gets in on the phonographs, Brown has no 'flivvers' in stock. He is devoting half of his piano salesroom now to 25 and 50 cent dry goods and general merchandise in order to make his daily bread."

They Can't Keep Out.

No matter how high prices go in the local gray goods market, it begins to look as if buyers just can't stay out. More good trading was done yesterday, with printcloths more favored than the heavier goods. All the 39-inch 80 squares that could be had for 1916 shipment at 10½ cents were taken up, and where sellers are still inclined to quote on them for this year a quarter more is asked. A similar condition prevailed on 38½-inch 64-60s at 8 cents, though in this case some of the mills withdrew quotations entirely for delivery during the remainder of this year. Sales of 39-inch 56-48s were put through for November-December delivery at 9¾ cents, while the same price was paid for 38½-inch 60-48s for contracts running well into 1917. Other business was done on the staple numbers, but it was largely without feature. Closing prices follow:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	8¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¼c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6¾c
38½-inch, 64-44s	8¼c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

*Asked.

TO PROTECT FRENCH BUYERS

Paris Bank Sends Representative to Investigate Exporters.

In the interest largely of French merchants who have had difficulties with American manufacturers and exporters in getting goods up to sample, La Banque Suisse et Française has sent here a representative who will endeavor to make investigations wherever necessary and to adjust disputes between American and French merchants. The bank's representative is Maurice Trembley, formerly in charge of the New York office of the Swiss Federal Railroad. He arrived in this country a few days ago, and opened offices yesterday at 37 Wall Street.

Albert Rossier, Vice President of La Banque Suisse et Française, is expected to arrive in this country in about ten days, when he will make final arrangements for looking after the interests of the institution's customers.

Mr. Trembley explained yesterday that owing to the war French merchants had been obliged to make larger purchases here than formerly, and from concerns unknown to them. They have found Americans so anxious to make sales that they did not give proper attention to business. He said that complaints against American manufacturers have been frequent, and that many importers in France thought Americans were taking unfair advantage of the war.

Mr. Trembley will investigate complaints and will make inquiries and supply information to French buyers regarding the credit standing and reputation of American exporters who solicit business in France.

These complaints are similar to those voiced by the business men of Buenos Aires who made a joint protest to the American Consul General.

La Banque Suisse et Française is a well-known institution in Paris. It has a capital of 40,000,000 francs.

COTTON GINNING REPORT.

7,291,733 Bales Produced Prior to Oct. 18.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25. — Cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18 was 7,291,733 bales, compared with 5,708,780 for 1915, and 7,619,747 for 1914, the Census Bureau announced today. Round bales included were 133,659, and Sea Island 64,931. The number of bales ginned by States and last year's ginning to the same date follow:

States.	1916.	1915.
Alabama	292,815	556,060
Arkansas	389,827	288,429
California	6,852	4,272
Florida	32,845	32,166
Georgia	1,216,732	1,178,045
Louisiana	320,082	223,063
Mississippi	446,171	421,985
North Carolina	258,628	264,025
Oklahoma	485,782	99,355
South Carolina	508,589	561,607
Tennessee	172,216	79,253
Texas	2,845,440	2,001,416
All other States	95,820	19,257

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Fall, 1917, line of the Beverly Underwear Company, Beverly, N. J., is being shown at the office of Hamberger & McGee, manufacturers' agents, 236 Church Street.

Through an inadvertence it was said in yesterday's TIMES that the seventh annual convention of the American Manufacturers' Export Association would be held at the Hotel Biltmore on Tuesday, Oct. 21, instead of on Nov. 21. The latter date is the correct one.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Tally Registers and Capsules Among Articles Passed On.

Tally registers were yesterday held by the Board of General Appraisers not to be included in the category of metal articles "carried on or about the person." The goods were imported by the American Thermo Ware Company, New York, and were assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. Judge Sullivan's decision sustained the claim for entry at 20 per cent. under the provision for manufactures of metal not specially provided for.

The board for the second time had before it the question of the proper classification of so-called Melba sauce. At the hearing in this case, which was in the name of Meyer & Lange, the examiner of the goods at this port and others testified as to the amount of alcohol in the sauce. The examiner said it did not exceed 1 per cent. The board thereupon sustained the claim for 20 per cent. duty, and reversed the Collector in taking 25 per cent. under the provision for "sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for."

Judge Fischer straightened out the dutiable values on several classes of metal capsules shipped to New York firms by the Deventer Capsulefabrik of Deventer, Holland. The articles were described as having wax tops stamped, some of the goods being colored and others not colored. The importers in making entry at the Custom House added materially to make what was deemed foreign market value, but the Appraiser, dissatisfied with these prices, added still further to the prices. In most instances, the General Appraiser approved of slight advances over entered values, but in one case involving tops not colored, he reappraised the capsules at a price lower than that put on the goods by the importers at the time of entry.

The frequent revision upward of prices of many foreign products appears in many instances, to have the effect of influencing importers to put high values on merchandise when making entry at the Custom House in order to avoid heavy advances and accruing penalties at the hands of appraising officials. The tariff law calls for a 1 per cent. penalty for every 1 per cent. of advance imposed by the customs men. By placing high values on merchandise, merchants argue that they at least avoid the dreaded penalties. A case of this kind apparently coming before Judge Brown yesterday related to shipments of manganese sulphate coarse powder shipped to New York by M. Chester, London. It was invoiced at £32.10.0 per ton; entered at £42.10.0, and reappraised at £37 per ton. On what advance over entered values was made by Appraiser Sague was not disclosed by the decision. As the General Appraiser's decision stood, the American handlers of the powder scored a material victory through the medium of the reappraisement.

WOOL MARKET IS BULLISH.

11,000,000 Pounds Sold in Boston and Supply Nears Exhaustion.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter will say tomorrow:

"A more active week has not been seen in the wool market since February, 1915. Sales for the week totaled 11,000,000 pounds. The market is exceedingly bullish. Dealers would rather buy than sell and the end of the supply is in sight. Sales of the week consisted mostly of territory and scoured wools. Generally speaking greased wools have advanced a cent a pound, scoured wools 3 cents, and carbonized wools 3 cents.

"In the woolen and worsted goods market the interest in the coming heavy-weight season increases. More inquiries have been made up to the present time than in a normal season. Some sales have been made upon staple and semi-staple worsted suitings for the heavy-weight season. Some reordering has been made upon light-weight goods for Spring and price advances in some cases have been noted. There is likely to be a very large demand for woolens and for cotton wool mixtures.

"The cotton goods market is in a particularly strong position. Buyers have in many cases stopped the sale of their goods in secondary channels mainly because prices have advanced in such a radical manner that they must change their quotations to correspond more generally with the prices in manufacturing circles. The variety of fabrics offered is very great."

Wool Finds Ready Sale.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—There were 8,300 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. The opening level of prices was maintained and the good selection offered was readily absorbed at firm rates. New clip West Australian greasy sold at 2s 1d and New South Wales at 1s 8½d. The home trade and Russia were free buyers.

SUGAR CO. EARNS 62 1-2 P. C.

South Porto Rico Concern Reports 58 Per Cent in 1916 Dividends.

The South Porto Rico Sugar Company announces net earnings for the year ended Sept. 30 of $2,505,957, which is equivalent to more than 62½ per cent. on the $3,997,800 common stock, after payment of the regular 8 per cent. dividend on the $3,739,500 preferred stock. This compares with about 27½ per cent. earned in 1915 on the $3,371,000 common stock then outstanding.

Compared with $633,780, or 10 per cent., paid out in dividends on the common stock in 1915, the company paid in 1916 40 per cent. on the common in cash, and distributed an additional 18 per cent. in new common stock. The total amount paid out in dividends was $2,284,066.

William Schall, Jr., President, in his report to stockholders, says that 75,550 tons of sugar was produced from the 1916 crop, and he estimates that the 1917 crop will produce about 78,000 tons.

ELLIOTT WILL NOT RESIGN.

New Haven's President Says He Received Offer of $25,000 More Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—President Howard Elliott told the stockholders of the New Haven Railroad at their annual meeting today that he had received an offer of an increase of $25,000 a year to go to another railroad but if his health permits, that he would remain at the head of the New Haven system.

The management of the railroad was attacked today by the same critics who have taken the time at former annual meetings. Maxcy Hiller of New Haven said:

"I think the stockholders believe that the road has been looted in the past, but we have nothing to do with that now. It seems to me now that rigid economy should be practiced. You have a publicity department costing $15,000. It is most inaccurate. Your board is too large. We should have economy and pay some dividends."

The railroad re-elected its directorate.

The New Haven Railroad has sent a letter to officers and employes directing attention to the high cost of materials and requesting economy in supplies and repairs. The letter says that on all material except fuel, rails, and ties, the average increase in price in a year has been 50 per cent. In 1915 it spent $4,781,000 for material which at present prices would cost $7,659,000, an increase of $2,872,000.

NEW YORK'S EXPORT RECORD

$263,806,601 Shipped in September, of Which England Took $74,938,490

The total exports from New York for September were valued at $263,806,601, according to a statement issued yesterday by Collector Dudley Field Malone. The imports were valued at $80,486,311.

England in September continued to be the biggest single shipper of supplies out of the Port of New York. English purchases of war munitions, American foodstuffs, and general merchandise last month totaled $74,938,490, compared with only $49,429,805 in the same month last year. In addition, shipments in September to Scotland, largely for military purposes, amounted to $1,918,794, and to Ireland, $68,547.

France drew heavily on American-made sinews of war, as that country's exports in the period reached a value of $60,195,988, while in September, 1915, such shipments were returned at $28,239,846. Russia in September took war material with a value of $42,401,332. Twelve months her purchases were only $13,209,085. Italian shipments from here in September were reported at $16,936,901, a gain of $2,000,000 over the same period last year.

The month's export movement to South America aggregated $15,888,211, an excess of $3,000,000 over September, 1915. Other shipments to grand divisions were as follows: Asia, $7,288,189; Oceania, $5,864,633; Africa, $2,802,705, and North America, $16,205,816.

The imports at New York in September by grand divisions included Europe, $30,677,415; North America, $24,644,677; South America, $23,449,271; Asia, $13,853,082; Oceania, $2,089,937, and Africa, $1,771,735.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

MONROE M. GOLDING, plumbing contractor, 1,981 Broadway, has made an assignment to Frederick W. Stelle. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by Walter E. Meier, $1,100; creditors, $1,300, and Morris Siegel, $385. Liabilities are stated to be $12,000 and assets $4,000.

STEPHEN LYNCH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Stephen Lynch, cafe, 1,981 Broadway, by Joseph & Flesh, $280; Morris F. Wagner, $300, and Hannis Distilling Company, $287. Liabilities are $9,000 and assets $400. He made an assignment on Oct. 9.

GEORGE H. NICHOLAS, salesman, 554 West 181st Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $624 and no assets.

S. KOPPEL & SON.—Judge Mayer has appointed Charles D. Sandford receiver of S. Koppel & Son, grocers, 90 and 263 Rivington Street; bond, $500. Liabilities are stated to be $7,000 and assets $1,000.

INTERNATIONAL UNDERWEAR COMPANY, 20 West Twelfth Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $25,728 and assets $7,014. Among the creditors are Lichtenberg & Sandford, mostly at 377 Grand Street, 20 Delancey Street, and 178 Fulton Street, because he put in his schedules his daughter Sadie, as creditor for $1,100, which William H. Willis, referee, reported he did not owe to her. A petition was filed against him on April 8, 1915, and he then declared himself.

THOMPSON FLAVOR COMPANY, INC., manufacturers of flavoring extracts, 250 Greenwich Street, has made an assignment to Benj. Borowsky. The business was started in 1875 and incorporated on March 25, 1914, with capital stock $10,000, and Joseph J. McElroy is President.

PATRICK J. SULLIVAN, grocer, 581 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to William Henkel, Jr.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—George L. Pratt of Fulton filed a petition in bankruptcy today with liabilities of $40,790 and assets of $2,424.

An involuntary petition has been filed against Edward C. Thelan and Carl N. Thelan, trading as Thelan Brothers, ornamental iron contractors of Syracuse, whose liabilities are over $10,000 and assets under $5,000.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 25.—George A. Petley and Nellie M. Petley, grocers, filed petitions in bankruptcy today. His liabilities are $6,862; assets, $11,525. Mrs. Petley's liabilities are $26,095; assets, $40,000.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Audley Safety Holster Co.—M. A. Walsh $4,037.79
Augsbury, W. Reid—T. H. Murphy 4,685.03
Aelter, Charles—A. Gibson 164.41
Arnow, Henry—S. H. Abelsky 206.13
Alliance Films Corp.—Lubin Mfg. Co. 1,563.17
Baron, Jacob—C. Beck, costs 107.88
Bone, Ludwig & Richard—Bischoff's Banking House 8,580.26
Balsam, John M. & Mace Mfg. Co., Inc.—John Kaufman & Co., Inc. 4,685.03
Bracken, Wm. J.—O'Neill Adams Co. 102.45
Betts, Farron S. & James H. Wilcox—Betts, F. Schafuss 142.50
Barry, Wm. F.—A. White Brooklyn 160.01
Brunk, Wilhelmina L.—Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co., costs 121.08
Coffin, Chas. R.—S. Stowell 515.91
Cooke, Douglas H.—Irving National Bank N. Y. 3,941.43
Cort, John—M. Brill, et al 150.46
Coven, Robert A.—E. Taylor & Co. 203.41
Cioffi, Ralph—E. Liquori 636.02
Cloud, Samuel M.—Beaumers Realty Co. 321.29
Dows, Soda Shop, Inc.—Columbia Ice Cream Co. 385.21
Edelstein, Robert—Broadway Realty Co. 288.28
Eadie, Wm. A.—A. Ada Ealand, Eadie
Fohs, J. Wood—Sayre & Fisher Co. 787.20
Emerson, Emil—Naughton & Co. 255.28
Evans, Wm. M.—Rector, &c. 277.54
Elliott, Chas. R.—Gimbel Bros., N. Y. 165.43
Ebell, Francisco—F. Ducoudry 568.48
Federal Trust Co.—J. M. Conklin 10,227.97
Glass, Philip & Ike Isler—People, &c. 1,000.00
Gilette, Charles, Casualty Co. of America—People, &c. 500.00
Gregory, Albert W.—M. Lederman 156.99
Huffman, Frank—National Accounting Co. 151.11
Hough, Katherine F.—Saks & Co. 501.97
Halpern, Samuel—L. I. Gerber 954.39
Hill, William G.—Eastern Audit Co., Inc. 73.60
Hamm, Frederick W.—Nason Mfg. Co. 815.17
Same—Same 609.44
Haendal, Frederick J.—J. M. Fuller 217.66
Interborough Rapid Transit Co. 5,151.20
I. B. Contracting Corp.—Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co. 601.46
Jung, Anton A.—T. B. O'Donohue 1,867.78
Industrial Land Improvement Co.—G. Siliano 223.96
Kahn, Window Shade and Awning Co.—Michael F. Adrian Corp. 254.41
Katz, Isaac, and Joseph Delber—M. Rosenfeld 191.34
Latkowitz, David S.—J. Pomerants 373.58
Litvak, Jacob—P. Crown 1,916.40
Lewis, Harry and Philip—I. Eisenstein et al. 141.19
London & Lancashire Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.—M. J. Callahan 1,600.98
May, Theodore M.—H. S. Everett 320.91
McGrane, Thomas J

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Have Another Irregular Day, with Most Issues Declining—New Loan Out.

There were two distinct cross currents in yesterday's stock market. Some of the low priced rails, the sugar issues and a coal stock were strong, but there was a large amount of selling going on simultaneously in other departments, and the market as a whole was reactionary. Steel common, which led the market on the advance last week, was dealt in much less actively and dropped back 1177/8, where it ended the session with a net loss of 1¼.

The movement in the rails was featured by an advance in Rock Island to 34⅞, at which price it showed a gain of 7/8. The Street has looked for a settlement of the questions at issue among the several protective committees, making possible united action toward a reorganization without foreclosure, but it was said that yesterday's sudden advance was due more to the technical market situation, forcing short covering. Big Four moved up 2¾, Denver & Rio Grande common 4½, and the preferred 3¾, Lake Erie & Western up 2¼ and 2½ respectively, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1 and 3½, and St. Louis & San Francisco 2¾. United States Industrial Alcohol recovered another 7⅝ points. American Hide and Leather was again weak, following the publication of the unsatisfactory quarterly report. The common stock declined 1⅝ and the preferred 5½.

An incomplete announcement regarding the purpose of the British Government to bring out another collateral loan in this country substantiated the advance information which Wall Street has had. The amount is to be $300,000,000, divided equally between two maturities of three and five years. Financial circles were interested more in the suggestion that with this new loan arranged there may be a partial cessation of gold imports. The British have had two objects in sending the vast quantities of the precious metal that have been received at this and other centres. In the first place the gold supplemented the proceeds of loans and security sales in providing a credit balance against which the Allies have drawn to pay for supplies, and in the second, it served to keep down the interest rates in this market, a consideration of real importance to a nation borrowing here regularly. The advance statement issued yesterday implies that funds have been provided here somewhat ahead of the purchasers' needs, but it is a foregone conclusion that no sooner will the new notes be placed than bankers will begin to discuss the probability of further financing. In absorbing these securities the United States is greatly strengthening its position against the return to more nearly normal conditions of the foreign trade after the war.

The excited movements in the principal commodities—what, cotton, and steel—continue. War's demands must be satisfied regardless of market conditions, but the high level of prices induced by the tremendous export demand is having an unfavorable effect on domestic consumers, many of whom are cutting down their purchases to the bare necessities.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3½	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4½	4½
Richmond	3½	4	4	4
Atlanta	4	4	4	4½
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	3	4	4	4
Kansas City	4½	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	4	4	4	4½
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	3½	3½	3½	3½
New York	3½	3½	3½	
Philadelphia	4½	3½	3½	3½
Cleveland	3½	4		
Richmond	4½	3½	3½	3½
Atlanta	4	3½	3½	3
Chicago	3	3	3½	
St. Louis	3½	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	3½	3½	3½
Kansas City	5	4	4	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	3½	3	3½	3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

COLLATERAL LOANS.

Call. High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal. Rate.
2½	2¼	2¼	2¼

Time.

60 days	3 @3¼ / 3 months 3¼@3½
90 days	3 @3¼ / 6 months 3¼@3½
4 months	3½@3½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days	2%@2¼
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days	3 @3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	3 @3¼
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	4.75¼	4.75⅜	4.75¼	+00½
Cables	4.76½	4.76⅝	4.76⅝	
Francs—				
Demand	5.84½	5.84⅝	5.84¼	+00⅛
Cables	5.83½	5.83⅝	5.83⅝	+00⅛
Marks—				
Demand	70.18¾	70.12½	70.12½	—06¼
Cables	70.25	70.18¾	70.18¾	—06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound, German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅝	4.76¼
5.1826 Paris	5.84½	5.83⅝
95.28 Berlin	70.12½	70.18¾
5.1826 Switzerland	5.26¼	5.25⅞
19.295 Greece	19.45	19.50
5.1826 Italy	6.85¼	6.85
20.26 Austria	11.92	11.87
51.45 Russia	31.10	31.15
26.73 Scandinavia		
Copenhagen	27.15	27.25
Stockholm	28.87½	28.50
Christiania	27.70	27.75
19.20 Spain	20.30	20.35
40.14 Holland	41.06¾	41.12½
China—		
Hongkong	52.60	52.70
Peking	76.00	79.12½
Shanghai	74.50	74.62½
India—		
38.44 Bombay	32.25	32.37½
32.44 Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
Japan—		
49.84 Kobe	50.75	50.87½
49.84 Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
Philippine Islands—		
50.00 Manila	50.12½	50.26
South America—		
42.44 Buenos Aires	43.04	43.14
32.46 Rio	23.81	23.91

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.71½	$4.69½	$4.70¾	$4.68¾

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $823,377,368; balance, $39,836,196; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $3,417,397; Federal Reserve Bank credit balance, $12,560,761.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, 10@15c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, 15¾c premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 32¾d, unchanged; in New York, 67¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 51⅝@54½c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 25, 1916.

	Shares.
Total sales	1,238,055
Same day last year	1,112,336
Same day two years ago	Ex. closed.
Year to date	163,469,410
Same period last year	139,763,794
Same period in 1914	41,989,158

Closing Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
99	99¼	400	Acme Tea	99¼	99	99¼	99	+¼
97	98	100	Acme Tea 1st pf	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼	+½
15	15½	1,300	Advance Rumely	15	15½	15	15	—1
12	12½	900	Alaska Gold Mines	12¼	12¼	12	12	—¼
7	7½	600	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	—¼
25	25¼	2,900	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	25¼	26⅜	25	25	—¾
82⅜	82⅝	800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81⅞	82⅝	81⅞	82⅜	+i
81	81½	900	Am. Agricul. Chem	82⅛	82⅛	80⅞	80⅞	—2⅛
43	44½	100	Am. Bank Note	43	45	43	43	—1
103	103¼	8,100	Am. Beet Sugar	102¼	104¼	102¼	103¼	+1¼
62	62½	3,000	Am. Can	62⅞	62⅞	61¼	62	—¼
113	114	100	Am. Can pf	113¼	113⅞	113¼	113⅞	—⅛
67⅝	68¼	4,300	Am. Car & Fdry	68	68⅝	67½	67⅝	+⅜
55½	56	1,800	Am. Cotton Oil	56¼	57¼	55¼	55½	—1
16⅜	16⅝	11,000	Am. H. & Leather	17	17⅛	16½	16⅝	—⅛
63	63½	6,900	Am. H. & Leath. pf	73	73	68½	69	—3½
24⅜	25	4,400	Am. Linseed	25	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	+⅛
57½	58	2,000	Am. Linseed pf	58¼	58½	57½	57½	
80	80½	4,200	Am. Locomotive	81½	82	80¼	80¾	—1½
10	11½	300	Am. Malt	11	11	10¾	10¾	—¼
110	110¼	7,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	111	111⅝	109¾	110¼	—⅞
117⅜	118	650	Am. Smelt. & R pf	118	118	117½	117½	—⅞
96¼	97	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	96¼	96¼	96⅜	96⅜	—⅛
80½	90¼	700	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B	90	90	90	90	—⅛
138	145	100	Am. Snuff	138¾	138¾	138¼	138¼	—1½
62	62¼	900	Am. Steel F'dries	63	63	62¾	62¾	—⅛
121	123	15,800	Am. Sugar Ref	124⅜	125⅜	122¼	122⅜	+1⅛
133½	153½	800	Am. Tel. & Tel	133¼	133¼	133	133	—⅛
225	226	200	Am. Tob. pf. new	225	225¼	225	225¼	—⅛
107½	108¼	100	Am. Woolen	108	108	108	108	—⅛
52	52⅞	1,400	Am. Woolen pf	53	53	52¼	52¼	—⅜
97¼	98¼	100	Am. Writing P. pf	98	98	98	98	—⅜
45⅝	45⅞	12,300	Am. Zinc L. & S	45¼	48	45⅛	45⅛	+⅛
46¾	47	500	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	46¾	47	46⅛	47	+⅛
77⅜	77⅝	400	Am. Zinc L. S. pf	78	78	77⅜	77⅛	+⅛
93¾	94	15,500	Anaconda Cop. Co	94¾	94⅞	93⅜	93⅝	+⅛
107½	107⅞	4,900	Atch., Top. & S. F	107½	108	107¼	107⅝	+⅛
120¾	121	100	Atlantic Coast Line	121	121	121	121	+⅛
95	95½	1,200	At., Gulf & W. I	98	96⅜	95	95½	—⅛
67¼	67⅝	300	At., Gulf & W. I. pf	67¾	67¾	67½	67½	—⅛
84	84½	3,200	Baldwin Loco	85	85	83¾	84¼	—⅛
88	88¼	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	88½	88½	88	88⅛	—⅛
75½	76	100	Baltimore & O. pf	76	76	76	76	—⅛
155	160	100	Barrett Co	158¾	158¾	158¾	158¾	+⅛
1¾	2	2,100	Batopilas Mining	2	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
600	612	839	Bethlehem Steel	620	635	615	615	—10
150	160	500	Bethlehem Steel pf	138	155	128	135	+18¾
85⅞	84⅝	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	84	84	83¾	84	—⅛
64	64½	1,900	Butte & Superior	64½	65	64½	64½	—⅛
23¼	24	1,300	California Petrol	24	24⅜	23½	23⅞	+⅛
51	51⅜	400	California Pet. pf	52¼	52¾	51¼	51¼	+⅛
175¼	176	1,300	Canadian Pacific	175¾	176¾	175¾	176¼	+½
93	93¼	27,300	Central Leather Co	94¾	94¾	93	93¼	—1½
116	118	400	Central Leather pf	115¼	116¾	115¼	116	+1
105	106	200	Chandler Motor	106	106	106	106	—
68⅝	68½	9,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	69¼	69¼	68¼	68⅝	—⅞
13	14	1,000	Chicago & Alton	12¾	13	12¾	13	+⅜
13¼	14	400	Chi. Great Western	13¾	13¾	13¾	14	—
41¼	41½	8,200	Chi. Gt. West. pf	40¾	41¾	40¾	41½	+1½
94½	95	900	Chi., Mil. & St. P	95	95¾	94¾	94¾	—
126⅝	127¼	200	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	126¼	127	126¼	127	—
34⅝	34⅞	226,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	28	34⅞	28	34⅞	+7⅛
23½	23⅝	3,100	Chile Copper	23⅜	23⅝	23	23	—⅛
58⅛	58⅜	13,600	Chino Copper	58⅝	59⅝	58¼	58¼	—⅜
62	62	2,700	Clev., C., C. & St. L	56¼	62¼	56¼	60	+2⅝
84½	84⅝	100	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	+⅛
53½	53⅝	2,700	Col., Fuel & Iron	54¼	54⅝	53¼	54	—⅛
36⅜	36⅝	400	Col. & Southern	34½	34¼	34	34	+1
36⅜	36⅝	2,700	Columbia Gas & El	36¾	36⅞	36¼	36⅜	—⅜
48½	48⅝	700	Con. Gas. Tab. Rec	48¾	48⅝	47¼	47¼	—⅜
		800	Consol. Gas, N. Y					
139¼	140	6,600	Consol. Gas, Balt	139¼	140	139¼	140	+⅛
121⅝	122½	2,900	Con. Gas, Balt. rgts	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅝	+1⅛
1⅝	1⅞	300	Consolidated Can	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—
102	102	200	Continental Can	102	102	102	102	—
17⅝	17⅞	3,700	Corn Products Ref	17⅝	17⅞	17¼	17⅝	—⅜
89⅝	90	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	89¼	90¼	89¼	90	—⅜
82⅝	82¾	13,400	Crucible Steel	85¾	86	82¾	82¾	—2⅛
122	123	400	Crucible Steel pf	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	—⅛
71¼	71½	43,900	Cuba Cane Sugar	70⅞	72⅝	70⅜	71½	+1⅛
97⅜	98	3,400	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	97½	98¾	97½	97½	—
222	230	300	Cuban-Am. Sugar	230	230	222	222	—11¾
95	97	400	Deere & Co. pf	96¼	98	96	96	
22⅜	23	6,040	Den. & Rio Grande	19½	23½	19½	23	+¼
51	51¼	45,600	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	47½	52¾	47½	51¾	+1¼
46¾	46¾	6,200	Distillers' Secur	46	47	45¾	46¾	+1⅜
80	87	100	Driggs-Seabury	85	85	85	85	—2
38⅜	38¾	4,600	Erie	38¾	39⅜	38¼	38½	—⅛
53	53¼	900	Erie 1st pf	53½	53⅝	53	53⅛	—⅛
16	21	200	Federal Min. & S	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	—½
48	48¼	900	Gaston Wms & W	48¼	48¾	47½	48¼	—⅝
320	330	340	General Chemical	330	330	325	325	—10
183¾	184	6,700	General Electric	183½	185⅞	183¼	183¾	
535	575	300	General Motors	535	550	535	535	
123¾	126	700	General Motors pf	126¼	126¼	126	126	—½
73⅝	74	6,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	75¾	75	73½	73¾	—
113	114½	200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co. pf	114	114¼	114	114¼	—
118½	119	800	Great Northern pf	119¼	119¼	118½	118½	—½
43¼	43¼	1,200	G. N. cfs. for o. p.	43¾	43¾	43	43⅛	—⅜
51	51⅜	700	Greene-Cananea	51¾	52	51¼	52	+¼
95	97	100	Gulf States Steel	96¾	98	95½	95½	+¾
93	97	100	Gulf States 2d pf	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	+¼
108½	109	200	Illinois Central	108¾	108¾	108½	108½	—⅛
65	65¾	7,200	Inspiration Copper	65⅝	66	65	65	—⅝
17¼	17¾	3,600	Interboro Consol	17¾	17⅝	17	17¼	—⅛
15½	74	1,400	Interboro Con. pf	74½	74½	73½	73½	—⅝
13½	18¾	100	Int. Agricultural	19½	19½	19½	19½	—½
48	50	800	Int. Agricultural pf	50¼	50¾	49	49	—1
116¼	119	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	118	118	116½	116¾	—1¼
40	40¼	5,000	Int. Mer. Mar. f. r	40⅝	41	39⅝	40	—⅛
114¾	115	21,000	Int. Mer. Mar.pf.t.r	115¼	116⅜	114⅝	114⅞	—⅛
50	50⅛	12,400	Int. Nickel	50¾	50⅞	50	50¼	—⅜
106	106¾	100	Int. Nickel pf	106¾	106¾	106¼	106¼	—⅜
49	49¼	22,200	Int. Paper	48¾	50⅜	48¾	48¾	—⅝
100¾	101½	3,100	Int. Paper pf	102¾	103	101	101¾	—1
88	90	100	Jewel Tea	89	89	89	89	—1
110	111	200	Jewel Tea pf	110	110	110	110	—1
77	77	600	Kan.C.,Ft.S.& M.pf.	74½	74¾	74½	74¼	—½
2,100	78	300	Kansas City South.	26⅞	27¾	26⅞	27¾	+⅞
300	3	300	Kelly Spring Tire	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
5,475	6	300	Keokuk & Des M.	4½	5	4½	5	+⅛
129	130	20	Kennecott Copper	53⅝	53½	53	53⅜	—⅛
3,900	87¼	3,900	Kings Co. E.L. & P	130	130	130	130	+⅝
3,500	24⅞	3,500	Lackawanna Steel	87	87¼	86⅝	87	+⅝
1,900	49¼	1,900	Lake Erie & West	23⅝	24⅛	23½	24⅛	+⅜
6,000	40	6,000	Lake Erie & W. pf	46½	49	46½	49	+2½
3,000	84	3,000	Lee Rubber & Tire	40¾	41	39	40	+1
100	85	100	Lehigh Valley	84½	84¾	83¼	83½	+⅜
500	26	500	Long Island	25¼	26	25	25	—1¼
400	137¼	1,200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	136	137	136	136	—1½
100	67	100	Louis. & Nash	66	66	66	66	—¾
1,100	89	1,100	Mackay Cos. pf	89¼	89½	88¼	88¼	—¾
300	87	300	Maxwell Motors	87	87	87	87	—
160	55¾	160	Maxwell Motors 1st pf	55½	55½	55½	55½	—
200	67	200	Max. Motors 2d pf	67	67	67	67	—
19,900	110¾	19,900	May Dept. Stores	113	113	113	113	—¼
100	96	100	Mexican Petroleum	104¾	104¾	104¼	104¼	—2½
2,500	39¾	2,500	Mex. Petroleum pf	98	98	98	98	+2
10,000	33¾	7,600	Miami Copper	39¾	39¾	39	39¼	—½
500	33¾	500	Minn. & St. L. new	32¾	33⅞	32¾	33⅞	+1½
14,200	119¾	3,600	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	124¾	126⅜	124¾	126⅜	+1½
3,600	46	3,800	Do., odd lot	47¾	46	46	46	—¾
100	72	100	Mo., Kan. & Texas	7	7	6¾	7	+⅛
1,100	112¾	1,100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	19	19½	19	19	+¼
900	84½	900	Missouri Pacific	6	7⅛	6	7⅛	+¾
100	84	100	Mo. Pacific tr r	15½	15½	15½	15½	+¾
200	91½	200	Mo. Pacific pf	19	19	19	19	+¾
2,500	24	2,500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	+¾
7,000	57	7,000	Mo. Pacific pf. w i	57½	57½	57	57	+¾
1,800	98	1,800	Montana Power	97½	99	97½	97½	+1½
200	27¾	200	Nat. Biscuit Co	127	127	127	127	—1
100	29	100	Nat. Enam. & St. Co	27	27	27	27	—2
1,100	69¼	1,100	Nat. Lead Co	69	69¼	68¾	68¾	—½
200	113½	200	Nat. Lead Co. pf	113¼	113½	113	113	—1¼
2,900	22¾	2,900	Nevada Con. Cop	22¼	22⅞	22¼	22⅜	—⅛
300	1½	300	N. Y. Air Brake	1½	1½	1½	1½	—
3,100	158¾	3,100	N. Y. Central	157¾	158¾	157¾	158	+1
400	108¾	400	N. Y., N. H. & H	108¾	108¾	108	108	—¼
400	27¾	400	N. Y., Ont. & West	27½	27¾	27½	27½	
100	25	100	Norfolk Southern	25	25	25	25	+¼
2,900	141¾	2,900	Norfolk & Western	143	143	141¾	141¾	—⅜
100	72	100	North American	70	70	70	70	+⅜
1,100	112¾	1,100	Northern Pacific	112¾	112¾	112	112	—⅛
900	84¾	900	Ohio Cities Gas	84¾	84¾	84¼	84¼	—⅛
100	6¾	100	Ontario Mining	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	—⅛
200	92¾	200	Owens Bottle Mach	92¾	92¾	92	92	—1½
200	25	200	Pacific Mail	25	25½	25	25½	—
200	38¼	1,000	Pacific Tel. & Tel	38¼	38¾	38	38	—⅛
1,000	58	1,000	Penn. R. R	58	58¼	58	58	—
600	111¾	600	People's Gas, Chi	111¼	111¾	111	111	—⅛
600	15	600	Peoria & Eastern	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	+⅛
900	40¼	900	Philadelphia Co	40½	40⅝	40½	40⅝	+⅛
200	39	200	Pittsburgh Coal	39	39	39	39	+1½
14,100	39¼	14,100	Pitts. Coal cfs. of dep	37	39¾	37	39¼	+2¼
1,000	108¾	1,000	Pitts.C. pf. cfs. of dep	108¾	109¾	108¾	109¾	+1¼
9,700	71½	9,700	Pressed Steel Car	73	73¾	71	71⅝	—1⅝
100	105	100	Pressed Steel Car pf	105	105	105	105	—
100	132	100	Public Service N. J	130¾	130¾	130¾	130¾	—
100	172	100	Pullman Co	170¼	173	170¼	170¾	+1
1,600	58	1,600	Railway Steel Sp	53¾	53¾	53¼	53¼	—½
200	101¼	200	Railway Steel S. pf	101½	101½	101½	101½	—1
3,100	25¾	3,100	Ray Con. Copper	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾	—⅛
12,600	108¾	12,600	Reading	110	110	108¼	108½	—1½
22,400	77¾	22,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	77	79¾	77	78	—1½
15,300	22¾	15,300	St. L. & S. F. w i	20	22¾	20	22¼	+2¾
100	79¾	100	Saxon Motor	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾	+2¾
500	22¾	500	St. Louis Southw	22¼	22¾	22¼	22⅝	+1⅛
200	46	200	St. L. Southw. pf	47	47½	47	47½	+1½
500	17	500	Seaboard Air Line	16¾	17	16¾	17	+½
100	38	100	Seab. Air Line pf	38	38	38	38	—
1,600	218¼	1,600	Sears, Roeb. & Co	218¼	223¼	218¼	222¾	+6¼
300	29	300	Shattuck-Arizona	29	29	28¾	28¾	—
700	61	700	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	61	61	61	61	—2
5,300	101¼	5,300	Southern Pacific	101¼	101¾	101	101¼	—
300	222	300	So. Porto Rico Sug	222	225	218	216	—9
100	117½	100	So. P. R. Sugar pf	117½	117½	117½	117¼	+2¼
4,100	29	4,100	Southern Railway	29	29	28¾	28¾	+¾
400	67¾	400	Southern Ry. pf	67¾	68¼	67½	67½	—¾
550	106	550	Standard Milling	106	107¾	106	106	—1¾
3,100	133¾	3,100	Studebaker Co	133¾	134½	132½	133	—½
200	68¼	200	Stutz Motor	68	68	67	67	—1½
1,000	27	1,000	Tennessee Copper	23	23	22¾	22¾	—½
2,000	231	2,000	Texas Co	231	231	228	228½	—2½
2,600	53¼	2,600	Texas & Pacific	12¾	14¼	12¼	14	+1¾
100	53	100	Third Avenue	53	53¾	53	53	—⅜
100	105	100	Tobacco Products	53¼	53½	53	53¼	+⅜
100	7	100	Tobacco Prod. pf	105	105	105	105	—
100	6¾	100	Tol., St. L. & West	7	7	7	7	—⅛
100	5½	100	T., St. L. & W. f r	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¾	+⅛
100	96	100	Twin City R. T	97	97	96½	96½	+½
4,300	15	4,300	Union B. & P. Co	15¼	16¼	15¼	16¼	+⅞
1,200	102¾	1,200	Un. B. & P. Co. new	102¾	102¾	101¾	102	+

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BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r. 1930	96½	100
2s, c. 1930	99¼	..
3s, r. 1918	100⅝	101½
3s, c. 1918	100⅝	..
3s, 1946	101½	102
4s, r. 1925	110	110⅝
4s, c. 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r. 1938	99¼	100
Pan 2s, r. 1938	89¼	100
Pan 3s, r. 1961	..	102
Pan 3s, c. 1961	..	102

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Ad Rumely pf.	32	38
Am Ag Ch pf.	100	101¾
Am B N pf.	51½	53½
Am B Sug pf.	99¼	100¾
Am B S & Fdy	106½	108
Do pf.	..	199
Am C & F pf.	117	119½
Am Coal	35½	..
Am Cot O pf.	100	102
Am Exp	131	135
Am I Sec.	28½	29½
Am Lo pf.	106	107
Am M pf.	47	49½
Am Sn pf.	109	110
Am Snf R pf.	120	125
A T & C.	62	65
Ann Arbor pf.	60	65
Assets R.	8	8⅝
Assoc Oil	67½	67¾
A T & S F pf.	100⅝	100⅞
Bald L pf.	106	108
Farrel Co. pf.	117½	121
Booth Fish	60	..
B Un G	132	136
Brown Sh.	69	71½
Do pf. ex div.	98½	100
Brns Ter.	8½	9
B. R. & P.	98	100
Do pf.	115	120
Burns Bros	79	80
Bush Ter.	111	113
But'k Co.	28	29½
Can So.	57½	59
Case (J I) pf.	86¼	87¼
C R R of N J.	306	350
C & S A Tel	143	145
C & P pf.	20	24
C & N W	128	129
Do pf.	170	175
Chi. R. & P.	..	90
M & Ont.	115	120
Do pf.	135	140
Cleve & P.	85	..
Clustt-Pea.	69¼	70¼
Do pf.	100	111
C & S 1st pf.	61	62
Do 2d pf.	47	50
Cons C pf.	112	115
Cont Ins.	55	60
Crex Carp.	45	60
C-Am Sug pf.	100	112
D P & L pf.	97	98
Del & H.	151¼	153¾
D, L & W	235	238
Det Ed.	147½	150
Det U R.	114	120
Dia Match.	118	122
Dome Min.	24	24½
D. S S & A.	4	6
Do pf.	11¼	12¾
Elec S B.	58½	60¾
Erie & P.	..	70
Erie 2d pf.	44½	46
F M & S pf.	40	42
Gen C pf.	115	117
Granby C.	90	91
Gulf S S 1st pf.	99	101
Hack Wat.	25	35
Heime (G W) Co.	181	195
Do pf.	117	124
Homestake	183½	185
I H, N J pf.	117½	..
Int H Cor.	78¼	81
Do pf.	109	..
Iowa Cent.	4⅜	6
Do pf.	7	..
K C, Ft S & M pf ctfs	..	77
Kan C So pf.	59¾	60½
Kayser (J) & Co.	95	98
Do 1st pf	114	118
Kelly S T pf.	98	100
K & D M pf.	..	25
Lacl Gas.	108	109
Lgg & M.	290	300
Do pf.	122¼	124
L-W B 1st pf.	86	90
Do 2d pf.	60	70
Lorill'd Co.	222½	229
Do pf.	118	121¾
M'kay Cos	85	85½
Man S'ch.	1¼	..
Man Elev.	130	135
M Dep Sta pf.	105	106
Moh Cent.	125	135
M, St P & S S M pf.	124	126½
Do 1	72½	78
Mon P pf.	117	..
M Wd pf.	113¼	80
Mor & Es.	..	..
N C & St L.	135	140
Nat B pf.	126½	130
N C & S.	34	34½
Do pf.	110	..
Nat En pf.	95	96
Nat Rys of M 1st pf.	6	23
Do 2d pf.	6	7
N Y, C & St L.	34	35
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	33	68
N Y Dock	12½	14½
Do pf.	30	35
N Y, L & West.	..	123
N & W pf.	86	90
N W Tel.	52½	60
Owens B M pf.	116	..
Pabst B pf.	87	90
Pac Co 1st.	56	60
Do 1st pf	70	90
Do 2d pf.	70	80
P T & Tel pf.	96	97
Pett-Mull.	50	90
P, C, C & St L.	81	82
Do pf.	..	93
Pitts C, pf.	110	120
P, Ft W & C.	158	..
Pitts S pf.	104½	106
Quicksilver	2¾	3
Do pf.	3½	3¾
Rdg 1st pf	43½	44½
Do 2d pf.	46	47
Rep I & S pf.	112¾	113
Rutl'd pf.	27½	..
Sears-R pf.	125½	126¾
S-S S & L pf.	97	99
St'd M pf.	94	95
Studeb Co. pf.	111	112
T P L.	120	..
T, St L & West pf.	11	15
Do pf cts.	11	13
T C R T pf.	125	135
Und Type.	105	110
Do pf.	114½	..
Un F pf.	82¾	83
Un Cig M.	47	50
Do pf.	100¼	109
Un Cig Sts pf.	118	119
U S Exp.	29	31
U S R & Imp pf.	31	38
U S R & Ref pf.	2	2½
Va-Car Ch pf.	111	112
W Md pf.	50	54
W E & M 1st pf.	73	75
Weym-Bru.	310	..
Do pf.	115¾	124
Wis Cent.	50	51
W'wth (F W) pf.	124	..
Wor Pump pf. A	95	100
Do pf. B	58½	60

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Ahmeek	104	104	104	104
40	Alaska Gold	12	12	12	12
200	Algomah	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
215	Allouez	69¾	69¾	68½	68½
850	Am. Zinc	46½	47	46¼	46¾
220	Am. Zinc pf.	77¼	77½	76½	77
645	Ariz. Commer.	12⅝	12¾	12¼	12¾
550	Butte-Balak.	2¼	2¾	2	2¾
1,071	Cal. & Ariz.	78	79⅛	78	78¾
2	Cal. & Hecla	571	571	571	571
10	Centennial	21½	21½	21¼	21½
513	Chino	59	59¼	58⅞	59⅛
830	Copper Range	70¾	71	70	70¾
685	East Butte	16⅜	16	16	16
140	Franklin	9	9	9	9
5	Hancock	14	14	14	14
90	Indiana	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
560	Island Creek	49	50	49	50
75	Isle Royale	33¾	33¾	33	33
50	Kerr Lake	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
45	Keweenaw	6¾	6¾	6½	6½
20	Lake	14	14	14	14
115	La Salle	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
250	Mason Valley	5	5	5	5
250	Mass. Con.	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛
50	Mayflower	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
125	Michigan	4¼	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
10	Mohawk	94½	94½	94½	94½
10	Nevada Con.	22⅞	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝
90	New Arcadian	6⅞	6⅞	6¼	6¼
320	New Idria	14	14	13½	13½
105	Nipissing	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
415	North Butte	20⅜	21	20⅜	20⅝
65	Old Dominion	70	70	69¾	69¾
10	Osceola	90	90	90	90
285	Pond Creek	16¼	16½	16	16⅜
5	Quincy	91	91	91	91
100	Santa Fe	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
30	Shannon	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
20	South Lake	8	8	8	8
10	St. Mary's	88½	88½	88½	88½
330	Sup. & Bos.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
10	Superior Cop.	16	16	16	16
125	Tamarack	45½	45½	45	45
65	Trinity	..	..	..	7
50	Tuolumne	70c	70c	70c	70c
55	U. S. Smelting	72½	72½	72½	72½
44	U. S. Sm. pf.	51¼	51¼	51	51
455	Utah Apex	4	4	3⅞	4
91	Utah Cons.	15	15	14⅝	14⅞
200	Utah Copper	100⅛	100½	100	100
9,630	Utah Metal	7⅜	7⅜	7	7
50	Victoria	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
310	Winona	5	5	5	5
5	Wolverine	46½	46½	46½	46½
100	Wyandot	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

RAILROADS.

25	Bos. & Alb.	180	180	180	180
85	Boston Elev.	82½	83	82½	83
50	Bos. & Lowell.	125	125	125	125
3	Bos. & Maine.	45	45	45	45
2	Bos. & M. pf.	56	56	56	56
285	Bos. & Worc.	4½	4½	4⅝	4⅝
14	C. J. & S. Y.	150	150	150	150
10	Fitchburg pf.	76½	76½	76	76
25	Maine Central	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
710	Mass. Electric	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
20	Mass. Elec. pf.	33⅞	33⅞	33	33
47	N.Y., N.H. & H.	60½	60½	58¾	59⅜
18	Nor. & Worc.	145	145	145	145
50	Rutland pf.	28	28	28	28
10	Union Pacific.	151¾	151¾	151¾	151¾
7	Ver. & Mass.	111	111	111	111
51	West End	58½	59	58½	59

MISCELLANEOUS.

11	Am. Agr. Chem.	82	83	82	83
197	Am. Ag. Che. pf.	101½	101½	100½	101¼
10	Am. Pneu. Ser.	1½	1½	1½	1½
20	Am. Pneu. Ser. pf.	11	11	11	11
616	Am. Sugar	124¼	125¼	123	123
120	Am. Sugar pf.	123½	124	123½	124
150	Am. Woolen pf	98½	98½	98	98
10	Amoskeag	75½	75½	75¼	75¼
12	Amoskeag pf.	98	98	98	98
930	A. G. & W.	95½	96	95	95
50	Cuban Cement	23	23	23	23
12	Edison	234½	234½	234½	234½
98	Gen. Electric	184	185	184	185
45	Mass. Gas	90½	90½	89½	89¾
90	Mass. Gas pf.	83	83	83	83
1,470	Nova Sco. St.	139	142½	139	141
251	N. E. Tele.	129¼	129¾	129¼	129¾
165	Nipe Bay	152	153	152	153
1,210	Punta Alegre Sug	55½	57	55½	55¾
18	Rumford	170	170	170	170
5	Reece B'hole	15	15	15	15
30	Reece Folding	4	4	4	4
133	Swift	151	152½	151	152½
540	Swift, do pf.	14	14	13½	14
10	Torrington pf.	32	32	32	32
350	United Fruit	163	163	161⅝	162½
370	United Shoe	57¼	57¾	57½	57¾
260	Unl. Shoe pf.	30¼	30¾	30	30
3,245	Ventura Oil	9¾	10	9¾	10
20	West. Union	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼

BONDS.

$4,000	Am. Ag. Chem. 5s, 1928	103½	103⅝	103⅛	103⅜
4,000	Am. T. & T. Col. 5s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
6,000	A. G. & W.I. 5s	84½	84½	84¼	84½
5,000	C. J. & S. Y. 5s	101½	101½	101¼	101½
15,000	Mass. Gas 4½s 1929	98	98¼	98	98¼
5,000	Pond Creek 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
1,000	Swift 5s	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
14,000	West. Tel. 5s	102	102¼	102	102¼

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Arun. S. & G.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
75	Ala. Co. 2d pf.	40	40	40	40
162	Balt. Tube	126	127	126	126½
10	Balt. Tube pf.	106½	106½	106½	106½
47	Balt. Elec. pf.	46¾	47	46¾	47
20	Con. Coal	99	99	99	99
1,759	Con. Power	121½	123	121½	122¾
610	Con. Pow. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Chalm. Oil pf.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Comas	5	5	5	5
20	Chalmers	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
70	Com'l C. pr. B.	26½	26½	26¼	26¼
25	Con. Pow. pf.	120½	120¾	120¼	120¾
25	Con. Refining	16⅜	17	16⅜	16⅜
3,270	Cos. Ref. rts.	..	..	..	⅛
39,448	Cos. O. & G.	13¼	13¾	13	13
505	Cos. O. P. G. pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
1,145	Cos. O. P. G. rts.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
275	Davidson Chem	44½	45¼	44½	45
633	Houston Oil	19¾	20	19¾	19⅞
88	Hous. Oil pf.	62¼	63¼	62¼	62¾
5	Monon. V. Tr. pf.	75	75	75	75
52	Mt. Ver. Mills	14	14	14	14
10	Mt. V. M. pf.	60½	60½	60½	60½
90	Penn. W. & P.	78½	79¼	78½	79¼
200	South. O. & T.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
252	U. S. Fidel. & G.	27	27¼	27	27¼
80	Un. Ry. & El.	28½	28½	28¼	28½
100	Wash. O. & G.	5¾	5¾	5¼	5¼
450	Poole Eng'r'ng	110	110	110	110

BONDS.

$100	Ala. Co. gn. 6s	75	75	75	75
2,000	City Bal. 4s, '55	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
5,000	Con. Coal 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
2,500	Con. P., n., w., l.	102¾	102¾	102¾	103
20,000	Con. C. ref. 5s	93	93	93	93
1,000	Cons. Cent. 4s	88	88	88	88
8,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
3,000	Ga., Car. & Cl. 5s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
900	Hous. O. div. cfs. 5s	85½	86	85½	86
$1,000	Kirby Lum. 6s	99	99½	99	99¼
5,000	Md. Dredg. 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	Mon. Val. Tr. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94½
2,000	Md. Elec. 5s	100	100	100	100
10,000	Md. V. notes	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
5,000	U. Ry. & El. in. 4s	65	65	64¾	64¾
35,000	U. Ry. & El. fd. 5s	88¼	88¼	88	88
2,000	U. Ry. & E. notes	99½	99½	99¼	99¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
50	Alliance Insur.	20¼	20½	20½	20½
15	Amer. Gas	120½	120½	120½	120½
12	Amer. Rys. pf.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
90	Buff. & Susq. tr. ctfs.	61¾	62	61¾	62
15	Buff. & Sus. pf	59¾	59¾	59¾	59¾
40	Brill	35	35	35	35
831	Cambria Steel	130	130	125	135
108	Elec. Stor. Bat	68¾	69	68¾	69
850	L. Sup. Corp.	14¼	14¾	14	14
20	Lehigh Nav.	78¾	78¾	78¼	78¼
10	Penn. Salt Mfg	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,515	Phila. Electric	28¾	29¼	28¾	29¼
600	Phila. Rap. Tr. tr ctfs.	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
175	Ton. Belmont	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
910	Tono. Mining	6	6	6	6
117	Union Traction	45½	45¾	45½	45¼
631	United G. Imp	90¼	90¾	90¼	90¼
10	W. Jer. & Sea.	50	50	50	50
75	York Rys.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾

BONDS.

$1,000	Baldw. Loc. 1 5s	105	105	105	105
1,000	Edison El. 5s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
8,000	L. Val. gen. 4s	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
4,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	86	86	86	86½
1,000	Phila. Elec. 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
2,000	Read'g gen. 4s	96	96	96	96
5,000	Read'g imp. 4s	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
10,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	72	72	72	72
1,000	Welsb'h Co. 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	York Rys. 1 5s	98	98	98	98

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
105	Am. W. G. M.	62¼	62½	62	62¼
235	Am. W. Glass Mch. pf.	129½	129½	128½	129
25	Calum. Gas	37	37	27	37
18,700	Cable Consol.	8	8	8	8
160	Ind. B'wg.	6¾	6¾	6¼	6¼
25	Inde. B'w., pf.	22½	23¾	22½	22¾
110	Lone Star Gas.	91	91	91	91
30	Lab. I. & S.	75½	75½	75½	75½
140	Nat. Fireproof.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
10	Nat. Fire., pf.	17	17	17	17
140	Ohio Fuel Sup.	49½	49½	49½	49¾
10	Pitts. B'wg.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
80	Pitt. Coal, pf.	110	110	110	110
20	Pitt. P. G.	126	126	126	126
2,010	Pure Oil.	21¼	21¾	20¾	21
170	Pitts. Oil & Gas	11¼	11¼	11	11½
12,650	Pitt. Con. Mill.	10	11	10	10
400	Pitts. Idaho	115	115	115	115
25	Riverside Oil	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
1,200	Ross Mining	30	30	28	28
1,800	San Toy	17	17	17	17
185	U. S. Glass	40¾	41	40½	40¾
10	U. S. Steel	119¼	119½	119¼	119¼
505	West. Air B.	156	156	156	156
920	West. Elec.	65¾	65	63¾	64
225	W. P. T. & W. F.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾

BONDS.

$8,000	Pitt. C. deb 5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	1¾	..	Humboldt	3⅝	4¼
Am. Oil	.23	.24	Iron Blos.	1¼	1⅝
Begole	1½	2	Iron Cap.	5¾	6
Bay St. G.	.13	.16	Iron C. pf.	5½	6
Bingham	9⅝	10	Jerome	1⅞	2
Bohemia	1½	1⅝	La Rose	.62	.68
Boston C.	.70	.75	Majestic	.52	.55
Bosto Ely	.70	.80	McK.-Dar.	.32	.36
Bos. & M.	.80	.81	Mex. Met.	.42	.44
Bos. Ariz.	2¼	2⅜	Mojave T.	2½	3⅝
Butte & L.	.58	.61	N. L. & Z.	.56	.58
Butte & D.	.90	1	New Baltic	2¼	2⅝
Cal. Corbin	2	3	N. Cornelia	17	17½
Calaveras	5	6	Nevada D.	1⅞	1⅞
Champ. C.	.12	.13	N. U. Bin.	1¼	1¼
Chief Con.	2	2¼	Nixon	.20	.25
Con. Cop.	2½	2⅝	Oneco	.80	.90
Con. Ariz.	1¼	2¼	Onondaga	.80	1
Crown Res.	.48	.50	Ohio Cop.	.13	.18
Cortez	.35	.45	Pilot Butte	.08	.10
Davis-Daly	2½	3⅝	Ray Her.	3¼	3⅝
Earle	.38	.42	Rilla	.10	.12
Eagle & B.	1¾	1¾	*SW Miami	3¼	3¾
First N. C.	4½	4¾	†SW Miami	3	..
Fortuna	.14	.18	Truro	2¼	2¾
Gold Lake	.14	.16	U. V. Ext.	37½	38
Houghton	1¾	1⅞	Yukon G.	2⅛	2¾
Hoina Oil	.32	.36			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	41.50	41.75	41.00	41.60
Lead	7.00	7.10	7.00	7.10
Spelter	10.30	..	10.30	..
Antimony	13.00	13.50	13.00	13.50
Quicksilver	$80.00	..	$80.00	..
Aluminium	*64.00	66.00	*64.00	66.00
Iron, No. 2X f.d.y	20.50	21.00	20.50	21.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 29¼@29c. for fourth; first quarter (1917) delivery, 28@28½c. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Tuesday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	124	0	0	124	0	0
Copper, futures	119	0	0	120	0	0
Tin, spot	181	15	0	179	15	0
Tin, futures	182	15	0	181	0	0
Spelter	54	0	0	54	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE CITY.

Cash Position, Oct. 21, 1916.

CONTROLLER'S STATEMENT.

	Corporate Stock Notes.	Revenue Bonds and Bills.	Special Revenue Bonds.
Cash Action. Outstanding Oct 14	$22,501,500.00	$70,081,865.91	$8,639,400.00
Net increase	2,499,500.00	*8,500.00	
Outstanding Oct. 21	$25,001,000.00	$70,582,865.91	$8,639,400.00
Cash balance	7,000,520.10		
Net obligation	$17,980,479.90		

*Indicates decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds—Quotations for Railway, Light and Power Issues.

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.
55	Adiro'k El. pf.	81	80¾	80	82
75	Am. L. & T.	388½	387	384	388
40	Am. W. W. & El. pf.	63½	62½	62½	65
65	Am. W. W. & El. partic. pf.	24	23¼	23	25
110	Cent. States E.	25¼	25	25	27
225	Cities Service	327	324	324	327
1,193	Cities Serv. pf.	93	92½	92½	93
385	†Com'wealth P.	63	62	62	63
115	†Conn'wealth pf.	85¼	84¾	84½	85½
220	Emp. D. E. pf.	94½	90	90	94
540	Fed. L. & T.	24	21¾	22	24
200	S. G. & E. pf.	43¼	42¾	42	42½

Closing quotations for issues not included in the table of transactions above were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power	26	27½
American Cities	6	12
American Cities pf.	46	47½
American Gas Co.	120	123
American Gas & Electric	132	135
†American Gas & Electric pf.	49½	51
†American Light & Traction pf.	111¼	113
American Power & Light	71½	73
American Power & Light pf.	83	85
American Pub. Utilities	42	45
American Pub. Utilities pf.	74	76
Am. W. W. & E.	8½	9
Atlantic P. & P. pf.	95	..
Baton Rouge El. pf.	88	..
Baton Rouge notes	99½	..
Carolina Power & Light	27	30
Carolina Power & Light pf.	97	100
Central Miss. Valley Prop. pf.	72	76
Central States Electric pf.	81¾	82
Colorado Power	28	30
Colorado Power pf.	100	101½
Columbus Electric pf.	80	..
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Connecticut Power pf.	93	..
Eastern Texas Electric	39	..

INITIAL OFFERING

SPICER MANUFACTURING CORP.

COMMON STOCK

According to the auditors, Messrs. Price, Waterhouse & Co., the profits of the Spicer Mfg. Co. for the year ending December 31st, 1915 amounted to **$679,087.13**

and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year to..... **$700,826.42**

It is officially estimated that profits for the full year ending December 31st, 1916 will be..... **$1,000,000.00**

equivalent to 16.8% on $5,000,000 common stock at par ($100 per share) or 35.7% on the subscription price of

$47 PER SHARE

at which price we are taking subscriptions for a limited number of shares, subject to allotment.

ROBERT C. MAYER & CO.

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Profit over 60% figuring present low exchange rate at normal value of Rubles. Full descriptive circular and certified English translation upon request.

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50 Del., Lack. & Western Coal
25 Freeport Texas Stock & Rights
100 Great Northern Paper
100 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
50 Kentucky Solvay Coke
200 New York Shipbuilding
75 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Com.
50 Prairie Pipe Line
25 Singer Manufacturing

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Atlas Portland Cement C. & P.
50 Childs (Rest.) Pfd.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
100 Freeport & Tampico Fuel Oil
50 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com. & Pfd.
200 New York Shipbuilding
50 National Fuel Gas
25 Singer Manufacturing
50 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.

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25 Broad St. New York

We Can Use	We Offer For Sale
10 Driggs Seabury 6s, '18	10 Driggs Seabury 6s, '20
5 United Lt. & Rys. 5s	100 Republic Motor Truck
50 Associated Dry Goods	50 Indian Refining
100 Central Foundry	500 North Amer. P. & P.
100 Kaufmann Dept. Stores	100 Hendee Manufactur'g

Morton Lachenbruch & Co.

Equitable Building. Phone 5354 Rector

Canada

Canadian Prosperity

Phenomenal as the prosperity of Canada was in 1915—reports show that this year's exports (crops and manufactures) will be as large, or larger. And this has been achieved after 500,000 men were called from Canadian soil to England's colors. The total value of the 1915 and 1916 western crops alone is more than one billion dollars. This is double the value of the crops in the two previous years—1913 and 1914.

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due 1935 to 1945 inclusive

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due 1926 to 1944 inclusive

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due 1926.

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Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

An Active Trading Session in the Curb Market, with Prices Generally Firm.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 701,580 shares of stock and $322,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 164,535; oils, 102,960, and mining, 434,085. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5,000	Aetna Explo..	11⅛	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛
400	‡Am.Drug Syn.	12½	12½	12	12
275	Am. Int. Cor. ($50 paid)..	57	57	55½	55½
500	Am. Sum. Tob.	24	24⅛	24	24⅛
9,000	‡Am. W. Pap.(9¼-⅜)	10	9¼	9	9¼
300	‡Butler Chem.	4	4⅛	4	4⅛
1,000	‡But. Judson..	75½	75½	75	75
100	‡Cal. Shipb....	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛
2,500	‡Cal. P. Cor...	37	37⅜	36⅝	37⅜
200	‡Car L. & P...	4	4	4	4
1,200	Carwen Steel..	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
500	‡Cent. Fdry...	15	15⅜	15	15⅜
300	‡Cent. Fy. pf.	29⅜	29⅜	29	29
1,300	Char. I. Co. of Am.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
100	Char. I. Co. of Am. pf....	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
1,500	Chev. Motor...200		200	191	192
2,335	Emer. Phon....	8⅝	11¼	8⅛	11¼
100	‡Fisher B. Cor.	89½	89½	89½	89½
550	‡Fisher B.C.pf.	94½	95	94½	95
3,000	‡Flem.-L.Phon.	2⅜	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,000	‡Gen. Mot.,w.i.169		172	168	168
700	‡Gen.M.pf.,w.i.	95¼	96¼	94⅝	94⅝
1,200	Grant M. Car.	9¼	9¼	8½	8½
100	Guan. Sugar...	73	73	73	73
300	‡Hall Signal...	7½	7½	7	7
550	‡Hart Bell Co..	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
1,200	Hask.&B.Car..‡42		42	41	41
3,250	Holly Sugar...	53	58⅜	53	58⅜
280	Holly Sug. pf..‡97½		98½	97½	98½
4,350	‡Imp. Carb. C.	1⅞	1½	1⅞	1⅞
600	Int. A.Fuse Sec.	22½	22½	22½	22½
900	Intercont. Rub.	16	16	15½	16
9,800	††Jop.Ore Spel. (new)	45	45	40	45
1,000	Key. Tire & R.	17⅛	17⅛	16⅜	16⅜
500	‡Lake Torp. B.	10⅜	11	10½	11
1,700	‡L.T.B. 1st pf..	10½	11	10½	11
800	Man.El.S.,w. i.	36⅜	36	36	36⅛
1,000	Man. Transit..	1	1⅛	1	1⅛
1,400	Mar.A.v.t.cfs..	78	80	75½	80
500	M.A.pf.v.t.cfs..	96⅛	96½	95	96
12,000	‡Max. Munit..	6⅜	7	6⅜	6⅜
8,500	‡Midvale Steel.	67⅛	67½	66⅝	66⅝
1,000	‡Mitch.M.,w.r..	66⅜	66⅜	66	66
3,500	‡Nat.Auto Corp	42½	43⅛	41⅜	42½
2,000	‡N. Y. Cen.rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	N. Y. Transp..	15½	15½	15½	15½
800	‡Pullman Vent	2⅝	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200	‡Pullman Vent. Corp. pf.....	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2,100	Corp.of R.& H.	5⅝	6	5⅝	5⅝
100	Seab'd St.& M.	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
300	Smith & T. pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
150	Springf'd Body Co.	97	98	97	98
495	Springf'd Body Co. pf.....132		139	132	139
800	‡Steel Al.Corp.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
2,000	‡St. Jos. Lead.	19½	19½	19	19
4,300	Submar. Boat v. t. ctfs....	42	42	40½	40½
2,300	U.S.Steam.Co..	6⅞	7	6⅜	6⅞
4,500	‡United Motors	65	66	64¼	64⅜
2,500	‡United Alloys Steel Corp...	49¼	49½	48½	48⅝
3,000	Un. Prof. Shar.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	‡West. Pacific.	20	20	20	20
100	‡Wheel.& L.E..	19½	19¼	19¼	19¼
800	World Film Corp.v.t.ctfs..	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
50,000	‡Wright-Martin Aircraft Cor.	24¾	24¾	23	23⅜
500	‡Zinc Con. Co.	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last	Net Ch'ge.
900	Anglo-Am. Oil.	17	16¼	17	...
140	Ohio Oil Co...	373	360	367	—3
40	Prairie O. & G.	491	480	480	+23
100	Prairie Pipe L.	299	295	295	—2
100	So. Penn. Oil..	470	455	455	+5
50	Stand. Oil(N.J.)	604	602	602	+1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,600	‡Barnett O.& G.	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3¼
1,475	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.)..	16⅝	17	16⅜	16¾
3,055	‡Cosden O.&G.	13¼	13½	12⅞	13
6,500	‡Federal Oil...	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2½
500	‡Geni. R. & P.	¾	¾	¾	¾
200	‡Houston Oil..80		20	20	20
400	‡Internl. Pet.	11¼	11½	11⅜	11⅜
3,600	Kenova Oil (a prospect) ...	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
1,200	Metro. Petrol.	13⅝	14⅜	13⅝	13⅝
8,000	‡Midwest Oil.	42	45	42	43
1,750	N.Y.-Okla Oil	1	1	⅞	⅞
16,700	††Okla. Oil...	10	*11	10½	10½
3,250	†Okla. Oil, pf..	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
6,500	Okla. P. & R...	11	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜
8,100	†Omar O. & G.	60	63	58	63
6,700	Sequoyah O&R	1⅛	1½	1⅛	1½
10,000	‡Sinclair Oil..	53	54	52½	54
800	Southern Oil..	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
2,800	‡United W. Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	‡Utah Pet. Co. (a prospect)	42	42	42	42
12,000	†Vacuum G&O.	½	½	⅝	½
3,800	‡Victoria Oil..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
200	Wayland O.&G	5½	5½	5	5

MINING STOCKS.

2,900	†Ala.-Br. Co. Met.(a pros.)	⅜	½	⅜	⅜
3,600	†Alaska Mines	84	85	84	84
2,500	‡Ariz. C'fields.	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1⅝
3,900	Big Jim	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1¼
11,500	Big Ledge Cop	7⅛	8	7	7⅛
21,000	Bost. & Mont.	87	87	80	80
7,400	Butte Detroit.	99	99	95	97
6,400	‡Calumet & Jer	2⅛	2⅛	1¾	2
6,000	Canada Copper	2⅞	2⅞	2	2⅜
500	C. de Pasco C.	38½	39	38½	38⅝
17,400	Cons. Ariz. Sm	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2⅛
2,000	‡Cons.-H'stead	½	½	½	½
1,000	Cr'son C. Gold	6	6¼	6	6⅛
1,000	Darwin Lead & Silv. M. & D.	10¾	*11⅛	10¾	11
2,185	‡Emma Copper	2½	2⅝	2½	2½
5,000	††Funa Indep. (a pros.)..	23	24	23	24
3,500	†Golfield Cons.	57	57	55	58
76,400	‡Greenm. Min..	4	4	3½	3⅝
3,000	†Grizzly Flats Gold Mining.	53	57	53	57
2,000	Howe Sound..	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
6,000	Hull Copper...	50	50	40	42
6,950	Hecla Mining..	7⅝	9¼	7⅝	7⅞
17,000	††Indep. Lead	12	13	12	12
4,500	Inspir. Needles Cop. (a pros.)	1½	1¼	1½	1⅛
5,000	Jerome Verde. (a pros.)	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞
800	‡Jerome Victor Ext.(a pros.)	2⅜	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300	†Jumbo Exten.	36	36	36	36
2,000	Louisiana Cons	50	50	50	50
350	Mason Valley..	5	5	4⅞	4⅞
25,000	Magma Copper	21⅜	23½	21¼	23½
5,350	Marysv. G. M..	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
5,000	†McKinley-Dar.	60	60	58	59
800	‡Mojave Tung.	3¾	3¾	3½	3¾
2,500	Monitor Silver.	2	2	2	2
600	††Mont. G. M.	85	90	85	90
30,300	††Mother Lode.	38½	38¼	36½	38½
7,800	††Newray M...	76	77	75	77
400	N. Utah Bing.	1⅛	1⅛	1	1
5,000	Nipissing M...	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
13,200	††Old Emma L.	42	42	40	41
1,400	††Peerl. Jennie	77	77	76	77
11,500	††Pitts.-Jerome Cop., (a pros.)	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2¼
1,000	†Port. C. Cop..	63½	63½	63½	63½
10,500	†Prog. M. & M.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
8,000	‡Ray Hwc. M.	3¾	4	3¾	3⅞
15,000	††Rex C. Min..	29	30	29	29
850	†Rochester M..	57	57	56	57
400	‡Sacra. Val. C.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
500	‡Santa R. Dev.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞
700	Stand. Sil.-Ld.	1½	1½	1⅛	1½
2,300	††Success M..	36	37	35	36
500	††Teck-H. (pr.)	40	40	40	40
28,600	T. Burns G. pf.	83	85	82	84
1,200	Tonopah Ext..	4⅞	5	4⅞	4⅛
2,500	††U. S. Con.M..	9	9	8	9
7,000	‡U. Verde Ext.	39½	39½	36¼	38
1,200	Unity G.M. Co.	3½	3⅝	3½	3½
7,500	W. Caps M.Co.	43	44	41	42
9,400	‡W. Cross Cp.	⅛	⅛	⅝	⅞
500	‡W. Oaks Min.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
500	‡Yuscaran C..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

BONDS.

$125,000	‡Cosden & Co. new 6s 101		101⅝	101	101½
2,000	‡Cosden O.6s.102		102	102	102
45,000	Midvale S. 5s 98⅝		98½	98⅝	98½
25,000	Russian Gov. 6½s, w. i...100⅜		100⅜	100¼	100¼
110,000	‡Sinclair O.6s 98¼		98¼	97½	98⅛
5,000	Victoria O.6s.103		103	103	103
10,000	Western Pac. new 5s 86½		86½	86¼	86¼

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

***

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of Tuesday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
United Drug	78	80	77	79
United Drug 1st pf....	53½	54½	53½	54
United Drug 2d pf....	93	95	92	94

OIL STOCKS.

Pierce Oil	15½	16	17	17½
Tide Water Oil.....	183	185	183	185

BOND.

Pierce Oil	85	87	85	87

***

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.
Astna Explosives pf.	56	60	58	60
American Brass	340	344	342	346
Atlas Powder	174	179	174	179
Atlas Powder pf.....	98	100	99	100
Babcock & Wilcox...	127	131	127	131
Bliss (E. W.).....	725	760	725	760
Bliss (E. W.) pf.....	75	80	75	80
Can. Pdy. & Forg...	185	195	185	195
Canadian Explosives.	390	460	390	460
Can. Explosives pf..	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms	870	880	870	885
Du Pont Powd., new.	268	282	288	290
Du Pont Powd. deb..	103	104½	103	104½
Hercules Powder	354	360	354	355
Hercules Powder pf..	116	117	116	117
International Arms..	20	25	20	25
Miles-Remont-Pond..	190	194	188	195
Nitro-Powder	105	108	105	108
Submarine Boat	700	715	675	695
Western Cartridge....	1200	1350	1200	1400

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH—

	1916.	Increase.
Third week October....	$242,091	*$12,337
July 1-Oct. 21.....	4,500,644	667,858

CANADIAN NORTHERN—

Third week October.....	839,700	47,900
July 1-Oct. 21.....	13,351,800	4,142,400

CANADIAN PACIFIC—

Third week October.....	2,932,000	*136,000
July 1-Oct. 21.....	45,453,000	10,626,000

DENVER & RIO GRANDE—

Third week October.....	567,600	*6,600
July 1-Oct. 21.....	8,573,020	185,309

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

Third week October.....	346,000	71,000

*Decrease.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE for September—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Mileage	11,271	11,242	11,092
Gross	12,768,861	10,795,294	10,839,292
Net after tax.	4,783,395	3,639,861	3,636,666
9 mos. gross..	97,712,545	82,132,013	80,415,024
Net after tax.	18,992,238	10,588,330	9,908,504

UNION PACIFIC for September—

Mileage	7,930	7,904	7,751
Freight rev...	8,201,815	6,370,325	6,872,112
Passenger rev.	1,896,731	1,972,885	1,827,815
Total revenue.	10,984,591	9,152,464	9,162,599
Maint. of way.	1,250,953	1,188,125	1,146,586
Maint.of equip	1,090,966	942,986	1,044,823
Transp. exp...	2,525,465	2,081,948	2,152,085
Tot. oper. exp.	5,430,471	4,800,064	4,985,089
Taxes	475,550	429,134	398,690
Operat'g inc...	5,078,570	3,928,276	3,923,913

Three months ended Sept. 30—

Freight rev...	22,497,188	16,796,103	17,447,656
Passenger rev.	5,871,831	6,222,687	5,508,682
Total revenue.	31,006,897	25,445,808	25,190,263
Maint. of way.	4,371,497	3,470,170	3,328,833
Maint.of equip	3,166,869	2,850,080	3,040,943
Transp. exp...	7,109,259	5,994,122	6,130,525
Tot. oper. exp.	16,348,175	14,049,919	14,032,161
Taxes	1,751,150	1,237,193	1,190,071
Oper. income..	12,907,072	10,180,810	10,056,196

WABASH for September—

Gross	3,309,717	2,875,796	2,647,733
Net	1,230,207	933,062	772,351
9 mos. gross..	9,584,564	8,111,585	8,089,816
Net	3,370,510	2,946,254	2,853,087

Public Utilities.

FIFTH AVENUE COACH Co. for the year ended June 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Pass. carried..	16,223,042	14,050,471	2,172,571
Oper. revenue..	$1,669,726	$1,451,508	$218,218
Oper. expense..	1,064,690	920,096	144,594
Taxes	105,266	91,801	13,465
Oper. income..	499,769	439,610	60,159
Other income..	38,844	10,861	27,983
Total net inc..	538,613	450,471	88,142
Rent and int...	79,940	79,584	*356
Misc. adjust...	4,544	6,413	*1,871
Surplus	454,129	357,760	96,999

*Decrease.

MONTANA POWER for quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	1,507,967	1,082,319	913,170
Net aft. taxes.	1,141,294	784,024	631,045
Sur. aft. chgs.	825,031	487,350	383,520
9 mos. gross..	4,411,721	2,992,526	2,856,529
Net aft. taxes.	3,357,795	2,129,819	2,016,863
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,376,696	1,276,628	1,200,800

Niagara Falls Power Company and Canadian Niagara Power Company reported combined gross for the three months ended Sept. 30 of $787,586 gross, $643,764 net, $674,466 total income, and $351,128 surplus after charges.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTRIC CO., quarter ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross earnings	3,182,897	2,928,745	254,152
Net income...	580,879	498,010	82,869

PHILADELPHIA CO., various departments for September—

Natural Gas Department:			
Gross	554,353	456,871	97,482
Net aft. taxes.	253,531	209,030	26,501
Gross, 6 mos..	3,717,302	3,081,750	635,532
Net aft. taxes.	1,041,016	1,009,229	431,787
Oil Department:			
Gross	21,146	18,842	2,304
Net aft. taxes.	8,121	13,245	*7,124
Gross, 6 mos..	153,100	90,571	62,529
Net aft. taxes.	104,777	55,847	48,930
Electric Light and Power:			
Gross	538,323	427,903	110,420
Net aft. taxes.	226,844	198,561	28,283
Gross, 6 mos..	3,165,828	2,522,050	643,776
Net aft. taxes.	1,390,130	1,196,224	194,906
Electric Railway Department:			
Gross	1,140,494	1,037,984	102,530
Net aft. taxes.	381,388	364,719	16,669
Gross, 6 mos..	6,853,636	6,234,368	619,268
Net aft. taxes.	2,300,706	2,237,874	62,832

*Decrease.

TENNESSEE RAILWAY, LIGHT & POWER CO. subsidiary properties for nine months ended Sept. 30—

Gross earnings	3,583,929	2,844,901	739,028
Net aft. taxes.	1,640,276	1,184,580	455,696
Sur. aft. chgs. and divs. on stks.not owned	536,795	116,030	440,765

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN MALTING CO for the year ended Aug. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Profit	$566,036	$306,959	$656,086
Chgs., tax, &c	157,577	295,986	325,310
Surplus	408,459	10,974	30,776

Hendee Manufacturing Company for year ended Aug. 31 shows profits of $308,979, as compared with $601,530 in 1915.

NEW YORK DOCK for September—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	$307,014	$247,219	$59,795
Net aft. taxes.	73,777	45,372	28,445
9 mos. gross..	2,547,410	2,055,648	491,762
Net aft taxes.	530,783	298,124	232,659

SOUTH PORTO RICO SUGAR CO. for the year ended Sept. 30—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	8,396,562	7,677,904	5,239,025
Exp. tax., &c.	4,693,042	5,264,372	4,527,779
Net	3,703,520	2,413,532	711,246
Interest	16,520	24,060	30,360
Depreciation...	1,181,243	1,168,701	301,406
Surplus	2,505,957	1,220,771	379,480
Dividends	2,284,067	633,780	431,520
Balance	221,890	586,991	*52,040

*Deficit.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4 @4½	4.35	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P..	1916-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Canadian Pacific..	1916-'28	4½	4.60	4.35
Ches. & Ohio.....	1916-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chicago & N. W..	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.00	4.50
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Delaware & Hud..	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.55
Grand Trunk	1916-'24	4½	4.95	4.45
Illinois Central...	1916-'26	4½@5	4.20	4.15
Louisv. & Nash...	1916-'23	5	4.30	4.10
Mich. Central	1916-'30	5	4.45	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.25	4.90
Missouri Pacific..	1916-'22	5	5.25	4.85
Mobile & Ohio....	1916-'24	4½@5	4.60	4.40
N. Y. Central L...	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norf. & Western.	1916-'24	4½	4.30	4.10
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'26	4½@6	4.60	4.25
Penn. Gen. F.....	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
St. L., I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.25	4.75
Seab. Air Line....	1916-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific..	1916-'26	4½	4.30	4.20
Southern Railway.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

Consolidated Cities Light, Power & Traction Co.
1st 5s, 1962

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VIRGINIAN RAILWAY CO.

FIRST MORTGAGE FIFTY-YEAR 5 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS, SERIES "A"

Authorized $75,000,000 — Outstanding $29,500,000
Dated May 1, 1912 — Due May 1, 1962

Coupon Bonds $1000, $500 and $100 each

Interest paid without deduction of Normal Federal Income Tax

THE FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., NEW YORK, Trustee

The following information is from official or other sources believed by us to be reliable, but is not guaranteed.

PROPERTY—The Virginian Railway extends from the Pocahontas and New River coal fields to Sewall's Point, on Hampton Roads, near Norfolk, Va., and was constructed in accordance with the most modern and approved standards to carry coal to tidewater at a minimum cost. THE AVERAGE TON MILE PER TRAIN MILE MOVEMENT ON THE VIRGINIAN IS GREATER THAN THAT ON ANY OTHER RAILROAD REPORTING TO THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

SECURITY—These bonds are secured by direct first mortgage on 441 miles of main line and 29 miles of branches and upon equipment and other valuable property. After deducting the cost of equipment and other property these bonds are outstanding at the rate of only $36,400 per mile.

EQUITY—Cash cost of company's property has been over $54,500,000, or over $25,000,000 in excess of the par value of these bonds outstanding.

EARNINGS—For the year ended June 30, 1916, net earnings reported equal two and a quarter times interest charges on bonds outstanding.

Listed on the New York Stock Exchange

Price—At Market, Yielding Over 5 Per Cent.

Circular on Request

MONTGOMERY, CLOTHIER & TYLER

133-135 S. 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA — 14 WALL STREET NEW YORK — UNION BANK BLDG. PITTSBURGH

Subject to allotment, as members of the syndicate underwriting the

Spicer Manufacturing Corp.

we will accept subscriptions to its

Common Stock (Par Value $100), at $47 per share

This Company has been formed to take over the business, assets, plants and good will of the Spicer Manufacturing Company of South Plainfield, N. J., and will rank as the largest manufacturer in the United States of universal joints and shafts for automobiles and motors.

We are advised that the auditors report profits of the Company for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1915, amounted to $679,087.13 and for the first nine months of the current fiscal year amount to $700,102.48. It is officially estimated that the profits for the full year ending Dec. 31st, 1916, will amount to $1,000,000 or the equivalent of about 17% on this Common Stock.

Reservations should be wired our New York Office at our expense

George H. Burr & Co.
BANKERS
120 Broadway - - - New York
Telephone 8740 Rector
Philadelphia — Boston — Chicago
St. Louis — Hartford — Seattle — San Francisco

THE
LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LIMITED

Head Office:
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON, E. C., ENGLAND.

Paid-up Capital	-	$23,903,960
Reserve Fund	- -	$20,000,000
Deposits	- - -	$787,966,280

SIR EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., Chairman.

Foreign Banking Business of every kind transacted.

Bills Collected.
Bills Bought and Sold.
Drafts Issued.
Telegraphic Transfers.
Letters of Credit.
Commercial Credits.
Shipowners' Freights and Disbursements.

Foreign Branch Office and Shipping Branch:
8, FINCH LANE,
LONDON, E. C.

St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company

First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds

The undersigned have consented to act as a Committee for the protection of the interests of holders of the above described bonds, payment of which bonds (both as to principal and interest) has been unconditionally guaranteed by The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company, which owns all of the capital stock of St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company and operates it under lease.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is in receivership and action has been commenced by holders of its First and Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds seeking the foreclosure of the mortgage or deed of trust securing same. If this foreclosure is successful the value of the guaranty above mentioned may be seriously impaired, and it is therefore deemed essential that the holders of First Mortgage 4½% Gold Bonds of St. Paul and Kansas City Short Line Railroad Company should unite for their protection.

A Deposit Agreement has been prepared, copies of which may be obtained at the office of THE NEW YORK TRUST COMPANY, the Depositary thereunder.

Holders of bonds are invited to deposit same forthwith in negotiable form (and, if coupon bonds, bearing the February 1, 1917, and all subsequent coupons) with the said Depositary at its office, No. 26 Broad Street, New York, or with THE BRITISH LINEN BANK, the agent of the Depositary, at its office, 38 Threadneedle Street, London, England.

Upon deposit of bonds the Depositary will issue temporary transferable Certificates of Deposit exchangeable for engraved Certificates of Deposit, and application will be made in due course for the listing of the engraved Certificates on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dated: New York, October 26, 1916.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
HERBERT W. MORSE, Secretary, 26 Broad Street, New York City.
EUGENE MEYER, JR., Chairman.
HORACE E. ANDREWS, PHILIP LIVERMORE, WILLIS D. WOOD, Committee.

National Zinc & Lead Company

Boston, Mass., October 13, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of two per cent. (2%) has been declared on the outstanding stock of the above named company, payable on October 31, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on October 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on October 21, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon, and reopened on November 1, 1916, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JOHN J. HAMMERS, Treas.

---

100 Years of Commercial Banking
CHATHAM & PHENIX NATIONAL BANK
Capital & Surplus . $5,000,000
Resources $30,000,000
182 Broadway, N. Y.
And 12 Branches

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific was an all day feature in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. More than 12,000 shares of the stock changed hands, the dealings in it including a heavy turnover of odd lots. So far as the general list was concerned, the closing tone reflected heaviness.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis. Chal....	26⅝	26⅝	26¼	26⅜
420	Am. B. Sugar.	102¼	104	102¼	103½
290	Am. Can	62¾	62¾	61¼	61¼
240	Am. C. & Fy..	68¼	68¾	68¼	68¾
40	Am. Cot. Oil..	56	56	56	56
470	Am. H. & L...	17	17¼	16⅝	16⅝
150	Am. H.& L. pf.	73¼	73¾	70	70
40	Am. Linseed ..	25¾	26	25½	25½
520	Am. Loco.....	81¾	82¼	80¾	81
3,730	Am. S. & R...	110⅝	111¾	109½	110
840	Am. Sugar	124¾	125½	123¾	123¾
40	Am. Woolen..	53	53	53	53
20	Am. Zinc	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾
5,520	Anaconda Cop.	94¾	94¾	93¾	93¾
50	At. T. & S. F.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
590	Baldwin Loco.	85	85	82¾	84
20	Balt. & Ohio..	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
120	Batopilas	2	2	2	2
40	B'klyn R. T..	83¾	84	83¾	84
150	Cal. Petrol....	24	25	24	24
2,910	Cent. Leather.	94¾	94½	92¾	93⅝
70	Ches. & Ohio..	69	69¼	69	69
60	C., M. & St. P.	95	95	95	95
12,180	Chi., R. I. & P.	28½	34⅝	28½	34⅝
220	Chino Copper.	59	59½	58⅝	58⅝
1,120	Col. Fuel & I..	54½	54⅝	53⅝	53¾
170	Corn Products.	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
2,960	Crucible Steel.	88⅝	89¼	86¼	86⅝
1,450	Cuba C. Sug..	71	72¼	71	71
50	D. & R. G. pf.	49½	49½	49½	49½
380	Dist. Secur...	46¾	47	46	46¾
780	Erie	38⅝	39⅜	38½	39⅜
50	Erie 1st pf....	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
280	Goodrich Co..	74½	74¾	73¾	73¾
240	Insp. Copper..	66	66	65	65
240	Int. M. Mar..	40⅝	40⅝	39⅜	39¾
1,720	Int. M. M. pf.	115	116	114¾	115¾
550	Int. Nickel....	50½	50⅝	50	50¼
690	Int. Paper....	49	50½	48¾	48¾
170	Int. Cons.....	17⅛	17⅛	17	17⅛
110	Kan. City So.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
70	Kenn. Copper.	53	53½	52⅞	53⅜
110	Lehigh Valley	84	84½	83¾	83⅞
250	Maxwell Motor	89¼	89¼	88¼	88⅝
3,450	Mexican Pet..	112⅞	113¼	110⅝	110⅝
120	Miami Copper.	39½	39½	39⅜	39⅜
60	Mo. P. t. r...	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
80	Nevada. Con..	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
250	N. Y. Central.	108	108⅜	108	108
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅜	60⅜
70	Norf. & West.	142¾	142¾	142¼	142¼
100	Pitts. Coal....	39	39	38¾	38¾
250	Pr. Steel Car..	73	73⅞	71	72
70	Ry. Steel Spg.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼
150	Ray Consol...	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
2,580	Reading	106⅝	106⅞	107¼	106¼
510	Rep. I. & S...	78½	79	77	78½
120	So. Pacific...	101½	101¼	101	101
250	So. Railway..	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	28¼
380	Studebaker ..	133½	133¾	132¼	132¼
290	Union B. & P.	16¼	16¼	14⅞	14⅞
3,570	Union Pac....	152⅜	152⅝	151	151
90	United Fruit..	161½	161½	161¼	161¼
2,890	U. S. Ind. Alc.	140½	146¾	140¼	145¾
80	U. S. Rubber..	61½	61¾	60¾	60¾
35,780	U. S. Steel...	118⅝	119⅝	117⅝	118¾
520	Utah Copper..	101	101¼	99⅜	99⅜
170	Va.-Car. Chem	47⅝	47⅞	45⅞	45⅞
90	Wabash	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
2,420	West. Elec....	63¾	65¼	63⅜	64¼
340	Willy's Ov'l'nd	46	46	45	45

MINING STOCKS.

1,000	Atlanta	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½
20	Cresson	6.25	6.25	6.25	6.25
60	Daly Mining..	.75	.75	.75	.75
200	Goldfield Con.	.58	.58	.58	.58
1,200	Isabella	.24	.24	.24	.24
500	Jim Butler....	.92	.92	.92	.92
1,500	Jumbo Ext....	.35	.35	.35	.35
500	Kewanas....	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
1,500	Rescue Eula'r.	.24½	.25	.24½	.25
300	Sierra Nevada	.32	.32	.32	.32
1,000	Silver Pick ..	.20	.20	.20	.20
400	Union Con....	.68	.68	.68	.68
300	West End	.72	.72	.72	.72

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Prov. & Alb..	5	May, 1926	97	98¼	5.20
Am. For. Sec.	6	Aug., 1919	98½	98¾	5.50
Argen. Govt..	Dis.	Feb. 21,'17	98	98¼	4.50
Argen. Govt..	6	Dec. 15,'17	100¾	101¼	4.85
Argen. Govt..	5	May 15,'20	100½	101	5.67
City of Mont..	5	May, 1918	100¼	100¾	4.90
City of Mont..	5	Dec., 1917	100¼	100¾	4.87
City of Paris.	6	Oct. 15,'21	98½	98¾	6.35
City of Q'bec.	5	Apr., 1920	99	100¼	4.92
Prov. of Que.	5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.83
Dom. of Can..	5	Aug., 1917	100¼	100⅛	5.37
Dom. of Can..	5	Apr. 1,'21	100¼	100¾	4.83
Italian Govt..	6	Oct. 16,'17	99¾	100	6.00
Prov. of Man.	5	Feb., 1920	99	99¾	5.10
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	102	106	4.87
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101	102	4.00
Prov. of Ont.	5	Feb., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.		Dec., 1919	99½	100¾	4.93
Govt. of N. F.	5	July, 1919	98¼	98½	5.40
Russian Govt.	6½	July, 1919	100½	100⅝	6.10
Do. rubles..	5½	Aug. 14,'26	305	306	..
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1921	97½	99.21	5.20
Prov. of Sask.	5	May, 1920	97	98¾	5.20
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100	100¼	2.00
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¼	4.95
Swiss Govt...	5	Mar., 1920	99½	100	5.00

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅞	101	3.98
Am. Locomo..	5	July, 1916	100½	100⅝	3.65
Am. P. & L..	6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.73
Am. T. & T...	4½	Feb., 1918	100½	100⅝	3.88
Am. Thread..	4	Jan., 1919	99	99¼	4.40
Anacon. Cop..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅝	100⅝	3.12
A., T. & S. F.	6	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.87
A.V.R.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	99	100½	6.00
Atl. & Pac. T.	6	June, 1921	101⅜	102½	..
B'klyn R. T...	5	July, 1918	100⅜	100½	4.43
Can. North...	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. North...	6	July 10,'17	100¼	100⅜	5.50
Can. North...	6	July 10,'18	100¼	100⅜	5.65
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	103	103½	5.45
C. P. R. & L..	6	May, 1918	102	102⅜	4.30
C., B. & Q....	4	July, 1921	98¾	98¾	4.31
C. & W. Ind..	5	Sep., 1917	100½	100¾	4.40
Cuba-Am.Sug.	6	Apr., 1918	102⅝	102⅝	4.35
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1918	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1919	98	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby.	6	Dec., 1920	98	100	6.00
East. P. & L..	5	Mar. 1,'18	96¼	99	6.12½
Erie R. R....	5½	Apr., 1917	100¼	100⅞	3.37
Gen. Rubber..	5	Nov., 1918	100¾	100⅞	4.45
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99¾	100¼	4.55
G. T. of Can.	5	Aug., 1918	99	100	5.00
Hocking Val..	5	Nov., 1917	100⅝	101	3.98
Inter. Harv...	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101⅝	3.95
L. Gas & El..		Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.....	6	June, 1919	100¾	101½	5.40
Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101	..	3.00
Mo. Pacific..	6	June, 1916	99½	99¾	7.00
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	97½	98½	8.55
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅝	4.61
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	4½	May, 1917	100	100⅛	4.12
N. Eng. Nav..	6	May, 1917	100½	100⅝	4.75
Otis Elevator.	5	Apr., 1920	99¾	100½	4.85
Penn. Co....	4½	June 5,'21	100⅜	101¼	4.23
P. S. C., N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅞	101⅛	4.55
Rem. A., Un.					
Met. C. Co..	5	Feb. 1,'18	84¾	85¼	15.00
Southern Ry..	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	100⅝	3.12
U. R. G. & E.	5	Apr., 1919	97⅜	98½	5.40
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.15
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....	5	Oct., 1917	100⅝	101	3.90
W. P. Trac..	6	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	1.00
Win. R.Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	84½	84⅝	5.90
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	99½	100⅛	5.37½
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	5.00
Win. E. Ry..	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¼	101¼	5.45

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INDIAN REFINING COMPANY
7 Per Cent. Second Mortgage Notes, Due May 1st, 1918.
SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, as provided in Article V. of the Second Mortgage, dated May 23rd, 1913, of the Indian Refining Company to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, as amended by Article I. of the Supplemental Indenture, dated March 25th, 1915, that notes bearing the following serial numbers have been drawn for redemption by the Sinking Fund, and will be paid on and after November 1st, 1916, at par, upon presentation at the **TRUST DEPARTMENT** of the undersigned. After November 1st, 1916, interest on the above notes will cease. Coupon due November 1st, 1916, should be presented for payment in the usual manner:

1181, 1195, 1198, 1200, 1201, 1202, 1260, 1288, 1416, 1532, 1533, 1548, 1771, 1775, 1779, 1781, 1787, 1788, 1792, 1795, 1800, 1919, 1920, 1922, 1981, 1983, 2150, 2249, 2252, and 2259, for $1,000 each;

2388, 2396, 2415, 2419, 2457, 2464, 2473, 2475, 2479, and 2501, for $500 each;

2608, 2702, 2704, 2740, 2741, 2742, 2758, 2772, 2775, 2776, 2781, 2782, 2784, 2787, 2788, 2789, 2790, 2794, 2795, 2797, 2799, 2801, 2807, 2808, 2811, 2813, 2827, 2830, 2831, 2832, 2833, 2834, 2835, 2846, 2884, 2892, 2902, 2928, 2951, 2959, 3000, 3015, 3016, 3023, 3024, 3025, 3042, 3063, 3064, 3073, 3098, 3105, 3107, 3110, 3113, 3114, 3115, 3119, 3130, 3132, 3133, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3147, 3153, and 3163, for $100 each.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.
October 5th, 1916.

Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company.

HIGH BRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the outstanding Preferred Stock of the Taylor-Wharton Iron and Steel Company for the three months ending September 30th, 1916, has been declared payable to holders of record at the closing of the books at 3 P. M. on October 24th, 1916. The Preferred Stock books will remain closed until 9 A. M. on November 1st, 1916.

W. A. INGRAM, Secretary and Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REMOVAL OF THE barge Ivie. U. S. Engineer Office, Custom House, Norfolk, Va. Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, Oct. 28, 1916, and then opened, for the removal of the steel whaleback barge Ivie, sunk in Hampton Roads, Va. Further information on application.

PROPOSALS FOR HEATING PLANT, OFFICE Depot Quartermaster, New York, N. Y.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 10 o'clock A. M., November 9, 1916, for installing steam heating plant in warehouse, Governors Island, N. Y. Further information upon application.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, October 25, 1916.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Hudson River Channel, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M. November 24, 1916, and then opened. Further information on application.

Nat'l City Bank
Amer. Int'l Corp.
Bought and Sold
MANSFIELD & KIRK
10 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 28 Rector

Okla. Prod. & Ref'g.

The earnings of this oil producing and refining company are about three times dividend requirements. Outlook favorable for further large increases in production.

Kresge Stores—to extend its chain of 5 and 10 cent stores—earning around 15% on common stock—some figures on the "Success of Chain Stores."

Send for our **Market Letter No. 659**, which discusses these and many other features, including

Am. Writing Paper — United Motors
Sinclair Oil — Midvale Steel
Butterworth-Judson — Butler Chemical

Copy sent upon request.

Harvey A. Willis & Co
(Established 1901)
32 B'way, N. Y. Phones 127-8-9 Broad

Spicer Manufacturing Company

We are offering the Common Stock of this Company, subject to allotment, at $47 a share, and will be pleased to furnish particulars upon application.

BAMBERGER, LOEB & CO.
25 Broad St. New York

Individual Letters

We will prepare, on request, a personal letter on any of the Curb issues, giving not only the statistical data, but also an opinion as to the immediate condition of the company and its operation.

C. W POPE & COMPANY
15 Broad St., New York City
Tel. Hanover 6050
"The Oldest Curb House"

CITIES SERVICE
CHALMERS MOTOR
KELLY MOTOR TRUCK
STANDARD OIL STOCKS
CLARENCE C. PERPALL & CO.
50 BROAD ST., N. Y. Tel. 2920 Broad

DEFAULTED
Autosales Gum & Chocolate Co.
Also Autosales Stock dealt in
CLINTON B. SINKS
Tel. John 4306. 34 Pine St.

Interest Credited Monthly

paid on accounts subject to Check. Special rates on time certificates of deposit.

United States Mortgage and Trust Company

Capital and Surplus $6,000,000
55 Cedar Street — Broadway at 72nd.
New York — 125th St. at 8th Ave.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
of the City of New York
20 NASSAU STREET
Capital, Surplus and Profits, $15,000,000

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY

Acts as Trustee and Agent for Persons and Corporations.

The Trust Company Way

Name the Guaranty Trust Company of New York your executor and your estate will receive the careful impartial and conscientious attention of an experienced organization; authorized by law to perform just that kind of work. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43d Street.

LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
in the Equitable Building
120 Broadway, at Cedar St.

Mitchell
MOTORS COMPANY, INC.
Dividend No. 1.
Racine, Wis., Oct. 18, 1916.

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 per Share on the Capital Stock, payable November 24, 1916 to stockholders of record November 10, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

Wm. H. Armstrong, Treasurer.

WEST KENTUCKY COAL COMPANY
First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor by merger to The Trust Company of America, as Trustee under the mortgage of the West Kentucky Coal Company, dated July 1st, 1906, hereby invites proposals for the sale to it, under the provisions of said mortgage, of as many bonds secured thereby as will exhaust the sum of Thirty-nine thousand one hundred and seventy-three and 80-100 Dollars ($39,173.80) at a price not to exceed 105% and accrued interest; bonds to be presented for payment on January 1st, 1917. Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, No. 37 Wall Street, New York City, at 12 o'clock noon October 30th, 1916, and should be endorsed "Proposals for the Sinking Fund of the West Kentucky Coal Company." The right is reserved to reject any and all tenders.

Dated New York, N. Y., October 11th, 1916.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Successor Trustee.
By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

We Will Buy

100 American Caramel Pfd
50 Am Tube & St Com & Pfd
20 Dow Chemical Com
100 Hale & Kilburn Com & Pfd
100 Math'son Alkali Com & Pfd
25 N Y State Railways Com
100 Remington Typewriter Com
50 Republic Ry & Lt Com
50 Santa Cecilia Sugar Com

We Will Sell

100 Barney & Smith Car Pfd
100 Bucyrus Com & Pfd
100 Crip'le Creek Cent Ry Com
50 Crocker-Wheeler Com
50 Federal Light & Tract Com
50 Rem. Type. 1st & 2nd Pfd.
75 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
25 T. H. Symington Com.
50 Taylor Wharton Iron & Steel
50 Tennesse Ry. Lt. & Pr. Pfd.

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.
20 Broad St. New York
Telephone 9140 Rector — Cable "Orientment."

Riordon
Pulp & Paper
COMMON & PREFERRED
GWYNNE BROS
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

FOR SALE
25 Fidelity-Phenix Ins.
40 Germania Insurance
50 German American Ins.
20 Niagara Insurance
J.K.Rice, Jr&. Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Cities Service Co.

Common Stock As An Investment

Entirely aside from the speculative possibilities of Cities Service Co. Common Stock, which we consider to be as great, if not greater, than those of any other common stock, we urge its immediate purchase as one of the best common stock investments on the market.

Under the announced dividend plan of the board of directors of the company a purchase of 100 shares of the common stock made at $325 a share prior to November 15, 1916, will return to the purchaser in cash and stock dividends by January 1, 1921, an average annual income of more than 15% on the invested amount even if there should be no advance in the market price of the stock in the next four years.

Under the dividend policy of the company the purchaser of 100 shares of this stock will receive yet this year 4% in common stock and 1% in cash; in 1917 6% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1918 9% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1919 12% in common stock and 6% in cash; in 1920 15% in common stock and 6% in cash. This means that the holder of 100 shares, now costing $32,500, will by January 1, 1921, have received in case he holds and does not sell his common stock received as dividends 54.75 shares of common stock and $2,908 in cash dividends.

Thus without any advance in the price of the common stock from the price at which it may now be purchased, and we firmly believe that this stock will sell much higher then than now, an investment of $32,500 made now will, in little more than four years, grow to a value of $50,293, in addition to which more than $2,900 will be received in cash dividends.

We know of no stock which promises better from an investment viewpoint than Cities Service common and in addition it has wonderful speculative possibilities, the full scope of which are only just now beginning to be fully realized. Purchases of smaller lots than 100 shares will show just as high an investment return as that of the round lots and we will be glad more fully to explain the great investment and speculative value of this stock and to give detailed information regarding the company and its properties on application, either in person, by mail or wire.

"Cities Service Analysis" on request.

Williams, Troth & Coleman
60 Wall Street, New York
Telephone Hanover 5980

New Issue

Republic of France
5% National Loan

Not redeemable or convertible before January 1, 1931

Exempt from French Taxes

Denominations 100 francs capital and multiples thereof
Interest quarterly February 16, May 16, August 16, and November 16
Subscription price in Paris 88⅛%. Subscription for payment in full 87½% ex November 1916 coupon

The undersigned by *a special and exclusive arrangement* with the French Government will receive subscriptions for the above loan at *the fixed rate of exchange of 5.90 francs to the dollar*, which is more favorable than the current rate. This agreement also provides for *delivery of the definitive bonds in New York City free of expense to the subscriber.* Subscriptions may be forwarded without additional expense to the subscriber through any bank, banker, broker or trust company.

Interest coupons as they mature will be received for payment or collection at the then current rate of exchange at the office of either of the undersigned.

Subscription price in New York, less November 1916 coupon

$14.8305 per 100 francs capital
148.3050 per 1,000 francs capital
741.5250 per 5,000 francs capital

At the above prices, should exchange return to the normal rate of 5.18⅛, the equivalent price in New York would be about 75¼%.

The direct yield at current rate of exchange is over 5.70%, and at normal parity of exchange is about 6⅝%.

Without taking into consideration any advance in the market price of the issue, there is the possibility of a substantial enhancement in yield and in value through the return of exchange to normal.

The subscription list will close on or before Saturday, October 28, 1916

The right is reserved to reject any subscriptions.

Payment is to be made in New York funds at the office of Brown Brothers & Company, 59 Wall Street, New York City, on Monday, October 30, 1916.

Temporary receipts will be issued by the undersigned jointly exchangeable only for the definitive rentes when received in New York.

Descriptive circular on request.

A. Iselin & Co.
New York

Brown Brothers & Co.
New York Philadelphia Boston

While no responsibility is assumed the above information is believed by us to be accurate and reliable.

Chesapeake & Ohio Railway
ANALYSIS

We have prepared a booklet analyzing this property and its securities. A copy will be sent to investors upon application

Rutter & Ream
Members New York Stock Exchange
60 Broadway New York

Mellor & Allen
149 Broadway
New York
General Agents
The Provident Life & Trust Co. of Philadelphia

Credit Talks

Our timely assistance will enable you to expand your business. We finance reputable merchants on their straight notes at banking rates.

Winthrop V. Taylor & Co.
COMMERCIAL PAPER
27 Pine Street, N. Y. Tel. John 4948.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

New York, October 25, 1916.

To the Holders of DEVELOPMENT AND GENERAL MORTGAGE 4% BONDS of SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY:

A plan for the creation of a new Refunding and Improvement Mortgage upon the properties of Southern Railway Company has been recommended to the stockholders by the Board of Directors and includes a proposal to exchange your Development and General Mortgage 4% bonds for new Refunding and Improvement Mortgage Four and One-Half Per Cent. (4½%) bonds, conditional upon the approval of the plan by the stockholders at a meeting to be held on January 5, 1917, and upon the plan being declared finally effective by the Board of Directors.

Copies of a circular letter, fully explaining the plan and the terms of the proposed exchange will be mailed to all Development and General Mortgage bondholders whose names and addresses are known to the Company, and other copies may be obtained at the office of the Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City.

By order of the Board of Directors. FAIRFAX HARRISON, President.

Pressed Steel Car Company.
New York, October 25, 1916.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 71.
A quarterly dividend of One Dollar Seventy-five Cents, ($1.75) per share will be paid November 22d, 1916, to Preferred Stockholders of record at the close of business November 1st, 1916.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 24.
A dividend of One Dollar, Fifty Cents, ($1.50) per share will be paid December 9th, 1916, to Common Stockholders of record at the close of business November 18th, 1916.
H. E. SWARTZ, Assistant Treasurer.

AMERICAN GRAPHOPHONE CO.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 74.
A dividend (No. 74) of one and three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Graphophone Company, payable November 15, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business November 1, 1916. Transfer books will not be closed.
C. W. WODDROP, Treasurer.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 190.
A quarterly dividend of two dollars per share will be paid Nov. 15th, 1916, to stockholders of record at close of business Oct. 31st, 1916.
A. S. WEINSHEIMER, Secretary.
Chicago, Oct. 20th, 1916.

COTTON DOWN $5 ON RUSH TO SELL

Biggest Flurry Since Sully Boom Collapsed Follows Early Rise to 20-Cent Level.

CONTRACTS GO IN A FLOOD

But Buying Orders from Bullish Traders Bring a Recovery of More Than Half Gross Loss.

The cotton market was thrown into greater confusion for a quarter hour yesterday than at any time since the Sully boom collapsed in 1907. The rise early in the day to the 20-cent level in the July option, the highest point reached since 1873, invited much profit-taking, and selling of this character was supplemented by operations on the short side.

Contracts for thousands of bales were let go in a flood, carrying prices down more than $5 a bale. The collapse of quotations attracted heavy buying orders from bullish traders, with the result that a recovery of more than half the gross loss occurred before the close of business. The downward slide began as the final hour of trading opened, and excitement around the "ring" and in brokerage offices increased steadily until the final gong sounded.

The Street was full of stories about big fortunes made by traders in the rise of cotton from 15 to 20 cents a pound in a few weeks, but the opinion within the trade itself was that the professionals had profited less than certain outside speculators. It was said that cotton has been bought heavily since last May by persons in the West who had seldom, if ever, entered the market before. This theory was supported by the experience of brokers who said they had been buying the staple for future delivery for many traders, whose speculative operations had formerly been limited to the stock market.

Buying of this character, according to the brokers, has apparently been based on the expectation that a crop lower than the average for several years must bring about much higher prices than those prevailing four or five months ago. The buyers have not been persuaded that the time is ripe for the liquidation of contracts. The commitments were entered into, according to this theory, partly because the purchasers believed that cotton had not shared as much as grain and stocks in the boom of the Summer and Autumn and was due for a sharp upward move.

The crop of 1916 is estimated at about 10,500,000 bales, which is 3,000,000 less than the yield in 1914, the year when the "buy a bale" movement was undertaken by sympathetic persons to help the South. Consumption at home and abroad has increased greatly since mid-Summer and the boom in prices has been helped along by rumors that a shortage for manufacturing purposes might occur.

The Census Bureau at 10 o'clock issued its report on the amount of cotton ginned prior to Oct. 18. This showed 7,291,731 bales, compared with 5,710,824 last year and 7,621,581 two years ago. The amount of cotton ginned up to Sept. 25 this year was 4,061,000 bales. The trade had been expecting about 7,400,000 bales, and the discrepancy between expectancy and actualities induced some heavy buying. The opening advance was a matter of 17 to 23 points. The May option reached the 20-cent level on the opening call.

Initial prices were the highest of the day, however, and a reaction of about 50 points took place on profit taking. The tone was unsettled, however, and heavy selling in the afternoon started a wave of liquidation which no effort of the bull leaders could check. The January option, which had sold at 19.80 on the opening call, broke to 18.70. There was a quick rally to 19.30, but this recovery was not held to the close.

Market closed irregular and unsettled.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close
Oct.	19.50	19.55	19.35	.....	19.30@19.35
Dec.	19.51	19.75	18.50	19.07@19.20	19.50@19.52
Jan.	19.77	19.80	18.70	19.06@19.24	19.55@19.57
Mar.	19.88	19.91	18.80	19.25@19.32	19.64@19.66
May.	19.99	20.04	18.95	19.38@19.43	19.79@19.80
July.	20c.	20.04	19.25	19.41@19.47	19.80@19.86

The local market for spot cotton was steady, 5c decline; middling, 19.10c; Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 12 to 50 points advance. New Orleans, 18.75c; Galveston, 18.90c.; Savannah, 19c; Memphis, 18.50c; Augusta, 19.38c; Houston, 19c. New Orleans market closed irregular.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Oct.-Nov.	11.06	11.06	11.00½	11.08½	10.87	
Jan.-Feb.	11.08	11.13	11.00	11.09	10.88	
Mar.-April	11.13	11.18	11.07	11.16	10.93	
May-June	11.17	11.27	11.13½	11.23	11d	
July-Aug.	11.17	11.25	11.14	11.21½	11d	

The 11 A. M. bids to Liverpool were: Jan., 19.65c; March, 19.77c; May, 19.89c; July, 19.90c. The market there was due to open today 22 to 28 points decline.

PORT RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

	Receipts.	Last Year.	Stocks.	Last Year.
Galveston	17,646	18,307	340,420	288,594
New Orleans	35,294	11,082	295,088	228,888
Mobile	160	1,875	10,597	17,886
Savannah	7,537	4,332	178,818	188,454
Charleston	1,056	957	62,659	87,690
Wilmington	1,287	1,255	36,184	44,580
Norfolk	2,482	3,263	68,972	71,243

INTERIOR RECEIPTS AND STOCKS.

Augusta	2,989	3,018	133,752	165,449
Memphis	2,883	11,832	182,521	147,026
St. Louis	1,185	2,331	15,378	6,617
Houston	3,773	13,839	259,124	165,654

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	10,500 to 12,000	15,589	12,269
New Orleans	9,000 to 11,000	13,396	8,619

Exports yesterday were 26,859 bales; total thus far for this season, 1,545,925; total last season, 1,226,591.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Kentucky	.04
Alta	.04	Mexican	.18
Andes	.12	Occidental	.65
Best & Belcher	.06	Ophir	.22
Bullion	.01	Overman	.03
Challenge Con	.07	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.10	Savage	.11
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.01
Con Virginia	.12	Sierra Nevada	.39
Exchequer	.01	Union Con	.60
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.06	Mexican dollars	.50¾
Jacket	.06		

TONOPAH.

Halifax	.55	Florence	.35
Jim Butler	.90	G'field Consol	.07
McNamara	.12	G'field Merger	.07
Midway	.23	Great Bend	.11
North Star	.16	Jumbo Extension	.35
Rescue	.24	Jumbo Junior	.15
Tonopah Exten.	4.80	Kewanas	.11
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Red Lion	.16
West End	.70	Silver Pick	.19
GOLDFIELD.		Spearhead	.06
Atlanta	.09	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Booth	.19	Big Jim	1.17½
C. O. D.	.03	Nevada Hills	.18
Comb. Fraction	.06	Packard	.03
D'field B. B.	.05	Rochester Mines	.57
D'field Daisy	.06	Round Mountain	.35
		White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	9	10	Granite	72	73
Elkton	10	15	Isabella	23½	23¼
El Paso	42	48	Cresson	608	615
Findlay	3	4¼	McKinney	32	37
Golden C.	242	242½	Portland	190	196
Gold Dol.	2	3	Vindicator	184	190
Gold Sov.	5	6½	U. O. M.	13	15

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Price changes in the wheat market were unusually violent, even compared with the very excited markets which have been experienced recently. Early in the day values soared to new high records, and in Chicago passed the high point established during the Leiter deal in 1898. The December position in that market sold at $1.86, while May sold at $1.55. There was tremendous buying for outside account, promoted by bullish sentiment which had arisen as a result of the heavy buying for export on Tuesday's advance. Late in the day there was a complete reversal of conditions, however, and prices lost most of the advance under very heavy liquidation. Closing prices were 1¾c to 1⅞c above the final of Tuesday, but the undertone was distinctly weak. In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $2.09; No. 2 hard, $1.96; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $2.03½; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.99, all free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	1.86	1.79¾	1.80¾	1.79	1.04½
May	1.85	1.79¾	1.80¾	1.78¾	1.00⅝
July	1.49¾	1.44¼	1.45¼	1.43⅞	..

CORN.

The corn market was also excited and somewhat feverish. At the outset there was a slightly easier tone, which was followed by a jump of about 2 cents a bushel in sympathy with wheat, and a subsequent break to the low point of the day under liquidation. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.15, nominal, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
December	91½	87⅝	87⅞	90	59⅞
May	92⅝	89¼	89½	90¾	64
July	92¾	89½	89⅝	90⅝	..

OATS.

Oats followed much the same course as the other markets, at one time advancing into new high ground and later easing off and closing heavy. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 59c; No. 2 white, 59½@60c; No. 3 white, 58½c; No. 4 white, 58c; fancy clipped white, 61⅝@63½c; ordinary clipped white, 58c to 60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Dec.	56⅛	54	54	54½	38⅝
May	59⅝	57½	57½	57⅝	39⅝

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was strong and higher early in the day, prices making new high records for the season on general buying prompted by the recent reports of export demand and the strength in other commodities. On the advance there was heavy selling, however, and prices eased off rapidly, closing at the low of the day and generally below the final of Tuesday. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 41,000, estimated for Thursday, 30,000; Kansas City received 13,000, and Omaha 2,900.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
Oct.	16.85	15.87	15.90	16.25	8.82
Dec.	16.12	15.75	15.80	15.95	8.95
Ribs—					
Oct.	14.70	14.60	14.60	14.52	9.35
Jan.	14.47	14.17	14.20	14.30	8.92
Pork—					
Dec.	28.25	26.80	26.80	27.75	18.75
Jan.	27.45	26.50	26.65	27.00	16.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market experienced a very exciting day, and the volume of trading was the largest ever recorded, sales aggregating 91,200 barrels. Toward the close there was a very sharp reaction under enough buying orders were received from the West, and during the afternoon the market was extremely active, with large orders both ways, and operations were in unusually large lots. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.00@	12.40
October	..	..	12.50@12.79	12.50
November	12.95	12.73	12.65@12.70	12.60
December	12.95	12.48	12.56@12.57	12.65
January	12.90	12.63	12.68@12.70	12.66
February	12.78	12.73	12.77@12.79	12.71
March	12.98	12.77	12.82@12.83	12.74
April	..	..	12.80@12.95	12.77
May	13.07	12.84	12.86@12.87	12.85

COFFEE.

Early advances were followed by rather sharp reactions in the coffee market, which seemed to be sympathizing with the course of other commodity values during yesterday's trading. Possibly the sensational break in cotton accounted for some of the liquidation, which carried May contracts off from 8.99 to 8.83 and March from 8.90 to 8.76. The close showed a net loss of 7 to 12 points for the day. Sales were reported off 114,500 bags. The spot market was unchanged at 9½c for Rio 7s and 11c for Santos 4s. Fair sales were said to have been made in the cost and freight market yesterday on the basis of 10.15 to 10.25 for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	8.62@8.65	8.70
November	..	..	8.62@8.65	8.70
December	8.72	8.63	8.62@8.63	8.70
January	8.75	8.75	8.66@8.68	8.74
February	..	..	8.69@8.70	8.78
March	8.90	8.75	8.74@8.75	8.82
April	..	..	8.78@8.80	8.87
May	8.99	8.85	8.85@8.84	8.91
June	..	..	8.87@8.88	8.95
July	9.06	8.95	8.92@8.93	8.99
August	..	..	8.90@8.98	9.03
September	9.14	9.10	9.00@9.02	9.07

SUGAR.

Futures opened steady, unchanged to an advance of 5 points, and throughout the day the undertone held firm on a fair demand from local trade interests and speculators, with prices showing gradual advances, the close showing net gains of 2 to 11 points, with sales for the day 9,250 tons. Firmness in actual sugar tended to help the demand on the Exchange. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
October	..	..	5.56@5.58	5.45
November	5.50	5.46	5.47@5.48	5.43
December	5.12	5.09	5.11@5.12	5.05
January	4.63	4.63	4.63@4.64	4.58
February	4.37	4.37	4.37@4.38	4.33
March	4.36	4.35	4.34@4.35	4.32
April	..	..	4.37@4.38	4.35
May	..	..	4.41@4.43	4.37
June	..	..	4.43@4.46	4.40
July	4.46	4.46	4.46@4.48	4.42
August	..	..	4.49@4.51	4.45
September	..	..	4.52@4.54	4.48

No changes occurred in refined sugar, and prices were listed at 7.50c to 7.60c for fine granulated. There were good withdrawals on old contract, but new business was light, and, while no further export sales were reported, rumors current yesterday of 6,000 tons having been sold were confirmed today. There were no price changes in the raw sugar market during the day, although late in the afternoon there were unconfirmed rumors that prompt Cubas had been sold at 5¼c, cost and freight, equal to 6.04c. Quotations remained unchanged, as follows: Centrifugals, 6.52c; molasses, 5.64c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 6,779 packages. Generally quiet trading, but a steady feeling for most grades of fresh creamery. The Exchange sales included 175 tubs creamery extras at 35½c, and that figure is current on the street, the higher scoring lots bringing ½@1c more. Medium qualities barely steady. There is a little export inquiry around 34c. Renovated firm. Ladles held a little higher in some instances. Not enough packing stock arriving to supply present requirements. Creamery higher scoring than extras, per lb., 30@36½c; extras, 92 score, 35½c; firsts, 88 to 91 score, 34@35c; seconds, 83 to 87 score, 32½@33¾c; thirds, tras, 37@37½c; extras, 36@36½c; firsts, 34½ @35¼c; seconds, 33@34c; creamery, held, higher than extras, 35¼@35¾c; extras, 34½ @35c; firsts, 33½@34c; seconds, 32½@33½c; thirds, 30@31½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 34½@35c; good to prime, 32½@34c; common to fair, 29@32c; renovated, extras, 32½c; firsts, 31@32c; lower grades, 29@30½c; imitation creamery, firsts, 30½@31c; ladles, June make, firsts, 30@30½c; current make, firsts, 29½@30c; seconds, 29c; lower grades, 27½@28½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 29c; No. 2, 28@28½c; lower grades, 27@ 27½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,157 cases. The market is generally quiet market and a somewhat unsettled and barely steady tone on most of the stock offering. Really high-grade eggs showing a large proportion of stock fit for the best class of trade, are scarce and meeting a fair demand at fully sustained prices, but the accumulations of medium and ordinary qualities reduce slowly even under the influx of refrigerators, and there is a free offering of these. Storage eggs are offered rather more freely, but values are fairly well sustained. Nearby white eggs in light supply, and uniformly new-laid qualities are extremely scarce and firm; most of the receipts being of mixed and irregular quality have a wide range of value. Fancy nearby brown eggs are scarce and salable at very full prices; gathered lots are of irregular quality and rarely good enough to reach top quotation. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 39@40c; extra firsts, 36@38c; firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 31@33c; thirds, 29@30c; dirties, No. 1, 28½@29c; No. 2 and poorer, 27@28c; checks, good to choice, dry, 27@28c; Undergrades, 24@26c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, storage and husker's paid, 32c; firsts, 31½c; seconds, 30@31c; lower grades, 26@29½c; dirties, 25½@28c; refrigerator, State whites, 33@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 56@62c; ordinary to good, 40@55c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@45c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 45@50c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 35@40c.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—406, October term, 1915—W. L. Dayton, trustee, &c., et al., pets., v. A. H. Stanard, treasurer, &c., et al.—Motion to recall mandate and reform decree submitted.

48—Hitchman Coal & Coke Co., pet., v. John Mitchell, individually, et al.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, Rule 26, on motion of counsel for petitioner.

38—The Sanders Ice Cream Co., et al., plaintiffs, v. the State of Iowa; 40—The Hutchinson Ice Cream Co. et al., plaintiffs, v. same; and 50—A. B. Crowl, plaintiff, v. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Passed, to be restored to call pursuant to Sec. 9, of Rule 26, on motion of counsel for plaintiffs.

81—Southern Railway, Carolina Division, plaintiff, v. F. D. Driggs et al.; and 82—Same v. H. Driggs, by his guardian, &c.—Submitted.

24—Paine Lumber Co., Ltd., et al., appellants, v. E. H. Neal, individually and as secretary, &c., et al.—Reargument continued for appellees, and concluded for appellants.

29—Erie Railroad Co., plaintiff, v. J. T. Welsh.—Argued for plaintiff and for defendant.

84—The Chicago, Terre Haute & Southeastern Ry. Co., plaintiff, v. C. S. Anderson.—Argued for plaintiff. No brief filed for defendant.

86—M. H. Free, plaintiff, v. the Western Union Telegraph Co.—Argument commenced for plaintiff.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for Oct. 26—Nos. 86, 37, 41, (and 42,) 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 51, and 54.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 407, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M.

Causes from this calendar will be assigned to Judge Augustus N. Hand for trial as required.

Equity calendar:

Waldes‹Inter Mfgs Agency, Inc.	Am Safety Device Co‹ Columbia Mills, Inc.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10:15 A. M.—Equity.

Kinfner & B‹Atlantic Communication Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J. —Room 217, 2d floor, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Goldenberg‹Friedman.	Same‹Tug O L Hallenbeck.
US‹North German Lloyd SS Co.	Lansing SS Co‹Tug Transfer No 15.
US‹Scows M-49 and M-50.	Barrett‹Lacka. Car Float No. 27.
N H Trading Co‹J C Stockyards Co.	Penn RR‹Ferryboat Montclair.
Rice‹Cunard SS Co.	McAllister‹Am & Cuban SS Line.
Grymes Eng Co‹Lah Val RR.	NY, N H & H RR‹ SS Lansing.
Taylor‹SS North Star.	B Franklin Transp Co ‹Federal Sugar Ref.
Rodgers‹Tug Huntington.	Bradley Imp Co‹Tug W S Holbrook.
L I RR‹Tug Flemington.	Ballow‹New Eng SS.
Anderson‹Barge Hopatcong.	Williamson‹SS Boverie
Willcox‹Reliance Mar Ins Co.	McGowin Lumber Co‹ Schooner H Lippitt.
Re Tug C Gallagher, (Limit.)	Jackson & Co‹SS Ada.
Tatem Nav Co‹Tug F J Reichert.	Ropner‹Carruthers.
Dailey‹CNY.	Gans SS Line‹Wilhelmsen.
Bleakley‹Cornell Steamboat Co.	Rogers Lighterage Co‹ Ferryboat Clinton.
Re Barge C R Sheffer (Limit.)	Peluffo‹Lamport & Holt Line.
Lutz‹Douglass.	Herrman‹same.
Thurlow‹New Eng SS.	De Bary‹same.
Rose‹Emila Bldg RR.	Penn Coal Co‹SS Moghegan.
McWilliams‹Penn RR (2.)	Ingalls‹Tug Ganoga.
Inglese‹SS Kontra.	US‹SS Frankmount.
Foreman‹SS Lan City	Wilson‹SS Verdi.
Gonsalez‹US Steel Fr.	Aldrich‹Wallbrock.
Lips‹Dredge Du Bois No 6.	C RR of N J‹Tug Gladiator.
Pinero‹SS Rio Grande	Mallory SS Co‹Suffolk
Kristiansen‹SS Monte	Coastwise Transp Co‹ SS Bronx.
Morley‹SS Netonia.	Re Ferryboat Ithaca, (Limit.)
Atlantic Fruit Co‹ Cargo of Sugar.	Re Steamboat Keansburg, (Limit.)
Goldberg‹Friedman.	
Scow Sea Bird, (3.)	

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 2, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 10 A. M. —Equity Calendar.

Case on—Moran‹Morgan.

DISTRICT COURT—A. N. Hand, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Equity Calendar.

Goldberg‹Friedman.

DISTRICT COURT—Neterer, J.—Room 3, 12th floor, Woolworth Building, at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

US‹SS Geo Washington.	Mills‹SS City of St Louis.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 327, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury Calendar.

Adamowitch‹NYC RR	Matt J Ward‹Goelet.
US‹Karplus & Herzberger.	Kushma‹Carnegie St.
Prairie O & G‹Globe & Rutgers Fire Ins.	Gray‹Mayer.
	Friedman‹Penn RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Room 223, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty Calendar.

Re Derrick Scow Adah.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 312 P. O. Building.—Criminal Calendar.

US‹Gonzano.

Same‹Seymour.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR—

Ricciardello‹N Y Cent Carley‹Harper.	Simpson‹Kumpf. Franklin‹Kidd.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—Litigated motions.

Re Becker.	March‹Brigante.
Re Ottenberg‹Michiels.	Aillieroupolos‹Aillieroupolos.
Re Parker‹same.	Deming‹Osborn, (2.)
Re Keiffer‹same, (2.)	Rega‹Potenzano.
Re Coverdale‹same.	Chertow‹Beaver.
Re Rondolin‹same.	Clarke‹Dwyer.
Re Ottenberg‹same.	Whelen‹Westcott Express Co.
Re Merwin‹same.	Chertow‹Beaver.
Re Friedman‹same.	Grits‹Rocke.
Re Rizzo‹same.	Pappatheodoron‹ Markatos.
Re Simmons‹Boyle.	CNY‹Siff.
Re Kaplan.	Heller‹Rowe.
Guid Service Co, Inc‹ Clarke.	Hirsch‹Soodfield & Gusmer.
Barr‹Barr.	Lichtenberg‹Gostin.
Katz‹Elliott.	Seaboard Nat Bk‹ Reid.
Novegrodsky‹Fremont Realty Corp.	Rosenkrans‹Eagle Sav & Loan Co.
Stern‹Corsain.	Whitesell‹Burns Bros.
Martha‹McMullen, & Triest, Inc.	Goodwin‹Toole.
Sanpe‹Wartels.	Kennelly‹Wallace.
Sagrencona‹Franklin Brewing Co.	Canaday‹Arch Amus.
Powell‹McKee.	Flynn‹Flynn.
Williams‹McClane.	Rosenthal‹Rosenthal.
Patten‹Neuberger.	Krainin‹Kowal.
Kleinman‹Bernstein.	Singer‹Steinfeld.
Greenhut Co, Inc‹ Tribune Assn.	Hirsh‹Light Co.
Mack‹E M P Producing.	Speed‹Speed.
O'Brien‹Star Co.	Wehrum‹Wehrum.
Baruch‹Baruch.	Kadans‹Jacobson.
Hurt‹Hurt.	McCrackin‹McCrackin
Kahler‹Bond.	Rogers‹Rogers.
Pearson‹Pearson.	Case on:
Re Leventhal & Vogel.	
C. C. Fischer, Inc‹ Shubert.	
Int Banking Corp‹H. W. Balk, Inc.	
Herrman‹Int'l Ry.	
Pastorelli‹Joseph Tino & Co, Inc.	
Kart‹Bolit.	
Gallino‹C. L. Smith Co.	
Finkel‹Lynch.	
Verso‹Beaver.	
Golle‹same.	
Engel‹same.	
Dreyfuss‹same.	
Cuseo‹same.	
Alessio‹CNY.	
Thomas‹Butterworth & Judson Co.	
Re Ellis.	
Re Gaulois Tire Corp.	
Kruskal‹Bonis.	
Salant‹Kaschuck.	
Fairmont Creamery Jersey Land Co. (2.)	
Potter‹28th St Co, Inc.	
Johnson‹Lugone.	
Thorburn‹Gates.	
Lange‹Schlosman, (2)	
Hoyt‹Hoyt.	
Fox‹Mulligan.	
Lavigne‹Lavigne.	

PART II.—Pendleton, J.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:15 A. M.—Motions.

Palacio‹Palacio.	Minskoff‹Claremont Iron Wks, Inc.
Chambers‹Chambers.	Wilensky‹Wilensky.
Boehm‹Morris Chemical Works.	Emlen‹Burgtorf.
Economu Ritros Co‹ Natl Steam Nav Co.	Moller‹Schnackenberg.
Shearer‹Shearer.	Van Horn‹Van Horn.
Shaw‹Shaw.	
Katzenbegan‹Katzenbegan.	
Cohen‹Cohen.	
Draper‹Draper.	
Meltzer‹Meltzer.	

Preferred causes:

Case on—Phinney‹Phinney.

Case on—Hagan‹Hagan.

General calendar:

Schroeder‹507 W 161st St.

Moran‹Vreeland.

PART IV.—No day calendar.

PART V.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Newburger, J.—At 10 A. M.

Battery Co‹Light Co.	Elliot‹Cort. (2.)
Tuck & Co‹Tuny.	First Nat Bk‹Parsons.
Hochberg‹Hochberg.	Silverman‹Lawless.
Stern‹Bielefeld.	Case on.

PART III.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M. Supplementary calendar.

Margolies‹Cons Gas Co.	A Koenig‹Carvel Co.
Rohleder‹L V Co.	N Koenig‹same.
Marks‹Blaumer.	S Goldman‹Zehnten.
Bertolino‹L V Co.	M Goldman‹same.
Scheinkman‹Int R T.	Sheridan‹Kling.
M Walzer‹Zehntar.	Guntzer‹Healy.
H Walzer‹same.	Zingone‹Morrissey.
Kantrowitz‹Stern & Sons, Inc.	Shalkowitz‹Horton.
Bucala‹Blumenthal.	Bollet‹B Q Co RR.
Dyus‹CNY.	Kamman‹same.
	Philip‹Edelstein.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts III. to XIII. for trial.

Cusimono‹Barber, (2.)	Pomerantz‹Schlesinger.
Kreisman‹N Y Cons RR.	Byrne‹Brokaw.
Fiedler‹same.	Smeraldi‹Mistretta.
Rigger‹New Taxicab.	Roinos‹B H RR.

PART IV.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART V.—Adjourned for the term.

PART VI.—Finch, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART VIII.—Whitaker, J.—At 10 A. M. Cammarota‹Rinschler. Gottlieb‹B, Q C RR.

PART IX.—Platzek, J.—At 10 A. M. Picchioli‹Barone. Wicks‹McKenna.

PART X.—Clark, J.—At 10 A. M. West Alpha Cement. Schmidt‹CNY (2.) Galob‹U I R.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M. Meledin‹Vietar. Hunsberger‹Trust Co. Mullarky‹N Y C RR.

PART XII.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M. Guermandi‹Cavagnaro | Waters‹Stahl.

PART XIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART XIV.—Tierney, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on. Supplementary calendar.

Connell‹Lyon.	Wohlman‹same, (2.)
Bottsford Co‹CNY, (2.)	McNulty‹same.
Bohm‹Book Offices.	Nathan‹same.
Szakvary‹Piano Co.	Feder‹same.
Mitchell‹Kleinrock.	Victor‹same.
Esterly Co‹Marks.	Weintraub‹same.
Bassman‹Rich Co.	Friedlob‹same.
Herbert‹Ins Cos (2.)	Nevidofsky‹same.
Pearse‹Vanneman.	Scheehud‹same.
Hyman‹Hartford.	Nesbit‹same.
Carter‹Clayton Co.	Silverberg‹same.
Orecek‹Wissowitz.	Meyers‹same.
Greco‹Garthe.	Rosenbaum‹same.
Same‹Pedato.	Victor‹same.
Same‹136 W 28.	Morello‹same.
Stone‹Thomas.	Naiman‹same.
Harper‹Tighe Co.	Schwartz‹Coach Co.
Blumenkron‹Blumenkron.	Gideon‹Borenstein.
McDonald‹Streitwolf.	Jackson‹Kips Bay Co.
Dobbs‹Goldenberg.	Kaufman‹same.
	Lord & Taylor‹ Nicholson.
	De Peyster Co.‹ Steele.

Day calendar called at 3:30 P. M. Cases to be sent to Parts XIV. to XVIII. for trial.

Momand‹Landers.	Sothman‹Vacuum Cor.
Elmohar‹People's Surety.	Zimmerman‹Sader.
Strasburger‹Bonwit.	Springer‹Loewe.
Tunis‹Brescher.	Franklin Eng‹Driscoll
Kamber‹Walker.	Ward‹Werner Co.
Deming‹Osborn.	White Mfg‹Yonkers Co.
Lemle‹Mass Bond Co.	Kuli‹Hicks.
Little‹Ware.	Cox‹De Luksaevics.
Galloway‹Orvis.	Bonsole‹Winter Garden.
Henshaw‹CNY.	English Co‹Parshelsky
Browning‹Almy.	Lithgow‹Harvey.
Kean‹Shope.	Duffy‹Carroll.
Peacock‹Lutz & S.	Grosner‹Reiter.
Ely‹Interstate Sec.	Parker‹Utrs Iron Works.
CNY‹Nail Surety.	Zeaklewitz‹Kling.
Quency‹Emery.	Dickinson‹Gilberson.
Voron‹Voron & Chait.	McArdle‹N Y C RR.
Reynolds‹Huchburger.	Ely‹Krulewitch.
Shalek‹Eppig.	

PART XV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on.

PART XVI.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10 A. M. Clear.

PART XVII.—Lehman, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Wills for probate:

Mary Feeney.	Courtlandt P. Hull.
Emma. W. Lerinsohn.	Laura E. F. Casper.
Anna R. Nubler.	Sophia Mayer.

TRIAL TERM—Cohalan, S.—At 10 A. M. in chambers.

Case on—E G W Woers.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions.

Moritz‹Meemor Co.	Wohlman‹same, (2.)
Krauss‹Wattstein.	McNulty‹same.
Bernard Co.‹Wilson.	Nathan‹same.
Didul‹Senger.	Feder‹same.
Froehlich Bros.‹ Weinstein.	Victor‹same.
Kopp‹Gilman.	Weintraub‹same.
Gerzenstein‹Sumutzas.	Friedlob‹same.
Lenox Co.‹Strauss.	Nevidofsky‹same.
Gimbel‹Lyon‹Wise.	Scheehud‹same.
Cohen‹Moritz.	Nesbit‹same.
Feinberg‹Co. Riviera.	Silverberg‹same.
Miedmer‹D'Onofrio.	Meyers‹same.
King‹Zollikofer.	Rosenbaum‹same.
Lederer‹Abraham.	Victor‹same.
Frank‹Pennacceo.	Morello‹same.
Goodman‹Winthrop.	Naiman‹same.
Goodman‹Rubenstein.	Schwartz‹Coach Co.
Deak‹Devill.	Gideon‹Borenstein.
Burns‹Ice Mfg. Co.	Jackson‹Kips Bay Co.
Cohen‹Schechter.	Kaufman‹same.
Katz‹Edison Co.	Lord & Taylor‹ Nicholson.
Brennan‹N Y Rys.	De Peyster Co.‹ Steele.
Firfer‹same.	

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL

THE TEACHING STAFF.

Transfers, Promotions, and Appointments in the Public Schools.

The following transfers, promotions, and appointments of teachers were made by the Board of Education yesterday:

TRANSFERS.

Manhattan.

	From School	To School
SCHEDULE B3.		
Gertrude H. Woolley	82	12
SCHEDULE B1.		
Joseph Rosenblum	7	8
SCHEDULE VI.		
Benjamin Shapiro	10	5
Arthur Schatteles	20	24
SCHEDULE B2.		
Isabel F. Bauer	63	12
Mary F. Coughlan	23	36
Ella M. Loughran	14	59
Ida V. Cohen	37	62
Sara H. Fahey	147G	62
Carolina E. Ward	6	86
M. Rose Flood	90	169
SCHEDULE B2—WITH BONUS. Ungraded.		
Virginia M. Schwartz, as teacher of an ungraded class	40	64
SCHEDULE B1.		
Loretta H. Moffitt	124	3
Elizabeth Hadley	13	6
Agnes M. Blakely, teacher of the blind	30	6
Lillian R. Wittkowski	56	10P
Alice H. Lapidge	71	23
Lillian H. Moore	3	27
Elizabeth B. Baker	23	39
Elsa M. Chafee	190	39P
Julia M. Noonan	141	46
Mabel M. Balfour	17	51
Josephine Knakal	30	57
Mary J. Blair	171	63
Marion R. Breslin	70	66
Clara M. Zimmerman	11	67
Clara E. Anderson, as teacher of an anemic class	2	75
Rose L. Brady, as teacher of a crippled class	2	75
Anna B. Schulman	2	75
Blythe C. Morgan	148	79
Mary T. Heckel	57	84
Pearl Meltsner	37	89
Minnie F. Steele	39	90
Ida E. Walton	6	163
Ida M. Smale	124	107
Elizabeth C. Clemens	21	115
Mary J. Reilly	51	141
Estelle Reinschreiber	6	165
Norma Kughler	171	169
Margaret C. Brophy	65	183
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Ellen S. Cornell	2	7
Alice R. Young	82	12
Helen D. Beckford	171	19
Florence Zimmerman	34	25
Dorothea T. Colby	12	72
Ada M. Milne	11	85
Ethel S. Nelson	86	85
Hattie Cohen	39P	86
Harriet Foster	19	90P
Roberta Finlay	116	104
Frances S. Hulse	18	177
Melissa M. Shattuck	72	184

Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1.		
Samuel Hirschberg	25	42
SCHEDULE VI.		
Louis B. Spivack	36	40
Kurt Falkenstein	58	47
Samuel G. Hochman	75	55
SCHEDULE VII.		
Abraham Blaustein	147	36
Edward Sussman	45	40
SCHEDULE B2.		
Effie C. Robbins	96G	13
Catherine Leffler	77B	50
Carrie A. Turner	10	52
Eleanor Connor	43	54
SCHEDULE B1.		
Mary G. McCabe	23	3P
Mary E. Farrell	23	8
Marie L. Davis	39	23
Helen L. Melvin	39	23
Mary A. Gliday	188P	35
Eleanor Ailyn	9	40
Katherine A. Fitzpatrick	27	40
Kathryn C. Fox	52	40
Gertrude T. Lesch	45	40
Mary E. O'Rourke	46	45
Mary R. Hanrahan	47	46
Laura Stein	88	48
Julia B. Miles	70	48
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Blanche B. Abramson	61	40
Marie C. Finnin	42	55

Brooklyn.

SCHEDULE VII.		
Francis A. Garvey	153	118
SCHEDULE B2.		
Otillie M. Reiss	74	18
Lillian M. Conley	83	36
Elizabeth G. Murdock	3	44
Elsie M. Loges	122	50
Annie E. Elliff	72	93
Maude L. Reybert	18	147G
S. Louise Wolf	23	150G
Lily D. Heidenheim	144	162
Henrietta Moke	93	166
Rosella Zeier	19	168
Agnes C. O'Malley	43	173
SCHEDULE B2—WITH BONUS. Ungraded.		
Helen M. Long	32	10
SCHEDULE B1.		
Ethel I. Wall	148	3
Daisy McVine	1	9
Marguerite A. Knudsen	111	9
Alice Benedict	26	24
Etta Lieberman	145	24
Marguerite Adams	115	44
Henrietta Fox	93	45
Lillian R. Ackerman	43	50
Justine Delmel	9	53
Elsie M. Wilson	174	65
Majorie Parker	150	65
Lois H. Doughty	84G	66
Augusta D. Rex	82	68
Miriam E. Kuhn	67	71
Henrietta Lipschutz	10	80
Frances G. Estoin	40	80
Ruth M. Dalton	147B	87
Daisy A. Hall	68	87
Estelle Browning	140	97
Winifred E. Murnane	176	103
Agnes J. Findlay	9	119
Agnes B. Green	162	144
Theodora Brossard	78	146
Gertrude M. Davis	140	151
Gertrude M. Warner	80	153
Margaret M. Finnegan	109G	153
Ida A. Hyams	25	156B
Anna Sicker	125	159
Eleanor B. Lyford	74	169
Maude C. Corby	35	178
SCHEDULE B1—KINDERGARTNERS.		
Gertrude M. Leavy	143	19
Marjorie Halsted	68	39
Alice Laurencot	167	92
Fanny S. Perrin	167	130
Mildred E. Nichols	167	144
Marjorie B. Smith	44	158

Queens.

SCHEDULE B3.		
Arthur D. Stetson, Principal, school of fourth order	104	62
SCHEDULE VII.		
William E. Hendrie	90	59
Franklyn J. Peterson	59	97
SCHEDULE B2.		
Emma L. Beitel	57	56
Emily A. Arnold	56	97
Myrtle C. Mather	59	97
SCHEDULE B1.		
Mary R. Doyle	80	1
Eleanor M. Jenkins	80	14
Anna Cering	22	14
Ruth Carty	35	50
Florence M. Willett	88	51
Belle Oakes	129	71
Jennie L. Mohlar	87	71
Ethel M. Keyes	78	82

Richmond.

SCHEDULE B2.		
Margaret C. Maguire	2	8
SCHEDULE B1.		
Frances H. Brownell	25	30

PROMOTION TRANSFERS.

Brooklyn.

	From P.S.	To P.S.	From Grades	To Grades
Martha Goode	64	64	1A-6B	7A-8B
Marion V. Vanderhyde	140	140	1A-6B	7A-8B

SPECIAL TEACHERS APPOINTED.

SHOP WORK.

Abraham Lichtenstein,	Henry Stark, Jr.
Harry Gertz,	Otto H. Langhans,
Harold S. Powell,	Arthur C. Doerr,
Samuel S. Schuster,	Percy Bridges,
Irwin S. Kern,	James F. O'Neill,
Charles E. Muller,	Francis J. Lavelle,
Charles G. Fischer,	Leopold Shea,
George Frank,	Burney O. Jackson,
Isaac Heckelman,	George Rae,
George F. Eberle,	Thomas Darling,
Albert A. Weinstein,	Harry Cohen.

HIGH SCHOOL TRANSFER.

SCHEDULE D1.—Louise Baylis, Asst. Tr. Phys. Trg. Ev. Childs Eras. Hall.

APPOINTMENTS.

Manhattan.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Joseph Mintzer	21	A. I. Feinstein	106
T. E. Coulton	B30	Louis Banks	106
Joseph Zweiffel	43	H. C. Goodman	109
H. Dunkelblum	43	Michael Lieb	114
Nathaniel Held	43	Hugh F. Dalton	114
J. V. Mulholland	58	Maurice A. Bagley	169
Isidor Levinson	75	George F. Moore	171
J. D. Ehrenreich	83	Ambrose Murphy	184
Harry R. Stern	89		

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

M. L. Holden	1	Henrietta Appelson	15
Elisabeth Berall	2	Rose Farrell	15
Jeanette Rosenfeld	2	Bertha Finkelstein	20
J. S. Wiener	2	Belinda I. Goldstein	20
Sophia Watson	3	Mary Lewis	22
Minnie A. Daly	3	Mary Kirschbaum	22
Teresa Goodwin	3	Lucia H. Citley	22
L. C. Feuerbach	B10	Mabel M. Goodrich	23
Adele M. McCleary	12	S. De Forest	27
Jennie Barruck	12	Mary V. Egan	30
Dorothy Shapiro	12	Rose Brown	30
M. V. Lefkowitz	13	Edith D. Froudman	33
Regina E. Sayles	14	F. E. Lieberman	35
		Cecilia Donovan	35
Katherine Linker	B39	Sylvia Bernardi	106
Mary Russell	40	Col. Castagnola	106
Lillian Baum	40	Jennie M. Weil	106
W. A. Holleran	42	Blanche Luft	106
Elsa Greenberg	43	A. V. Gallagher	106
Rose Lavinger	51	M. B. Himmelstein	109
K. D. Seydler	51	J. V. Hallacy	110
M. M. Goldberg	51	Margaret V. Ryan	110
Anna I. Maginnis	56	Bessie Tolk	110
Josephine Soldano	57	Edith Glackman	110
Lena Tuchman	64	F. E. Chambers	110
Mildred Weiss	64	Celia Robinson	114
Lillian Krashes	64	Agnes V. Burke	121
Anna Kleinberg	65	Rae Cohen	121
Cecilia G. Rueth	70	Mary M. Gleason	121
Rose R. Gordon	70	Florence Parris	121
K. C. O'Brien	72	Marjorie Crane	121
Anna Roche	72	F. B. Ahlstrom	122
Mary M. Onley	73	Mary Gellert	126
Estelle M. Weiss	73	Emilie Pritchard	131
Lilian M. Clark	74	E. V. Zimmerli	140
Beatrice White	74	S. L. W. Shannon	141
Alice R. Goldberg	G77	Amelia M. Meyers	147
Anna Blum	78	S. C. Blumenfeld	161
Miriam Raphael	78	J. V. Bragman	G168
H. F. Rogallner	78	Elsie B. Franken	P168
Minnie Goffuchin	78	Frieda Chertkoff	P168
Esther Baitler	79	A. M. Boyland	P168
Helen M. Mace	89	M. D. Gordon	P168
Jane Curtis	95	S. W. Hutchison	171
Florence Mullaney	95	Lillie Davidson	171
Alma M. O'Reilly	G96	D. Lichterman	172
Isabelle Lenihan	G96	Ida Kaslowitsky	172
Anna J. Goldfarb	105	Estelle S. Briggs	184
H. E. L. Tulberg	107	F. H. Byrnes	184
Eliz. A. Fiala	104	M. A. Kennedy	B188
Esther Horowitz	105	Isabelle Parvey	190
Mary Tucci	106	Elizabeth Wilkie	190

The Bronx.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

David I. Kaplan	10	Sydney W. Fried	54
Joseph V. Holahan	54		

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

L. R. Goodbody	9	Rosanna Stapleton	20
Mary E. Crane	10	Mabel Williams	21
M. C. Bernhard	12	Hazel I. Christian	21
E. C. Churchill	13	Mary J. Timmey	21
D. L. Williamson	13	A. M. Ferguson	21
Ruth Winberg	14		
Theresa H. Sacks	20	Nanette J. Walsh	40
Marg. V. S. Fowler	25	Edna J. Cox	42
May Mulvey	25	Gertrude E. Ryan	42
Ethel Filles	25	Louise Cassidy	42
Elsie C. Anderson	29	Helen R. Newman	42
Esther M. Johnson	29	Reina Goodman	42
Anna Brener	29	Margt. E. Daly	43
Marie G. Mooney	29	F. H. Schaffan	43
Anna L. Ryan	29	Mary Darcy	43
Amy M. Gallagher	29	Matilda Wuest	44
Honora V. Powers	29	J. F. Kelly	45
M. J. Pennefather	31	A. M. Chambers	49
Edna Halpern	31	Ella Partlebach	49
Ruth M. Myers	32	Madeline Phelan	49
Kath. J. Rauch	32	J. M. Fonda	47
Celia Katz	34	H. E. Weisberg	48
Irene English	34	Fannie Weinstein	48
Marie C. Murphy	35	Eliz. Pollakoff	52
Adelaide Cooper	35	Nellie E. Gluck	53
Mary Sloan	35	Irene R. Behan	53
Mildred Mahoney	55	Mildred MacSorley	55
Mar. E. Donohue	39	Clara Martin	56
Clara Konovitz	39	Clara Konovitz	56
Mar. M. Doyle	39	Ruth R. Kingsberg	55
Anna V. James	40		

Brooklyn.

Schedule B1—Men.

James Kraft	16	Bernard Meyer	158
F. Campiglia, Jr.	19	Henry Smithline	158
Morris Blodnick	25	F. E. Gordon	166
Benj. Rabinovitz	80	Aaron Gottlieb	166
John H. Stauff	B136	B. H. Wolfman	174
R. L. Noonan	158		

Schedule B1—Women.

Pearl M. Gordon	4	H. H. Johnson	86
Louise B. Sharp	6	R. G. Hoyt	87
Kath. F. Munson	6	Emma Stollberg	90
F. V. Convery	7	F. A. McCullock	91
Ethel Carvey	7	E. Klein	97
Vera S. Fowler	8	Agnes F. Ernst	98
Ruth E. L. Carlson	12	Ida E. Oetjen	103
		J. G. Goldberg	103
Jennie U. Graham	15	Anna Cooper	106
G. N. Goldberg	16	Ginsberg	112
D. H. Mattfeld	16	M. E. Cornelius	112
M. M. Gavin	18	M. E. C. McGonigle	116
M. A. Hynes	17	T. Esposito	117
Mary A. Regan	19	M. E. Glockner	117
A. M. Madden	20	M. Amort	117
C. A. Bishop	24	M. Green	118
Louise K. Herin	24	J. D. Cohen	125
H. L. Fisher	27	H. L. Jaches	128
M. P. Foley	27	K. Gillespie	132
Lillian Muller	27	S. Doughty	144
Mildred Rose	31	R. M. Kilgus	144
B. McKillop	31	Sadie Saslaw	146
Ada H. Strom	32	Ida M. Lynam	146
B. Moscovits	33	F. E. Byrnes	152
K. Lanigan	34	Myra Jones	B147
W. Pockmann	34	C. L. Landesberg	G147
R. D. Firestone	34	Sally E. Allen	148
E. M. Mahoney	37	Rose Menaell	148
A. W. Smith	37	F. M. Talbot	149
M. H. Settle	38	Vivien L. Dash	149
M. B. Pearsall	39	Amelia L. Heyn	150
I. M. Calhoun	40	Fannie C. Morris	150
E. L. Rasmussen	48	I. L. C. Fitzgerald	151
Eva B. Sands	48	A. E. Abramson	155
E. A. Knowles	48	A. M. Dieck	155
H. M. Kelly	51	A. M. Kennedy	G156
F. Simowitz	53	Elsie Moran	G156
M. F. Donlon	54	J. D. Rolhaus	157
A. M. Boylan	54	Susan L. Powell	157
J. Mahoney	54	Ida Valenkoff	158
G. F. Lange	64	M. J. Patrick	158
D. V. Paret	64	Grace I. Taggart	159
Helen Forbes	64	H. Buesener	164
R. Rothberg	64	Anna R. Selkirk	165
M. W. Pelz	64	Julia R. Hagerty	167
V. R. Dowling	67	Irene J. O'Hara	169
Elsie T. Dowd	67	Dora E. Schulze	170
C. J. Donnelly	71	Augusta Orlinger	173
L. M. Anderson	72	Cath. Bernstein	175
A. V. Carolan	72	Gladys Velsor	174
H. A. Meyer	72	Gladys A. Lewry	174
D. M. Collins	73	H. C. Uhelhor	174
M. L. Delaney	74	E. C. Hasluch	174
A. J. McAuliffe	80	Eva M. Meldrum	174
M. T. Driscoll	80	Lillian E. Kramer	174
I. M. Calhoun	80	Mary D. Tierney	176
L. C. Watkins	82	Marie E. Bierds	180

Queens.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Henry Farb	80	Nathan A. Rauch	87

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

E. D. Newton	39	Mary F. Schulte	83
Vera V. Fanning	39	M. I. Bonnick	83
Ruth O. Beers	40	Elsa M. Korb	83
E. A. Morville	54	Anna Larkin	83
Irene Conway	57	Lena Aronson	88
E. V. Sullivan	68	Isabel T. Kelly	89
Christine M. Klein	78	Anna H. End	91
Elsie I. Curry	78	Mamie Hauser	91
Rose L. Wolf	80	Violet M. Hanson	92
Anna Curtin	80	Margaret McHale	92

Richmond.

SCHEDULE B1—MEN.

Curtis E. Parish	21		

SCHEDULE B1—WOMEN.

Alice M. Green	2	Florence L. Black	30
Madeleine Decker	16		

REFEREES' SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEWBOLD MORRIS, Plaintiff, against FREDERIC ASHTON DE PEYSTER, Alice De Peyster, wife of Frederic Ashton de Peyster; Helen V. C. Lung, Augusta Morris de Peyster, Frances Goodhue de Peyster, Ella M. Shoemaker, Eva V. C. Hawkes, Helen S. Morris, wife of Newbold Morris, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment in partition, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 15th day of September, 1916, I, the undersigned, Charles L. Hoffman, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 to 16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of October, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

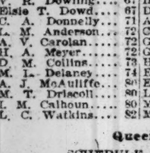
Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southeasterly side of Riverside Drive with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, running thence easterly along said southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred and seventeen (117) feet, six and three-quarters (6¾) inches; thence southerly and at right angles with the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirteenth Street one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches to the centre of the block; thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with One Hundred and Thirteenth Street ninety-one (91) feet, one and one-eighth (1⅛) inches, more or less, to the easterly side of Riverside Drive; thence northerly along said easterly side of Riverside Drive one hundred and four (104) feet and four (4) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, October 5, 1916.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:



All taxes, assessments, and water rates which may be liens upon said premises or any portion thereof at the time of sale, together with interest thereon, if any, and any costs of this proceeding which may be fixed at the time of the sale, shall be paid out of the proceeds of sale, and conveyance shall be made by the referee free and clear therefrom.

Dated New York, October 5, 1916.

CHARLES L. HOFFMAN, Referee.

TOMPKINS McILVAINE, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, the City of New York, N. Y.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of the Pure Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, Sec. 10. I have seized and hold 720-30 lb. cans frozen eggs. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 13, 1916, at the opening of Court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated, October 23, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Hoffman Estate Corner at Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street and Old Altman Store in Deals Aggregating $3,500,000—Gustav Schwab Buys Greenwich Estate—Business Leases.

Two big deals of more than ordinary importance in the realty world gave a tone of exceptional activity to the market yesterday. One involved a large plot on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street and the other was that of the larger part of the old Altman store on Sixth Avenue, the sale taking in everything but the avenue frontage. The consideration for this is said to have been over $1,000,000, while for the Fifth Avenue parcel about $2,500,000 is involved.

The Fifth Avenue deal is not definitely closed, but negotiations have progressed so far that it will probably be closed this week. The property is being sold by the Hoffman estate, which has owned it for many years. It has been under lease for a long time to the late D. H. King, who built the Hotel Renaissance, aneight-story structure, and later enlarged it by an addition on Forty-third Street.

The immediate corner has a frontage of 75.5 on the avenue by 125 on the street, and is assessed at $2,115,000, of which $1,840,000 is land value. The King estate still holds the lease which has nearly twenty years to run, but after long negotiations the Hoffman estate has made an amicable arrangement to purchase the lease.

It is understood that the prospective buyers are contemplating an important commercial improvement. The site is one of the choicest in the upper Fifth Avenue section. Immediately opposite is the new Postal Life Building, which will be the new uptown home of the Guaranty Trust Company, whose office is now on the ground floor of the property sold by the Hoffman estate.

Frank B. Taylor, who was reputed in realty circles to be the broker in the transaction, declined to give any information, and at the offices of the Hoffman estate it was said that no sale had been made.

$1,000,000 for Greater Part of Old Altman Store.

The most important Sixth Avenue deal that has been closed in a long time and which indicates an era of new business activity for the old retail thoroughfare was the purchase by the William R. Warner Company, manufacturing pharmaciats, of Philadelphia, of the greater part of the old Altman store, on the west side of Sixth Avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. The deal does not include any of the Sixth Avenue frontage, owned by the Tonnelle estate and Vincent Astor.

The property sold includes all of the north side of Eighteenth Street, from 113 to 143, being 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, and extending through the block, 184 feet in depth, to 110 to 124 West Nineteenth Street. The frontage is 324 feet on Eighteenth Street and 200.10 on Nineteenth Street. The greater part is occupied by the old six-story store. The plot at 131 to 133 West Eighteenth Street is covered by a five-story warehouse, and adjoining, at 135 to 143, is a five-story garage and stable.

All of the property with the exception of two parcels in Nineteenth Street was sold by the Department Stores Realty Corporation, Robert E. Simon, President. The two plots at 122 to 124 West Nineteenth Street were bought from the Greenhut Company. The total ground area is about 50,000 square feet. The tax valuation is $1,100,000, and the purchase price was about the same. It is said that the Altman $2,000,000 over twenty years ago.

The buyers control the perfumery business of Richard Hudnut at 115 East Twenty-ninth Street. The Warner Company intends to use the property as its permanent home, employing about 500 persons. It was an all-cash sale.

Horace S. Ely & Co. were the brokers in the sale. Roger Baldwin, as attorney, represented the buyers, and Walter Wechsler represented the sellers.

Buys West 68th Street Garage Site.

An investing client of A. W. Miller & Co. has purchased from the West Side Bank, 302-4 West Sixty-eighth Street, the two-story and cellar business building on a plot 50 by 100.

The purchaser will make extensive alterations and occupy the premises for garage purposes.

Tenements for Investment.

Isaac Daniel sold to E. S. Harvie for investment 88 Monroe Street, a six-story tenement on a lot 22.7 by 98.10.

Bronx Sales.

Isidor R. Issac purchased from the Lawyers Mortgage Company 901 Fox Street, a five-story flat on a plot 162 by 110 by irregular. The buyer gave in part payment twelve cottages on Depew Place and Eldred Avenue, Far Rockaway, L. I. About $125,000 was involved in the trade, which was negotiated by M. I. Strunsky & Co.

The Ismann Realty Company sold to Samuel Hirschman 2,892 Bailey Avenue, a two-story dwelling, on lot 25 by 100.6.

Joseph S. Guthom sold to James A. Mahony the northwest corner of Kingsbridge Terrace and Windham Place, a plot, 50.4 by 92.1.

Long Island City Sale.

Robert Price Bell, as referee, has sold to the C. S. J. Realty Company, Inc., the water front property on Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, 250 feet north of Tenth Street, and extending through to the canal. The price was $42,000.

Long Island.

Baker Crowell, Inc., in conjunction with Shields Bros., sold the Christian H. Schultheis's plot in Great Neck Valley, Great Neck, L. I., having a frontage of 90 feet on Highland Avenue and a depth of 218 feet, to Dr. Ralph W. Babcock of Manhattan at the reported price of $4,500.

Cocks & Willets sold to Ernest A. Bigelow the Dix Hills Farm, located at South Huntington, L. I., comprising about fifty-four acres, with farm buildings.

Brooklyn.

I. Salzberg sold for the Connelly Investing Corporation to A. Quentzel a two-family stucco cottage, occupying a plot 30 by 100 feet, on the southwesterly side of Fifteenth Avenue.

Tutino & Cerny sold for Mary A. Cush to a client for occupancy the two-story and cellar, brick one-family dwelling, on lot 18 by 100, and known as 1,537 Sixty-eighth Street.

New Jersey.

S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman sold to John E. Fraser, the de Mund homestead at Ridgewood, N. J., consisting of about 18 by 100 acres of land in the centre of the village.

The Godfrey Corporation sold a dwelling, occupying a plot 100 by 150, corner of Edgemont Road and Parkside, Upper Montclair, N. J., to J. R. Brandon of Jersey City. The property was held at $17,000; also a plot, 250 by 100, on Brainerd Street, Upper Montclair, N. J., to H. Ashley of Bloomfield, N. J., for the immediate erection of seven houses.

Arnold L. Davis has purchased through James D. Miner from Joseph H. Tooker a dwelling at Avon-by-the-Sea.

Westchester County.

Pease & Elliman sold for Mrs. M. L. Catlin two and a quarter acres, located on Milton Harbor, running through to Stuyvesant Avenue, Rye, N. Y., to Mrs. Edmund C. Stanton. It is the purchaser's intention to improve the same with a dwelling and garage.

Griffen, Prince & Ripley, Inc., sold fourteen acres of ground, comprising part of the Amzi L. Barber estate at Ardsley-on-Hudson, to John F. Havemeyer, President of the Concrete Steel Company. The property was held at $30,000.

Gustav Schwab Buys Greenwich Estate.

Gustav Schwab of Oelrichs & Co., American representatives of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, has purchased through S. Osgood Pell & Co. a tract of twenty-four acres in the Clapboard Ridge section of Greenwich, Conn., which he intends extensively to develop as his country home.

The seller is Herbert S. Collins, who, with the Whelan Brothers, conceived the idea of the great chain of cigar stores now operated as the "United Stores," and who recently purchased the property through the same brokers.

The land, which occupies a high elevation with a view of the Sound, adjoins the large estate of Nelson Macy and is close to the fine properties of I. N. Phelps Stokes, Henry W. Croft of Pittsburgh, W. E. S. Griswold and Roger Sherman Baldwin.

West Harlem Theatre Leased to Marcus Loew.

The York Theatre, on 116th Street, running through to 115th Street, between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues, covering a plot of six lots, built and owned by the Theatre Realty Corporation, has been leased to Marcus Loew for a term of years. After extensive alterations the theatre will be opened as one of the Loew chain of theatres. Adolph and Henry Bloch, attorneys, represented the Realty Corporation, and E. J. Ludvigh the Loew interests.

Leases Twelve West Side Tenements.

The twelve five-story tenement houses at 211 to 225 West Sixty-first Street, 222, 226, 232, and 237 West Sixty-second Street have been leased to a client for the Reston Realty Company by J. B. Wood for a term of three years.

Commercial Leases.

Herbert Hecht & Co. have leased for Bernard Cohen the store and basement at 113 Second Avenue to the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Company.

A. W. Miller & Co. have leased for the Rellim Construction Company, 1,937 Broadway, a store, 25 by 100, adjoining the corner of Sixty-fifth Street, to the Sit-ver Lunch Company, who leased through the same brokers 1,935 Broadway, and are taking 1,937 to enlarge their quarters.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for William Milne to Elbridge Gerry Snow, Jr., the three-story and basement dwelling at 123 West Seventy-eighth Street, between Columbus and Amsterdam Avenues.

Porter & Co. have leased for Eva Phipps to John S. Harris the three-story dwelling at 220 West 122d Street.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc., have leased, furnished, for Mrs. D. Appleton Pearson, her residence at 71 East Seventy-seventh Street to Mrs. C. S. Sargent of Cedarhurst, L. I.

Realty Notes.

John J. Kavanaugh was the broker in the sale of the residence at 16 East Eightieth Street for Mrs. Eugene Arnstein.

Connor Lawrence, formerly with A. W. McLaughlin & Co., is now associated with the mortgage department of William A. White & Sons.

Joseph P. Day will sell today in the Vesey Street rooms the thirteen-story apartment house on the southeast corner of Riverside Drive and 113th Street. The land is assessed at $200,000, and with the building at $640,000.

The M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company has placed a first mortgage of $90,000 at 4½ per cent. on 295 Madison Avenue, a four-story dwelling, adjoining the southeast corner of Forty-first Street, for Charles M. Warner.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

15th St, 31-35 West, n s, 420 ft e of 6th Av, 75x103.3; six-story loft building; Albany Savings Bank against Peter Dooley et al.; Lewis Morris, Jr., attorney; due, $177,494.50; taxes, &c., $5,037.05; to the plaintiff, for $100,000.

By Daniel Greenwald.

127th St, 307 West, n s, 119.9 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11; five-story flat; W. A. Ladue and another, sub-trustees, against Tillie Weiss et al.; Action 1; Arthur Knox, attorney; due, $36,101.; taxes, &c., $418.20; to John P. Leo, Jr., for $11,350.

127th St, 305 West, n s, 109.6 ft w of 8th Av, 25.3x99.11; five-story flat; same against same; Action 2; same Attorney; due, $17,-$535.36; taxes &c., $418.20; to John P. Leo, Jr., for $11,525.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Riverside Drive, s corner of 113th St, 104.4x117.6x irregular, twelve-story Strathmore apartment house; Newbold Morris against F. A. de Peyster et al.; Tompkins McIlvaine attorney; partition.

131st St, 240 West, two-story dwelling, 17.10x99.11; trustee's sale; also

Tract of 9½ acres of salt meadow land on Old Town Neck, Jamaica South, Queens; trustee's sale; estate of Henrietta Chappell.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 1,049-1,053, s w cor of 57th St, 81.8x102.9; three five-story flats; M. M. Marks against the Realty Corp. et al.; Wolf & K., attorneys; due, $65,102.15.

By Samuel Marx.

3d Av, 1,992-1,994, w s, 80.10 ft n of 109th St, 39.11x95.2, two four-story tenements and stores; F. D. Bowne against E. D. Colt et al.; S. P. Savage, attorney; partition.

By Henry Brady.

Lexington Av, 1,423, n w corner of 93d St, 75.8x40; five-story flat; G. R. de Chezelles against E. A. Cohen et al.; Parsons, C. & M., attorneys, due, $53,232.76; taxes, &c., $8,300.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

132d St, 18 East, s s, 93 ft w of Madison Av, 27x99.11, five-story flat; W. H. Schoml against Morris Weintraub et al.; Wilson, D. & W., attorneys; due, $23,057.22.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells Company.

165th St, 1001 East, s s, 50 ft e of Morris Av, 36.7x80, four-story flat; Dollar Savings Bank against Mitchell-McDermott Construction Co. et al.; MacKellar & G., attorneys; due, $21,-170.65; taxes, &c., $786.07.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

South St, n w corner of Rutgers Slip, for a two-story garage, 62x80; J. Gilford, 53 Park Row, owner; M. J. Harrison, World Building, architect; cost, $

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601 W. 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
Residential neighborhood.
One block from Subway.
Every Modern Improvement.
6, 7 & 8 Rooms. 2 & 3 Baths.
Very Attractive Rental.
SEE AGENT ON PREMISES.
OPEN SUNDAY.

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NEW ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths
All Rooms Facing the Drive
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Hudson View Con. Co., 189 Broadway

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Apply on premises, or
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Modern Elevator Apts.
8 Large, sunny rooms & 3 baths, Rents $1,500 to $1,800
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Suitable for Doctor
Hall Service—All Improvements.
Moderate Rent.
Apply 465 W. 157th St., or
WM. M. ROESTEL
Tele. Fordham 3423.

236 WEST 70TH ST.
Doctor's Apartment
Ground floor, especially equipped for physician. 3 rooms and bath, including tiled operating room, most centrally located; rental $1,000; superintendent on premises.

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Healthiest locality in New York City.
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52 WEST 37TH STREET
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High Class Elevator Apartment
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Fresh Air and Sunlight
Look at these attractive suites
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4 Rooms, $28 to $30; 6 Rooms, $42.
Class of Tenants restricted.
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795 ST. NICHOLAS AVE.,
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High Class Service.
RENT $65.

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$30 to $60

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22 EAST 62D ST.
Most attractive location in city.
E. de Forest Simmons
Tel. 837 Plaza. 31 West 58th St., N. Y.
Or Supt., on premises.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on October 13th, 1916, the Standard Transportation Company filed its petition praying limitation of liability as owner of the tug S. T. Co., No. 16, for any loss, damage, or injury arising in or about October 4, 1915, while tug S. T. Co. No. 16 was towing barge S. T. Co. No. 120 out of the slip at 56th Street, South Brooklyn, in consequence of which one Mikal Olson is alleged to have sustained personal injuries; that petitioner has stipulated to pay into this Court the value of said tug S. T. Co. No. 16 and pending freight as appraised, viz., $41,000, with lawful interest according to law; that all persons claiming damages by reason of said accident are required by the monition issued to me by said Court to prove their claims before Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., Esq., U. S. Commissioner, at his office, U. S. Court and P. O. Bldg., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 22d day of January, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., and that persons not so proving claims will be then defaulted.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,
Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 3,082, 2,688, and 2,802, R. S., U. S. I have seized and hold 34 long chains, 24 necklaces, 4 lavalliered, 8 brooches, 60 charms, 6 pair earrings, 3 bracelets, 4 rings, 2 scarfpins, 12 stickpins, 36 watch chains, 2 fobs, 48 pair cuff buttons. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on November 6, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.
Dated Oct. 20, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

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Only One Apartment Left
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Between 57th and 58th Sts.
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Apartments of
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MODERATE RENTALS.
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Near N. Y. Central University Hts. Sta.
One block from St. James & Devoe Parks.
4-5-6 Rooms,
$32 to $55
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187th Street and Grand Concourse.
Garage accommodation nearby, $6 per Mo.

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195th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave.
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Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.
$650 PER YEAR INCOME.
Investment $14,000 cash.
Building rented to one strong tenant.
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Watch for Sunday's ad. on Easy Housekeeping Homes on Crown St., bet. Bedford and Rogers Avs.; garage space free. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.
Eight-room house; garage; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; $7,000. Builders, 238th St., Sedgwick Av.

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$40 per month, with small payment down, will put you in possession of very fine new six-room all-year home, equipped with steam heat, electric light, &c.; less than 30 minutes out; near waterfront; title guaranteed.
Owner, 71 Richmond, 31 Chambers St.
Beautiful Long Island Summer Week.—High and healthful; near water and station; $400 each; easy monthly payments. Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City. Phone Cortlandt 744.
KEW GARDENS.—New house, 9 rooms; 2 baths. 6028 Murray Hill. 39 Richmond Hill Builders.—30 lots north of Jamaica Station; must sacrifice. Bliss, 1,764 Broadway, N. Y.

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We offer COUNTRY HOMES, FARMS at KATONAH, BEDFORD, MT. KISCO, WHITE PLAINS, SCARSDALE, HAUTSDALE, at prices below their cost and present worth; also furnished and unfurnished RENTALS along Harlem Railroad.
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At Larchmont.—Beautiful Dutch Colonial, seven rooms and tiled bath, steam heat, &c.; plot 75x100; surroundings excellent; eight minutes from station; toward water front; improvements; sewer, gas, &c. Larchmont, 40 West 32d St. Phone 9860 Madison Square.

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in River View manor; building plots and houses of all sizes, for sale or rent. Griffen, Prince & Ripley, 18 E. 41st St., N. Y. Hastings Homes Co., Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

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Homes according to your own ideas in residential section on terms like rent.
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SCARSDALE.
Bargain at Scarsdale—9 rooms—easy terms.
GRIFFEN, PRINCE & RIPLEY,
18 East Forty-first Street,
New York City.

SCARSDALE.—On top of hill; restricted residence plot, with all improvements; delightful neighbors; price $3,500; easy terms of loan to build. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Larchmont Manor, for home or investment; will sell at price worth holding till Spring; near bathing beach and yacht club. Investigate. K R 141 Times.

SCARSDALE.—Rent from Nov. 1 at $50; 7-room house; large grounds; exceptional opportunity. ANGELL & CO., Scarsdale, N. Y.

Pelham, N. Y.—Modern house, 8 rooms, 2 baths; newly decorated; 5 minutes depot; sacrificed. B. von Ottinger, Larchmont, N. Y.

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Artistic 5-room bungalow, with connecting bath to 2 large bedrooms; finished in Al style; hardwood finish, open tapestry brick fireplace, steam heat, and every modern convenience; large porch; lawn hedged in, and flowers; nice location; not far from water, schools, and trolley; $500 cash and easy monthly payments, or terms to suit purchaser; will decorate to suit. B. Bryan, Box 174 Times Downtown.
Small farm, with a 6-room house; improvements; running water, &c.; sell all cultivated; ready to move in; few blocks from station; fronting on trolley; in large town, where there is a demand for poultry, eggs, and farm products; small amount down and $12 monthly to responsible party. B. Barshad, Box 151 Times Downtown.
Cozy little home for $950 complete, with about 15,000 square feet of fine land suitable for small farming, &c.; in a town of 10,000 population, not far out; easy terms to a quick, genuine buyer; call or write for appointment to visit weekdays or Sundays. B. Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.
COUNTRY HOMES — ACREAGE — FARMS.
Daniel Gerard, 1,270 B'way, (33d.) N. Y.

FOR ONE DOLLAR.
Finely bound volume of The New York Times Mid-War Pictorial, full of war pictures. Souvenir of world's greatest conflict sent by mail for $1. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

REAL ESTATE.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.
Five-room house, with nearly 2 acres of good farm land; beautiful cedar trees; 39 miles from city on North Shore; few minutes from trolley and station; bargain to quick buyer with $150 cash. "Small Farm," Box 146 Times Downtown.

Are you looking for an inexpensive home or home site among pleasant and healthful surroundings, right on water's edge of Shinnecock Bay, representing a profitable investment? Address Secretary, Room 926, 18 Broadway, N. Y. C. Telephone 5774 Broad.

FOR LOW COST, HIGH-GRADE BUNGALOWS AND HOME BUILDING PLOTS, VISIT BEAUTIFUL BRIGHTWATERS; BOOKLET 3 ON REQUEST. T. B. ACKERSON CO., 1 WEST 34TH ST., NEW YORK.

Suburban houses and country estates in Westchester Co., N. Y. George Howe, 527 5th Av

FOR HOME SITES at Little Neck Hills see Joseph P. Day, Sales Agent, 31 Nassau St.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.
Montclair.—Attractive home; beautiful residential avenue; 10 rooms, bath; large sun porch, den; electricity, steam; perfect condition; plot 60x150 feet; real bargain; $8,000; $3,000 cash; possession May 1, 1917. Frank Hughes-Taylor Co., Montclair, N. J.
Montclair, N. J.—Tapestry brick; 9 rooms, 3 baths; $13,000; sleeping porch, sun porch, open veranda; every improvement; convenient to Lacka. Sta.; may be seen by appointment. Murdoch, opp. Lackawanna Terminal.
Bargain price, $6,500; cost $8,500; liberal terms; dwelling, nine rooms, improvements; garage, orchard, one acre; hour out Lackawanna Railroad, near station; high location. William B. Brokaw, 1 Liberty, Suite 1402.
ROSELLE, N. J.—For sale, modern house, nine rooms and bath; gas, electricity, and all improvements; lot 50x200; best locality. Address M. M. W., Box X 260 Times Annex.
$5 per month buys you a large home site among the beautiful hills of Fanwood, N. J. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.
Ten-room stucco house, 3 baths; rent or sell; near station; Mountain Lakes. Phone 6704 Schuyler.
BRAY & MACGEORGE, VINELAND, N. J. Write for our Vineland Farm Catalogue.

North Carolina—For Sale or To Let.
NORTH CAROLINA.
4,000 ACRES COTTON PLANTATION, 200 BEEF CATTLE, MULES, HORSES, &c.; TENANT HOUSES, COTTON GIN—CROPS INCLUDED IF QUICK SALE—NO INCUMBRANCE; TERMS HALF CASH, BALANCE TEN (10) YEARS, 6%; THIS IS A GOOD BARGAIN. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1,535, RICHMOND, VA.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.
This office specializes in Connecticut inland and shorefront acreage, old houses with histories, big fireplaces, and rolling coves; also hilltops with fine views; just what you want may be here. John Crawford, 7 East 42d St., New York.

Real Estate—Out of City.
FARMS—ALL PRICES—EVERYWHERE. BATSON FARM AGENCY, 489 5TH AV.

Real Estate for Exchange.
Exchange for mortgages for securities, account moving West; $7,000 equity in Great Neck (L. I.) plot; $20,000 equity in 160 lots Westwood, N. J.; $20,000 equity in 75-acre country estate, including entire lake, Maine coast. E. O. Grover, Western Springs, Ill.
Plot 50x100, near Washington St., below 14th; old buildings; need improvement, with warehouse, garage, stable, or tenement; exchange equity $15,000 for smaller equity and cash. Room 1,200, 381 Madison Av.

Real Estate Wanted.
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT. ALL OUR APARTMENTS ARE FULLY RENTED. WHY NOT CONSULT US? HALL & BLOODGOOD.
542 5th Av. Bryant 7632.
IS YOUR FARM FOR SALE? Are you willing to divide it at a low figure to get rid of it? If so, we can sell it. Send us full details. We have hundreds of buyers. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES and LOFTS, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. Save both time and money in locating just what you want. No charge for the service. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

DESIRABLE OFFICES, $25 UP.
UNION SQUARE, 33 UNION SQUARE WEST.
MODERN BUILDING; GOOD SERVICE.
SPEAR & CO., AGTS., 840 BROADWAY.

Elegantly furnished office or deskroom, stenographic service; opposite Grand Central. 51 East 42d, Room 208. Telephone Murray Hill 9051.

30 EAST 42D STREET.
Desirable small office sublet; sell furniture; bargain. Room 617, 342 Murray Hill.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.
HENRY ST., 277, (Brooklyn.)—Twelve-room house, two baths, brick, (25 ft. front, 4 stories and basement;) delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Brooklyn.
277 Henry Street, Brooklyn.—Twelve-room house, two baths; brick, (25 ft. front—4 stories and basement); delightfully furnished; in best residential part of Brooklyn Heights, two blocks from subway; $1,200 yearly. To inspect during week see Israel Cary, 200 Fulton St., Brooklyn, or Chauncey Real Estate Co., 187 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Out of Town.
$25 a month; beautiful Winter home by the ocean; tastefully furnished; 7 rooms and bath; ready for immediate occupancy; 45 minutes from Manhattan or Brooklyn; will rent to party with satisfactory references. Neponsit Realty Co., Suite 509, 1 W. 34th St., New York City.
Furnished house, White Plains; Winter. M 806 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Furnished.
Furnished seven to nine room house or apartment for Winter, in New Rochelle. Apply G C. Bradley, 290 Clinton St., Brooklyn, giving telephone number.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.
52D ST., 55 EAST.—Large, unusual, and interesting apartment; three rooms and bath.
52D ST., 55 EAST.—Small two-room bachelor apartment in most attractive house.
81ST, 75 East, (northwest corner Park Av.) —An elegantly furnished seven-room apt.
APARTMENTS, 2 rooms and bath; attractively furnished; sunshine all day; one block from subway; $10.50 to $15 weekly. HOTEL BENTON, 33 East 27th St.
APARTMENTS OF QUALITY. Everett M. Saxas Co., 507 5th Av. 4320 Murray Hill.
APARTMENTS, elegantly furnished. FAL-CO., 505 5th Av. Mur. Hill 4393.

Furnished—West Side.
111 WEST 43D ST.
Two rooms, bath, second floor front, $60 PER MO.
ASHFORT & CO., 11 EAST 42D ST.
74TH, 23 WEST.—Superbly furnished, modern apartment; private building, near Park; service.
80'S.—3 rooms, three baths, handsomely furnished; ideal Winter apartment; 4 master bedrooms; sublet, Winter, longer. Columbus 3974.
81ST, 203 WEST, (Barrington.)—Elevator apt., high class, handsomely furnished; 5 rooms, bath; piano, telephone. Schuyler 5320, Coyle.
86TH SUBWAY.—Southern, western exposure, 6 rooms, 2 baths; furnished with artistic completeness; immediate possession. Gray, Columbus 3974.
98TH, 243 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractively furnished large, sunny rooms, all modern; conveniences.
100TH, 216 WEST.—7 rooms and 2 baths, southern exposure; modern building; every room sunny. S. E. Cor. Broadway; Apt 12C. S. H. Hurr.
110TH, 515 WEST, (Broadway Subway.)—Attractively furnished six-room apt. Prescott.
122D, 523 WEST, (Near Columbia.)—Beautiful two-room front suite; newly decorated; all conveniences; select elevator apartment; suitable for two; $8; also large rooms. 5550 Morningside. Ext. 67, Mapes.
127TH, 143 WEST.—Owner will sublet conveniently arranged, luxuriously furnished 8-room apartment; every modern convenience; central location; snap; $85; references essential. Care Huntington.
APARTMENT HUNTING unnecessary. Consult Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d. Room 106.
Apartments HANDSOMELY Furnished. CLARK REALTY, 30 E. 42. Vanderbilt 1494.
BROADWAY, Southwest Corner.—Tenth floor apartment, 6 rooms, 3 baths, 17x28 living room. Hurt, Bryant 4185.
21 CLAREMONT AV., NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.
Handsomely and completely furnished eight rooms, two baths; sun every room; splendid location, near subway; eight months, year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 10G.
CLAREMONT AV., 21, (NEAR 116TH AND RIVERSIDE DRIVE.)—Handsomely furnished eight sunny rooms, two baths; splendid location; subway; eight months-year; immediate possession. Apply Apt. 10G.
EIGHTIES.—Magnificently furnished apartment, 8 rooms, 3 baths, newly decorated, river view; immediate possession. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.
EXQUISITELY FURNISHED, very high-class apartment, unique in style and complete in every detail, including silver and linen; 2 rooms, bath, and kitchenette; 4-5 rooms and bath. 507 W. 113th St. Phone Morningside 5240.
FURNISHED 3 TO 12 ROOMS FOR WINTER SEASON OR YEARLY LEASE, $75 TO $1,000 MONTHLY. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, $125-$500. Fred'k L. Hurt, Aeolian Hall, Bryant 4185.
HIGH-CLASS furnished apartments to let; choice localities; all sizes. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.
NORTHERN AV., 68, (corner 180th St.)—Attractive, outside four-room apartment; view of Hudson; $50; call 10 to 2 or evenings. Allen; telephone 9230 St. Nicholas.
OPPORTUNITIES—Furnished sublet apartments, long, short leases, $125 upward. J. Wickliffe Gray, specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE AND 84TH, NO. 125.—Eleven all light, well-furnished rooms. Call or address W. R. Stewart.
THE WILSONIA.
225, 227, 229 West 69th St., near Broadway, 3 rooms, bath, and kitchenette, $55 and up.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
No questionable or objectionable tenants; phone, elevator service; maid service optional; near subway, "1," 8th Av. bus, street cars; references absolutely essential.
WILL rent beautiful 5-room apartment, 70's; new building; handsomely furnished; 6 months, longer. Details, Columbus 3974.

Unfurnished—East Side.
55TH, 11 EAST, (Opposite St. Regis.)—Apartment of exceptional charm and distinction for desirable tenant; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette.
57TH ST., 116 EAST.—One large, sunny room, with bath; $50; first floor.
86TH, 50 EAST.—Studio rooms for rent; very large and light. C 218 Times.
HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
120 EAST 34TH ST.
Eight large rooms; elevator; modern; $1,200.
AMES, 26 West 31st., or Superintendent.
LEXINGTON AV., 1,018, (73d.)—Kitchenette, large, modern two, three rooms, $45-$60; fashionable neighborhood. 5th Av. stage, east.
Madison Av., 1,062.—Beautiful 8-room apartment; modern improvements; reasonable rent. Meyer.

Unfurnished—West Side.
11TH, 107 West.—Three light, airy rooms, open fire, steam heat, electricity; share kitchen; one, $35; two, $59. Before 10 A. M., after 8. Vaehn.
72D, 105 WEST.—A few exceptional five-room front corner apartments. W. A. Barbour. Telephone Columbus 8881.
118TH, 365-7 WEST, (near Morningside Park.)—8 rooms and bath; elevator service; convenient transportation; decorations to suit; $75. Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St.; Tel. John 5700.
186TH ST., 615 WEST.—Five-room apartment sublet at concession; electricity, telephone, hall service, &c.; rent, $38.
158TH, 473 WEST.—Four room, fifth floor, elevator; every room light, airy, east and south exposure, overlooking Polo Grounds; $35. Can be seen after 6 P. M.
180TH, 661 WEST, Northeast Corner Broadway.—The Brockton, high-class elevator apartments; spacious rooms, every improvement; 4 rooms, corner, $50; 5 rooms, $40; 5 rooms, sublet $52. Apply Superintendent.
1,945 SEVENTH AV., (117th.)
Seven large, light rooms, bath, steam, electricity; hall service; rent $65.
AMES, 26 West 31st St., on premises.
HADDON HALL,
596 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 137th St.
7-8 Rooms, $1,100 and $1,300.
Mark Rafalsky & Co., 56 West 45th St.
HIGH-CLASS
elevator apartments, 7-8 rooms, two baths; rent reasonable; concession. 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, corner 130th St.
THE BRAENDER,
S. W. corner of 103d St., Central Park West.
6, 7, 8, and 12 rooms; rents $900-$2,200.
Fireproof building; all improvements.
Superintendent, on premises.
THE HUNTINGTON,
224-228 West 72d St.
Modern elevator apartments for refined families; all light; rent $480 to $720. Apply Superintendent, on premises.
THE MANSFIELD,
N. E. Cor. Broadway and 140th St.
Only one apartment left.
7 rooms, 1 bath; $900.
Apply to Superintendent, on premises.
To sublet until October, 1918.—At 345 West 88th St., 9 rooms, 3 baths; all outside, facing south. Apply M. Moran, Supt.
4-ROOM APARTMENTS
and one 5-room apartment
in an unusually high-class house; just completed, adjoining Penn. Sta. and University. 2,226 LORING PLACE,
bet. 182d St. and Hall of Fame Terrace.
Loring Construction Co., Owners.
507 West 179th. Phone Morningside 8240.
5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, Agent, 3,573 Broadway, 147th.
5 ROOMS AND BATH.
New and exceptionally desirable house.
464 WEST 162D ST.
W. D. Morgan, 3,573 Broadway, (147th.)
MONROE PLACE, 11, (Heights.)—5 minutes Borough Hall Subway; 3 minutes Brooklyn Bridge. Two-room, bath apartments. Rent $30. Excellent service; vacuum cleaning; telephone.

Bronx.
GRAND CONCOURSE, 2,391, (at 184th St.)—New building, one apartment left; 6 large rooms, all improvements, telephone, &c.; 4th floor; $40.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.
APARTMENT for 6 months, 4 or 5 rooms, neighborhood Central Park and East 81st St., by responsible tenant. M. Ellison, Seymour Hotel, 50 W. 45th St.
CLIENTS waiting for high-class furnished apartments; choice localities. Exclusive Realty Co., 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.
Wanted—Small furnished apartment in desirable neighborhood, not above 86th St. Write full particulars. A. J. C., Box 27, 1,364 Broadway.
Clients wanting handsomely furnished apartments in choice localities, long, short leases. Clark Realty Co., 30 East 42d. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS and houses wanted for clients willing to pay $200 to $1,000 monthly. J. Wickliffe Gray, Specialist, 269 West 73d. Columbus 3974.
SUPERIOR TENANTS WANT HIGH-CLASS FURNISHED APARTMENTS. SEND PARTICULARS. SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.
7 or 8 light rooms, well furnished, 5 to 6 months, $125 to $150 per month, by responsible party, west side, between 79th and 112th. L. F., 288 Amsterdam Av. Col. 2467.
APARTMENTS WANTED, furnished; high-class clientele. Mrs. Dingleman, Renting Specialist, 176 West 72d St.
Want furnished apartment, 6 rooms, 2 baths, $200 month. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.
PHYSICIAN wishes furnished parlor floor; write particulars. A. X., 47 Times.
Two attractive furnished rooms, with bath, between 34th and 72d. A 159 Times.
Small, furnished or unfurnished; moderate; refined family; references. A 158 Times.

Unfurnished.
Four-room housekeeping apartment, $60-$65. Address B 124 Times.
Up-to-date 4-room kitchenette apt., between W 72d and 100th Sts. Write M., 507 Amsterdam Av.
FOUR or 5 rooms. Full particulars, Dotson, 50 Locust Av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.
210 EAST 18TH ST.
Stuyvesant Park; desirable rooms; home cooking.
218T ST., 143 EAST (Gramercy Park.)—Excellent table; private baths; steam heat, electricity; phone; references.
30TH, 131 EAST.—Beautiful large south room, couple; breakfast, dinner; single; adjoining artist's private home; best cuisine; business people.
86TH, 30 EAST 48TH ST.
Large room and bath; table board.
54TH, 13-15 EAST.—Broadway place of exceptional excellence and exclusiveness; reasonable; references.
65TH ST.—Delightful accommodations in private American home, near Park Av.; unusual home table; every modern comfort. Plaza 6631.
MADISON AV., 215.
Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.
16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.
16 WEST 49TH ST.
Rooms with board; table board; references.
51ST, 58 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with private baths; references; table guests.
53D, 64 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board, private baths; table guests; references.
56TH, 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with board; table guests; references.
70TH, 132 WEST.—Attractive double room, near bath; exclusive house; references.
71ST, 120 WEST.
Large room, private bath; exceptional Vienna table in service; refined, congenial surroundings.
71ST, 80 WEST.—Beautifully furnished light room, private bath; electric light; excellent cuisine.
72D, 318 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Exclusive Pension; suite and large room, private baths; also small room; excellent cuisine.
72D, 147 WEST.—Attractively furnished, large rooms, with private baths; best city location.
73D, 112 WEST.—ROOMS; TABLE BOARD; REFERENCES.
75TH, 56 WEST.—Large room, with bath; parlor dining room; references; table guests.
75TH, 147 WEST.—Handsome front, square, sunny room; other rooms; references exchanged.
77TH, 301 WEST, and 344 West End Av.—Select accommodations; sunny double, single rooms, baths; velvet carpets; ideal furniture; very best home table; electricity, steam.
77TH, 112 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with board; references exchanged. 1,857 Riverside.
79TH, 114-122 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.) —Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephones; booklet; references.
79TH ST, 121 WEST, THE PUTNAM.
Large front room with board.
80TH, 108-108-110 WEST.—"A good place to live." All new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.
80TH ST., 123 WEST, (The Georgian.)
Rooms, board, and general service is kept up to a high standard.
82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.
82D, 54 WEST.—Large and small connecting rooms, private bath; single room.
83D, 3 WEST.—Suites, singly, furnished, unfurnished; appointments; select; modern improvements; board.
85TH, 140 WEST.—Back parlor; private bath; also smaller room. Schuyler 4505.
85TH, 134 WEST.—Rooms, private bath; continuous hot water; home cooking; telephone.
86TH, 140 WEST.—Attractive rooms, also suite with private bath; electricity; excellent table; references required; Southern family.
86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive large room, adjoining bath; finest table; parlor dining.
87TH ST., 138 WEST.—Large rooms; high-class boarding house; parlor dining; table boarders.
88TH, 55 WEST.—Sunny third floor; also hall room; home table; private family.
88TH, 316 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; near Riverside; table a specialty.
89TH, 305 WEST.—Refined Jewish home can accommodate few people; excellent table. Stajer.
89TH, 318 WEST.—Attractive, large room; electricity; excellent home cooking; reference; table guests.
91ST, 56 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; single room; table guests. 7270 Riv.
93D, 21 WEST.—Lovely large and small rooms; L; park; excellent cuisine; table guests.
93D, 676 WEST END AV.—Private house, exclusive surroundings, electric light; double and single rooms; private bath; references.
106TH, 314 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in modern private residence; service; surroundings unusual.
107TH, 322 WEST, (Riverside Drive, Near Broadway.)—Modern private residence; with every comfort, offering luxurious economy; two large rooms, with private bath; also suite of two rooms; table of liberal excellence.
114TH, 526 WEST.—Large front room, overlooking Columbia; excellent table.
117TH AND AMSTERDAM AV.—Hotel La Porte, opposite Columbia University grounds; two blocks subway express; all outside rooms, with, without bath; Southern exposure; full hotel service at very reasonable rates.
150TH ST., 558 WEST, (LAFAYETTE INN.) —DELIGHTFUL ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE PORCH; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY; RATES REASONABLE.
LARGE ROOM, suitable for couple or two gentlemen; home cooking. Phone 10083 Col.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Private family offers accommodations for one; $12. Telephone Riverside 2016.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Elegant rooms; superior board; $12 weekly. Payne. 7726 Morningside.
THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard.
20 Min. Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
90 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Room, Comforts.
Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals.
11 CENTRAL Av., ST. GEORGE, S. I.
WEST END AV., 531, (86th St.)—Table guests especially catered to; excellent food, carefully selected, prepared, and served.

Brooklyn.
ATTRACTIVE rooms; steam heat, electricity; excellent table; convenient Borough Hall. Phone Main 1159 W.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester County.
HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year round. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.
Garden City.—Home cooking; refined surroundings; reasonable rates. Lloyd.

New York State.
Highland, Ulster County, N. Y.—Select refined home, high, healthy location, seeks a few semi-invalid boarders; excellent table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. Egbert Van Wagner.

New Jersey.
THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington,
East Orange, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Why live in a crowded flat when you can get an apartment consisting of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, with delicious meals and first-class service for $25 to $50 per week for two persons? Exclusive and homelike. Take Lackawanna, at Hoboken; Marlborough one block from East Orange Station. Send for booklet. Phone Orange 3320. Only a few suites left for Winter booking.
W. T. READE, Prop.
HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITES, single or double, with excellent cuisine; four minutes from station; very desirable location; $22 to $32 weekly for two people. The Elmwood, 43 South Walnut St., East Orange.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.
16TH, 206 EAST.—LARGE SOUTH ROOM; PRIVATE HOUSE.
34TH, 48 EAST.—Elegant room, electricity; $4; gentleman; another, $2.50; telephone.
41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, bright, comfortable room; open fireplace; large closets; breakfast if desired.
55TH ST., 17 EAST.—Bachelors' rooms; residence Oriental art collector; references required.
57TH, 71 EAST.—Large rooms, southern exposure; adjoining bath; heat; phone; references.
57TH, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable bachelor apartment for business man or woman; private bath; Grand piano; $30 month. A 198 Times.
60TH ST., 41 EAST.—Small room, southern exposure; bath adjoining; gentlemen

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The barometer is still low over the Caribbean Sea, the West Indies, and Southern Florida and is apparently lowest near Jamaica, while a second disturbance persists near the Florida Straits. It is impossible to locate definitely the storm centre, and further caution is advised for vessels sailing in or toward the sections mentioned.

The Southwestern disturbance that was over Iowa Tesday night has moved rapidly to the northeastward of Lake Superior with greatly increased intensity, attended by south to west gales on the lakes and by quite general rains in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys and the lake region and by local rains in the Ohio Valley. There were also rains in the Florida Peninsula and in West Wanington, and another fall in pressure has set in throughout the West, with a centre of depression over North Alberta.

A comparatively cooler from Eastern Texas northeastward to ouja the Ohio Valley, with temperatures slightly below the seasonal average, while elsewhere temperatures have risen to somewhat above normal. There will be no rains Thursday in the east lower lake region, New England, and the Middle Atlantic states; on Thursday and Friday in the Florida Peninsula, and probably on Friday in the North Atlantic and upper lake region. Otherwise the weather will be fair Thursday and Friday east of the Mississippi River.

It will be cooler Thursday in the East Gulf States, Ohio Valley, and the west and west portion of the Middle Atlantic district and cooler Thursday night and Friday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer Friday in the upper lakes and west lower lake region and the Ohio Valley. Storm warnings are displayed on the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic Coast from Portland, Me., to Delaware Breakwater.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast Thursday and Friday will be strong south and southwest, with rain; Middle Atlantic Coast, strong south and southwest, fair south, rain north portion; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast and east, possibly strong over extreme south portions; showers.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND FRIDAY.

Eastern New York—Local rains Thursday, colder west, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Southern New England—Local rains Thursday, colder at night. Friday, fair, colder.

New Jersey—Local rains Thursday, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Western New York—Rain and colder Thursday. Friday, fair.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy Thursday, probably local rains, colder north and west, colder at night. Friday, fair.

Northern New England—Local rains Thursday. Friday, fair, colder.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
8 A. M.....59	50	4 P. M.....51	58	
9 A. M.....57	50	5 P. M.....51	58	
9 A. M.....51	55	9 P. M.....51	58	
12 M.....51	57	11 P. M.....51	59	

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 46; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 52.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 52; at 8 P. M. it was 58. Maximum temperatures, 59 degrees at 10 P. M.; minimum, 48 degrees at 2 A. M. Humidity, 53 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 54 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.20 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.94 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.	Loss.
5:40—30 E. 52 St.; Arthur Sullivan...	Slight
7:45—35 E. 125 St.; Louis Seleitch....	Slight
9:20—2,015 Monterey Av.; Mrs. Moore....	Slight
9:30—323 Henry St.; Morris Weinstein.	Slight
11:05—1,330 Franklin Av.; Jos. Tutsch.	Slight
P.M.	
1:00—40 Orchard St.; not given.....	Slight
1:30—315 E. 91 St.; T. Siegel.....	$300
3:20—Highb. Pk. & 170 St.; city prop.	Slight
3:55—107 E. 120 St.; Ruth Labrings..	Slight
4:25—362 E. 77 St.; Laura Donna.....	Slight
4:35—207 W. 40 St.; not given.....	Slight
5:00—436 E. 99 St.; Charles Faeth...	Slight
5:15—48 Norfolk St.; Saml. Lipman..	Slight
5:25—11 Av. & 47th St.; Astor Estate.	Slight
6:15—401 Bway.; Louis Rosenberg....	Slight
7:00—21-23 E. Houston St.; Toridas Button Co.....	$150,000
7:38—203 Greene St.; H. Kapplerr....	$25,000
7:40—33d St. and E. R.; H. Steirs....	Slight
8:20—468 Amsterdam Av.; A. Katz....	$500
8:50—48 W. 54 St.; City Athletic Club..	$150
9:00—414 W. 42 St.; P. Mascia.....	Slight
9:30—W. 83 St.; John Clark.....	Slight
11:09—Opp. 122 E. 88 St., (barrel of asphalt).....	Not given
11:15—40 Oliver St.; Joseph Yoncolith.	Slight
11:55—2,864 8 Av.; H. Avins.....	Slight

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Associate Alumnae of Hunter College will hold its annual Fall reunion at 2 P. M. on Oct. 28 in the college chapel, Park Avenue and Sixty-eighth Street. The soloists will be Miss Erma Herzog and Maurice Kaufman.

An employment bureau has been organized in the 7th Witt Clinton High School. Its purpose is to obtain work for many students in the school who desire to work on Saturdays, evenings, or during the Summer vacation.

The New York Association of Biology Teachers will hold a luncheon on Oct. 28 at the Hotel Astor, Andrews and Seventy-second Streets. William Beebe of the New York Zoological Park will deliver an address on "The Study of Biology in the Tropics." Dr. Eugene L. Fisk of the Life Extension Institute will also speak.

The 3,000 members of the Julia Richman High School, scattered about Manhattan in seven widely separated branches, are going to get together for a unity party next Tuesday afternoon in the armory of the Ninth Regiment, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. The feature of the occasion will be a Scottish parade, participated in by all the pupils of the school dressed in fantastic costumes. After this there will be dancing and general merry-making. The event is in charge of Miss Cecile Van R. Ashcroft of the Department of Physical Training and a committee of teachers and pupils in the school.

The Corporation Counsel has rendered an opinion to the effect that the Board of Education has authority to allow a leave of absence, with pay, to A. Grant Peterson, a teacher of history in the Erasmus Hall High School, to enable him to edit the publication of the manuscript minutes of the Common Council from 1764 to 1851.

Christine Bubbins, a teacher of physical training in the Wadleigh High School, has been assigned to the office of the Director of Physical Training for the purpose of discharging duties relating to instruction, inspection, and supervision of after-school athletics of girls.

President Willcox was authorized yesterday to appoint a special committee of five to consider what changes, if any, should be made in the powers, functions, and relationships in the Division of Reference and Research and in the statistical division attached to the office of the City Superintendent.

The luncheon service in P. S. 41, 56, 57, 126, and 150, Manhattan, has been discontinued.

The annex to the Manual Training High School, conducted in old P. S. 94, Brooklyn, will be discontinued.

The teachers who were quarantined by the Board of Health during the infantile paralysis epidemic, will be paid their full salaries for the number of days absent.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following list for promotion to supervising engineer is announced: Correction Department—William Denton, $1,80; Joseph Aiello, 79.80.

Applications for title examiner will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 7.

Applications for tabulating machine operator (Hollerith) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 8.

Applications for civil service examiner (mechanical engineering) will be received until 4 P. M. on Nov. 8.

United States.

The commission announces for Nov. 22 an examination for assistant dairy husbandman, for men only, in the Dairy Division, Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, at salaries ranging from $1,500 to $1,740 a year. The duties will include cooperative work with dairy farming; giving advice and assistance with reference to instituting the keeping of records and production of herds, feeding of dairy herds, and management of dairy farms; organization and supervision of farmers' associations, bull associations, and cow-testing associations; judging dairy cattle; lecture work on subjects connected with dairy farming, and experimental work in dairy-farming lines. Competitors will be examined in practical questions on dairy farming, thesis of from 1,500 to 2,500 words, and education and experience. Graduation from a university or college of recognized standing, and at least one year's responsible experience subsequent to graduation in connection with some phase of dairy husbandry are prerequisites. Applicants must have reached their twentieth but not their forty-fifth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

KEIFF, ANTHONY, former President Musical Mutual Protective Union. (Oct. 6.) Estate of about $5,500 goes chiefly to decedent's daughters, Maud A. and Beatrice A. Keiff.

STEINHARDT, JACOB. (Oct. 15.) Estate of more than $200,000. Mrs. Carrie Steinhardt, widow, is the sole beneficiary. The decedent left a son, Walter, attached to the American Embassy at Peking, and a daughter, Irma Steinhardt.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

ROGALINER, JULIUS, (Dec. 27, 1915;) net estate, $83,169. Fannie Fibel and Selina Iersel, sisters, each received $25,364. There were 26 other beneficiaries, relatives and friends of decedent, and seven institutions received $250 each. Assets: Bank, $2,344; life insurance, personality and jewelry, $9,975; one-third interest owned by decedent in the copartnership of Kuttner & Fibel, hosiery and underwear, 579 Broadway, $33,205.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Resignations of National Guard officers accepted: Maj. F. S. Nicholson, M. C., Nebraska; 2d Lt. J. B. Gordon, 14th Inf., New York; Chaplain C. H. Mooney, 4th Inf., Missouri, and 1st Lt. W. Miller, 1st F., Massachusetts; also following: 1st Lts. J. E. Harris and J. B. Elliott, Jr., both of M. R. C.

1st Lt. J. Kennard, 7th Cav., is attached to Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps as an aviation student and will proceed to San Diego (Cal.) Sig. Corps Aviation School for duty.

Transfers of Majs. of Inf.: H. J. Price, 13th to 27th, and W. M. Fassett, 27th to 13th.

Transfers of Capts. of Inf.: R. W. Case, 13th to 27th, and R. W. Boughton, 27th to 13th.

Orders of Oct. 9, assigning Capt. H. C. Tatum, Cav., to 14th Cav., amended to assign him to 8th Cav.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, 8th Cav., is retired on account of disability.

The order removing name of Maj. J. S. Parker, Cav., from Detached List on Oct. 9 and placing name of Maj. G. W. Moses, 16th Cav., thereon Oct. 10, announced in orders of Oct. 12 revoked.

Col. G. Le R. Irwin, 4th F. A., is detailed for general recruiting service and upon expiration of leave granted him will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for duty.

1st Lt. T. S. Bowen, Aviation Officer, Sig. Corps, from duty with 1st Aero Squadron, Sig. Corps, at San Antonio, Tex., for duty in connection with organization of 3d Aero squadron there.

Capt. P. D. Glassford is transferred from 1st F. A. to 4th F. A.

Orders of Oct. 14 relating to Maj. T. L. Rhoads, M. C., revoked.

1st Lt. A. W. Jackman, retired, is relieved from duty at New Orleans, La., and will proceed to Eagle Pass, Tex., for duty as Assistant to Quartermaster.

Capt. E. N. Macon, retired, is relieved from duty as Supply Officer at Sig. Corps Aviation Station, Chicago, and from further active duty with Aviation Section of Sig. Corps, and proceed to his home.

1st Lt. W. E. St. Sant, retired, is assigned to active duty and will proceed to Chicago and report to Commanding Officer, Sig. Corps Aviation Station there, for duty as Supply Officer.

Capt. A. M. Shipp, Inf., is relieved from duty with organized militia, effective Nov. 6.

Capt. C. M. Allen, retired, is relieved from duty with Organized Militia of Illinois, effective upon his muster out of the service as Colonel, 1st Illinois F. A. then to his home and stand relieved from active duty.

Capt. B. Esty, retired, is assigned to active duty and detailed as Acting Quartermaster. He will report in person to Commanding General, Western Dept., for station and duty.

Brig. Gen. C. A. Devol, Q. M. C., is retired from active service with rank of Maj. Gen. effective Oct. 31.

Capt. T. T. Frissell, retired, is relieved from duty at Platsburg Barracks, N. Y., and will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., and report to Commanding Officer for duty as Quartermaster, relieving Maj. H. H. Shoen, Q. M. C., who will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston for temp. duty. Maj. Sheen will retain station at Ft. Rosecrans.

Col. W. L. Kenly, F. A., and Lt. Col. H. G. Bishop, 5th F. A., will proceed without delay to Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, to take the Field Officers' course in aviation. Col. Kenly is relieved from duty at Jefferson Barracks, and from further duty on recruiting service.

2d Lt. S. S. Da Costa, Philippine Scouts, will report in person to Col. W. S. Scott, 16th Cav., President of an Army Retiring Board at Ft. Sam Houston for examination by the board.

1st Lt. G. B. Campbell, M. R. C., from duty in Southern Dept. to his home and report to Adjt. General of the army. He is relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Following officers of C. A. C. to active duty and will proceed to Ft. Sam Houston and report to Commanding General, Southern Dept., for station and duty: E. S. Evans, E. M. P. Sward, A. R. Roseman, C. M. Strotz, C. C. Lawhorn, F. Hadra, and P. N. Boxmeyer.

Maj. F. La J. Parker, General Staff, retained in the Gen. Staff Corps from July 1, as a Major, is relieved from further detail in General Staff Corps, effective Oct. 23, and detailed in General Staff Corps, effective Oct. 24.

Following Cols. of General Staff, retained in Gen. Staff Corps, from July 1, as Colonels, are relieved from further detail in Gen. Staff Corps, effective Oct. 23, and are detailed in Gen. Staff Corps, effective Oct. 24: R. E. L. Michle, W. H. Johnston, and E. Hinds.

Following officers of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment on foreign service, effective on date indicated after their names, and will proceed to the United States and report thereafter and upon arrival report for further orders: Cols. C. L. Phillips, Feb. 2, and W. E. Ellis, Feb. 19; Maj. E. Carpenter, June 4; Capt. J. F. Walker, Jan. 1; Capts. 1st Lts. J. McV. Austin, Feb. 2, and H. C. Allen, May 1.

Following officers of C. A. C. are relieved from present assignment in time to proceed to coast defense named, by transport indicated, and upon arrival in coast defense to which ordered will report for duty: Lt. Col. J. Wheeler, Jr., Oahu, March 5; and 1st Lts. R. H. Van Volkenburgh, Cristobal, Feb. 20; E. O. Halbert, Cristobal, Feb. 20; H. L. King, Manita and Subic Bays, Jan. 5, and C. H. Baird, Oahu, Feb. 5.

Leaves: Capt. H. L. King, Cav., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. C. Waterman, Inf., 4 months; 1st Lt. R. D. Dumont, 23d Inf., N. Y. N. G., 10 days' extension, and 1st Lt. G. B. Campbell, M. R. C., 1 month.

Navy.

J. T. G. Stapler, the Alabama, to command Div. 2, Submarine Force, Atlantic Fleet.

Jr. Gde. Lts. R. R. Smith, the Wyoming, to the Alabama as Engr. Officer; D. E. Barbey, the Kearsarge, to the Annapolis as Engr. Officer, and H. A. Waddington, the Annapolis, to temp. duty command the Lawrence.

Ens. J. R. Webb, the L-4, to the K-1.

Asst. Paym. J. A. Byrne, to duty as Supply Officer and Pay Officer, Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Nov. 15.

Chief Gunr. K. J. Egan, the Baltimore, to the Hancock.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

ARRIVED—Albany at Gulf of Fonseca; at Newport: Ammen, Conyngham, Jacob Jones, Monaghan, Nicholson, Parker, Porter, Rowan, Sampson, and the Wadsworth; Chattanooga, at Corinto; Duncan, at Boston; at Norfolk: L-9, L-10, L-11, and the Patuxent; Nebraska, at Boston.

SAILED—Culgoa, Sanonez, for Puerto Plata; Jenkins, Gardiner's Bay, for Newport; Jupiter, Hampton Roads, for Newport; Lebanon and Orion, Norfolk, for Hampton Roads; Nereus, Corinto, for Gulf of Fonseca; Pittsburgh, San Diego, for Coronada Island; Potomac, Cape Haitien, for Port au Prince; Porter, Boston, for trial runs; Prairie, Port au Prince, for San Domingo City; Proteus, Guantanamo, for Norfolk; San Diego, Corinto, for Acapulco, and the Wheeling, Porto Mexico, for Carmen.

The Patapsco did not arrive at Norfolk, as reported yesterday.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Advancements to grades: Patrolmen to $1,400 Grade, Nov. 8—C. A. Harrold, 7; J. J. Murphy, 13; W. E. Rose, 16; A. C. Freed, 17; T. J. Shea, 27; W. Wagner, 35; D. S. Egan, 38; J. Healy, 40; T. E. Cummings, 42; J. Pape, 61; H. N. Stevenson, 152; H. Scheisser, 169; H. C. Peterman, B. B. H.; V. A. Hastings, B. B.; S. F. Gorman, D. B.; W. A. Gibbon, 13; S. J. Flanagan, 14; J. J. Lannin, 17; T. J. Sweeney, 21; M. Kelly, 32; W. H. Randolph, 38; F. B. Carey, 38; J. J. Ellis, 42; J. Corry, 42; A. H. Kornich, 79; A. J. Broglie, 166; T. J. Duane, 243; E. McDonald, D. B.; C. B. Montayne, D. B.

To $1,350 Grade, Nov. 15—S. Cohen, 5; J. J. Flynn, 6; L. J. Bennett, 14; F. W. Conklin, 31; G. W. Moran, 43; W. Tappen, 65; P. Dicke, 99; W. Speckin, 144; A. Andres, 154; E. A. Dougherty, 163; G. F. Bailey, C. O.; N. Nelson, B. B.; H. J. F. Brady, 6; C. G. Krause, 14; M. Benedetto, 25; W. A. Carlin, 42; T. F. Mulligan, 63; P. J. Frawley, 65; R. J. Honan, 143; A. J. Siegler, 153; J. F. Kiernan, 159; F. J. Malcolmson, 283; J. Martinson, Traffic B; J. A. O'Donnell, B. B. H.

To $1,250 Grade—I. O'Leary, 143. Nov. 1.

Transfers and assignments: 4 P. M., Oct. 26, Patrol, H. Storz, 146 to B. B. H. Squad, motor cycle duty. (Mutual): R. R. Cody, 5 to 146; C. Festa, 146 to 5; F. J. Radlein, 159 to 274; motor cycle duty; W. K. Cleaver, 274 to 159, assign. to motor cycle duty discont.

Temporary assignments: Surgeon M. Williams, 6 Sur. Dis., in charge 5 Sur. Dist., in addition to his own, 10 days, noon, Oct. 26; Louis T. Bulkley, 163, 4 P. M., Oct. 26, to Tel., designated as Act. Capt., 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27; P. J. Joyce, Train. School, to office of Traf. and Mar. Div., 30 days, 9 A. M., Oct. 30. Patrol, J. J. Reilly, 58, and E. J. O'Connor, 68 to 4 In. Dis., duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 27; W. P. O'Brien, 163 to 2 In. Dis., clerical duty, 10 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 28; E. Buchman, 164 to 12 In. Dis., 15 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 26, duty on maps; J. P. Shea, 167 to 169, duty in raided premises, 30 days, 4 P. M., Oct. 27; Det. H. Hopkins, Traf. Div., Sub-Div. C, to C. O. Squad, duty in Div. of Repairs, Bur. of Rep. and Supplies, 30 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 26. To Bur. of Telegraph from prects. indicated, 15 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 26: A. W. Zucker, 62; J. J. Bergan, 160; W. T. De Young, 81; F. J. Brickley, 168; W. J. Browner, 148; G. Farrell, 172.

Leaves of absence, (with full pay): Surgeon D. J. Donovan, 5 Sur. Dist., 10 days, noon, Oct. 26, balance of vacation. (Without pay): Lieut. G. Bobel, 38, 2 days, 8 A. M., Oct. 27.

Sick leaves granted: Patrol, J. F. Vesey, 154, 30 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 1; J. M. Smith, 161, 90 days, 8 A. M., Nov. 2.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol, T. J. Moore, 152, 8:15 P. M., Sept. 23, to 12:01 A. M., Oct. 10; F. W. A. Lederman, 156, 9:15 P. M., Oct. 6, to noon, Oct. 12.

Relieved from suspension and restored to duty: Patrol, J. C. J. Carroll, 43, to take effect 9:18 A. M., Oct. 21; J. J. Sharkey, 149, to take effect 10:30 A. M., Oct. 24.

Suspended without pay: Patrol, J. C. J. Carroll, 43; J. J. Sharkey, 149.

Fire Department.

Advancements in grade, at 8 A. M. on the dates specified:

To 1st gr., Nov. 1: W. J. Aiello, Eng. 2; C. Lake, Eng. 9; A. Ackermann, Jr., Eng. 12; J. F. Crowley, Eng. 37; A. Becker, Eng. 44; W. J. Wolff, Eng. 54; J. T. Brady, Eng. 73; T. McLoughlin, Eng. 76; F. A. Ross, Eng. 205; C. F. Wallace, Eng. 208; E. C. V. Walsh, Eng. 208; G. A. Degenhardt, Eng. 209; C. R. Kutzke, Eng. 217; E. J. Doherty, Eng. 219; T. J. Costello, Eng. 220; T. F. Greenan, Eng. 233; G. F. Flood, Eng. 237; John E. Murphy, Eng. 266; L. J. Duffy, Eng. 269; L. C. Furcht, Eng. 274; A. Kammerer, Jr., & L. 1; F. Joseph, H. & L. 3; E. Cahill, H. & L. 4; W. H. Taubert, H. & L. 5; J. J. Colbert, H. & L. 5; J. Tubridy, H. & L. 7; J. A. Behan, H. & L. 18; W. J. Leahy, H & L. 22; J. J. Thompson, H. & L. 24; B. F. Weber, H. & L. 27; H. M. Lindenfeld, H. & L. 40; L. E. Terhune, H. & L. 40; T. J. Purcell, H. & L. 43, C. F. Hermann, H. & L. 78; M. A. Oliver, H. & L. 105; M. Simowitz, H. & L. 111; P. Leiner, Jr., H. & L. 119; M. J. Larson, H. & L. 121; J. T. Hustedt, H. & L. 132; W. J. McClellan, H. & L. 145.

2d to 1st gr., Nov. 3: P. F. Farrell, Eng. 203; T. J. Dodd, Eng. 226. L. I. Henry, Eng. 279.

3d to 2d gr., Nov. 24: J. A. Brush, Eng. 11; A. L. M. Hanfman, Eng. 54; E. M. Ryan, Eng. 207; T. J. Fahey, H. & L. 21; H. A. Quinn, H. & L. 122.

2d to 1st gr., Nov. 27: S. G. Goldrick, Eng. 6; G. C. Lantelme, Eng. 16; T. F. J. Powell, Eg. 16; P. Berkery, Eng. 18; J. A. Donovan, Eng. 19; J. A. Gabiens, Eng. 20; J. B. H. Tobin, Eng. 23; J. J. Ferrell, Eng. 27; J. J. King, Eng. 30; M. W. Tarpey, Eng. 31; H. F. H. Koopman, Eng. 42; H. F. Carlson, Eng. 44; G. H. Wrocklage, Eng. 76; J. A. McNelis, Eng. 216; W. Kammer, Eng. 226; W. Rogan, Eng. 233; J. S. Holdsworth, Eng. 237; N. Houston, Eng. 240; J. H. L. Muller, Eng. 257; L. T. White, Eng. 284; C. W. Morris, Eng. 288; W. H. Fahling, Eng. 290; J. A. Devine, H. & L. 3; J. Faughnan, H. & L. 26; C. A. Kennedy, Jr., H. & L. 26; J. A. Barnes, H. & L. 31; A. T. McKeon, Eng. 83; E. J. Rieth, Eng. 88; J. J. Sullivan, Eng. 91; E. X. Maxwell, Eng. 92; J. W. Hanna, H. & L. 34; R. A. Molony, H. & L. 36; W. F. Devlin, H. & L. 105; W. J. Suomila, H. & L. 108; J. F. Mooney, H. & L. 109.

3d to 2d gr., Nov. 27: J. A. Green, Eng. 8. 3d to 2d gr., Nov. 30; J. F. Smyth, H. & L. 86.

Commanding officers of companies equipped with smoke helmets will forward a report on Monday, Oct. 30, stating the number of times the helmets were used, where, in what manner, and the service rendered by their use. The report will cover the period from Jan. 1 to Oct. 15, 1916.

The following companies will report at Company School, 157-159 E. 67th St., Manhattan, at time and date specified: Oct. 30, at 10 A. M., Eng. 3; at 1 P. M., Eng. 276. Oct. 31, at 10 A. M., Eng. 35; at 1 P. M., Eng. 284. Nov. 1, at 10 A. M., Eng. 74; at 1 P. M., Eng. 213. Nov. 2, at 10 A. M., Eng. 155; at 1 P. M., Eng. 242. Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., H. & L. 26; at 1 P. M., Hose 8. Nov. 4, at 10 A. M. H. & L. 32; at 1 P. M., H. & L. 130.

Special leaves: Fire, 1st gr. W. F. McManus, Eng. 2, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 26; Fire, 1st gr. J. Kelly, Eng. 15, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Oct. 30.

HELP WANTED—Male.

HARVEST HAT FOREMAN, familiar with "Jack" presses. Reply immediately with references and expected wages to A 197 Times.

LEDGER CLERK and office assistant; combining part salary, $20; give full particulars and references in own handwriting. E 5 Times.

MACHINIST

Who thoroughly understands conveyors; permanent position and good wages for the right man. Apply J. S. Elliot, Employment Supt., National Cloak and Suit Co., 207 West 24th St., N. Y. City.

MAN, experienced to take charge shipping, receiving, packing and checking of department of prominent corporation; opening only to man with first-rate record considered; state age, experience, salary desired; replies considered confidential. Executive, 416 Arbuckle Building, Brooklyn.

MAN, speaking French, Italian, English; understands steamship, railroad business. T 506 Times Annex.

MASTER MECHANIC.

Thoroughly experienced man at once, for rubber factory near New York. Phone Mr. Ireland, Circle 3249.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN.—Wanted, by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 243 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN wanted by a large manufacturing company, designers with experience in the design of electrical apparatus, particularly, switchboards, circuit breakers, and control apparatus. X 242 Times Annex.

MEN.—Steady, sober men, with good records, familiar garage work, such as washers, polishers, floormen, inspectors and interior cleaners; steady work; good wages. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock, Employment Bureau, 247 West 59th. Circle 2417.

OFFICE BOY to assist generally in large factory; must be public school graduate and be willing to work from 7:30 to about 6; half day Saturday; salary to start, $7; state age, experience, and references. "Good Opportunity," 188 Times.

OFFICE BOY.—In newspaper office, bright boy about 16 years old; excellent opportunity for acquiring knowledge and advancement; $6 per week to start. X 249 Times Annex.

POLISHER for brass and iron. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

SALESMEN

Wanted to work on leads only, selling the Sears-Roebuck and the Comptons editions of the Encyclopedia Britannica.

An absolute, permanent connection with the biggest publishing house in the world, and extraordinary rapid promotion to those salesmen who have sufficient executive ability to handle other men.

Those getting on will pay them far more than is made by the average salesman.

If any salesman, desiring to better his earnings and position, will come in and talk things over with us we can show him facts that will prove attractive. Fifty-five of our successful men had never sold books before.

We train you thoroughly. Commission and drawing account.

120 West 32d St., 6th floor.

SALESMEN between 25 and 35 years of age; well educated, strong, clean cut; have good references; exceptional opportunity for aggressive young men; advance against commission. D 94 Times.

SALESMAN.—Live wire, aggressive, 28-35; accustomed to calling on the people; advertising experience preferred, not essential; A1 references to qualify as district manager; commission. Sales Manager, A 136 Times.

SALESMAN.—Cotton converters desire salesman acquainted with selling manufacturers; ladies' waists, skirts, dresses, middys; commission; particulars. Address Capable, A 170 Times.

SALESMEN to carry side line on 15% commission basis; selling to all classes of merchants; big repeater; only live wires need write. Manufacturer, A 191 Times.

SALESMEN, calling on boys' clothing manufacturers, to handle line of novelty collars for boys' suits; commission basis. M 322 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Six experienced electrical appliances; exceptional opportunity, wonderful future; salary to those who qualify. 119 West 42d St., second floor.

SALESMAN.—Converter wants salesman to sell cotton goods, cutting-up trade. New York City; commission only. X 255 Times Annex.

SALESMAN on cloth cutting machine; state experience and salary expected. M 341 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—We can convince earnest men we have best proposition in city; big money; commission. 120 West 32d. (1,305.)

SALESMAN.—Also resident district agents by electric sign manufacturer; liberal commission. Alfred Tahl, 2 Stone Street.

SALESMAN to help sell Esquimette plush coats; commission only. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

SOLICITORS, two, advertising specialists, wanted to work at once on first-class proposition; $50 per week commission; should make the prospect of permanency; must have best of references. Apply in person, Washington Market Pure Food Show, executive office, between 9 and 10 A. M. See Mr. Pray.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN, high grade, for exclusive territory; can make big money; commission basis; call in person, mornings, American Sliding Machine Co., 9 West 14th St., New York, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER.

We want a bright, industrious young man as stenographer and general office assistant; he must be a high school graduate, have at least two years' actual office experience; he must be able to take dictation rapidly and transcribe accurately. Call today or tomorrow. Becker Bros. & Co., 129 West 29th.

STENOGRAPHERS, 19-21; must have two years' high school education, and at least two years' experience; only neat appearing and ambitious young men need apply; answer in own handwriting, stating age, experience, previous employment, references and salary expected. Bank, N 226 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPIST.—Young man with high school education, who has a leaning toward mechanical line; must be neat, accurate, and speedy on typewriter; apply by mail, stating age and salary expected. X 256 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young man, experienced and rapid, in banking house; give age, record of previous employment, and salary expected. N 258 Times Downtown.

HELP WANTED—Male.

STENOGRAPHER, (19 years,) no beginner; salary $12 to begin. M 334 Times Downtown.

STOCK CLERK, hardware experience; furnish references. Box 5, Oleck Advertising Agency, 1,134 Broadway.

STOCK SALESMEN.—Live men wanted by established firm; leads furnished; liberal commission and active, vigorous co-operation. Address X 209 Times Annex.

STRIPER on high-grade japanned castings. Call at The S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, Prince Bay, Staten Island, New York.

TRAVELING AUDITOR.—With a large industrial corporation; essential that applicants shall have experience with large machine shop operations and factory cost accounting, as well as usual experience respecting auditing of local office paymasters' and cashiers' accounts; state full experience, references, and salary expected. Address X 216 Times Annex.

TUTOR, resident; out of city; college graduate; two years' experience; elementary algebra, Latin, and German. Drawer L, Bronxville, New York.

WANTED.

MOTORMEN

and

CONDUCTORS.

Permanent Positions

Good Runs

Pay while breaking in.

Apply at office of

THIRD AVE. RY. CO.,

180th St. & 3rd Ave.

Office open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Sundays included.

WANTED AT ONCE.

A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN LEASING STORES, LOFTS, AND BUILDINGS AND WHO WISHES TO CONNECT WITH A KNOWN REAL ESTATE CONCERN, DEALING IN MID-TOWN BUSINESS PROPERTIES. COMMISSION AND DRAWING ACCOUNT. REALTY, BOX 490 TIMES.

WATCHMAKERS, high-grade, wanted in city near New York; permanent employment with long-established firm in new factory; with best sanitary, ventilating, and lighting conditions; highest wage scale to first-class men. X 237 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN about 21 years of age as entry clerk in publishing house; good at figures; wages $10 per week. Address M. A., Station V, N. Y. City.

YOUNG MAN wanted, with knowledge of bookkeeping, as office assistant in large publishing house; moderate salary, with good opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. X 262 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, 17-18, for stock room in Christian art publishing house; excellent prospects for advancement. Call Thursday, 8:30-9:30 A. M.; good build and appearance essential. Close, Graham & Scully Co., 449 4th Av.

YOUNG MAN, neat, active, about 18 years old, in office of mercantile corporation; high school education, with knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Address, giving age, education, and nationality, to A 152 Times.

YOUNG MAN.—16 to 19, with knowledge of stenography, as office assistant; a beginner preferred or with little business experience; splendid opportunity; state age, qualifications and salary desired. Address Box R 22 Times.

YOUNG MAN, strong, about 19, to work around storeroom and office; electrical contracting business. Apply in person between 9 and 10 A. M., Thursday, Room 1,116, 104 Park Av.

YOUNG MAN experienced in filing as assistant in filing department; references required; salary to start, $8, with advancement. E 81 Times.

YOUNG MAN to take charge of correspondence in mail order house; must be experienced and come well recommended. A 231 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, familiar with stock books and billing, finished cotton goods line; state age, salary, references. N 201 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted, about 20, for stationery department, banking institution; state experience. X 253 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN wanted, seventeen or eighteen, to learn business in national bank. N 239 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN wanted in office of wholesale house; good opportunity. P. O. Box 1,884, New York.

YOUNG MEN Wanted, 18-24 years, to work in factory. Apply 325 Van Buren St., Brooklyn.

Employment Agencies.

MANAGER of invoice and receiving department, preferably some one who has had charge of receiving department for large department store or retail house; $1,500.

STORE MANAGERS.—Can use two managers for retail grocery store; must be high-class men and good executives; $1,800-$2,500.

MAN, into execution department; must thoroughly qualified to open and operate a large store in New York City; salary according to ability.

WAITRESS.—Thoroughly experienced buyer for both foreign and domestic toys; also an experienced dry goods buyer; salaries according to experience.

BOYS, especially desirable opportunities for boys of American parentage, 15 to 18 years of age; salary $5-$8.

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Apply in person only between 9 and 2.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Temporary, $28; permanent, $24; secretary, $30; time keepers for New York Subway construction. Business Service Bureau, 309 B'way.

HIGH GRADE STENOGRAPHERS, CREDENTIAL AGENCY, 233 B'DWAY.

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MEN, BE SUCCESSFUL! Learn Mechanical Dentistry as taught in this school. It is a high-paying profession trade that offers to men of all ages EXCEPTIONAL opportunities for success. Mechanical Dentists are in big demand. The demand keeps growing. We teach you in your spare time, day or evening. No book study. Short course. Convenient payments. Our FREE Booklet "B" gives all details; write for it TODAY.

DENTISTS' LABORATORIES, INC. Tel. Bryant 2946. 25 West 45th St. FIRST School of its kind licensed by Regents.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

ACCOUNTANT'S ASSISTANT. — Educated young woman wishes opportunity working with C. P. A. while studying profession; experience, moderate salary. A 269 Times.

AN EXPERIENCED office assistant, stenographer whom we can highly recommend as to ability, integrity, efficiency, &c., desires position; has had experience in real estate and investments; salary $12 to $15 to start. A. C., Room 700, Tribune Building.

ATTENDANT OR USEFUL COMPANION wishes position to elderly lady or semi-invalid; reference, A. G., 524 West 124th St., Apt. 16.

BOOKKEEPER - CORRESPONDENT. — Expert; ten years' experience; trial balance, controlling accounts, statistical work; system a specialty; best references; $20. N 268 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young woman; double entry, trial balances, controlling accounts; 3 years' experience; capable taking sole charge; references. Phone Morningside 1172.

BOOKKEEPER.—Competent, reliable woman; typist, correspondent; long experience; can take full charge. X 250 Times Annex.

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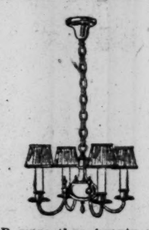

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Applications received at Room 1,400 Municipal Building to November 3rd at 4 P. M. Subjects and weights: Experience, 8; Mathematics, 2; Duties, 5. Requirements: at least one year's experience in actuarial department of a life insurance company or similar institution. Must be thoroughly acquainted with mathematics as applied to actuarial work, knowledge of actuarial terms; able to read actuarial symbols and formulas. Minimum age, 18 years. For further particulars see "THE CITY RECORD," published daily, or apply to

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A CENTURY FAVORITE

LAWYERS LOOK.

New, complete Co-op. edition U. S. Supreme Court Reports and digest; buckram; no marks; bargain for cash. A 350 Times Annex.

ROFRANO'S COUNSEL TANGLES A WITNESS

Pickpocket Would Have Had to See Through Two Walls to Bear Out His Testimony.

TAKEN UP BY THE COURT

Justice Weeks Says Means Will Be Adopted to Show the Jury Whether Evidence Is True.

Louis Mira, a confessed pickpocket, who was called in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday by the prosecutor to corroborate testimony offered previously as to Michael A. Rofrano's connection with the murder conferences that resulted in the killing of Michael Gaimari, testified that while sitting in a restaurant at Park Row and Duane Street on March 8, 1915, he had seen the defendant, Montimagno, and other alleged confederates walking by North William and Duane Streets a few moments before Gaimari was shot.

His testimony took on greater importance later when Martin W. Littleton, counsel for the defense, submitted evidence to show that the witness had testified to an impossible feat of vision which would have required him to look through at least two of the heavy brick walls of a building directly across the street from the seat in the restaurant he said he occupied.

Mira had been called by the Assistant District Attorney to substantiate testimony offered earlier in the trial by Montimagno, the actual slayer of Gaimari. The pickpocket had told of having twice accompanied Montimagno and another gunman known as "Chucks" to the home of John Brundini in Brooklyn, where alleged murder conferences with Rofrano had been held, and he told in detail how he had come to overhear the defendant giving instructions to Montimagno.

His curiosity aroused, the witness said he and another pickpocket made a detour of the Municipal Building and saw Rofrano, Montimagno, John Brundini, Joseph Brundini, Frank Finnimore, and Rocco Carnevale, conferring in North William Street under the overhang of Brooklyn Bridge. At this conference, Montimagno testified, Rofrano threatened him with death if the plans for killing Gaimari were not carried out.

Mira testified that he went into a Childs restaurant, and while waiting for his order saw Rofrano, the defendant, walk along North William Street to Duane Street, and then, after separating from the others, turn west toward the Municipal Building, where, as Deputy Street Cleaning Commissioner, he had his office.

Photographs and diagrams of the neighborhood were shown to the witness, but he asserted that he was not mistaken about the location of the restaurant from which he saw Rofrano. He was not able to recall it by name, but identified it by specifying the two entrances, one in Park Row and the other in Duane Street.

There was a flurry among the counsel for the defense as Mr. Littleton showed the apparent impossibility of Mira's having seen the things he testified to, and Rofrano called the attention of those about him to the location of the restaurant.

"This proves that the man is lying," Rofrano said eagerly. "Why, anybody who knows the neighborhood at all knows for a certainty that you'd have to look through at least one building to see what the witness has testified to. Go down and see for yourself, if you doubt what I say."

"We will see that either through an architect, or other means, the jury is informed of the possibility of such an occurrence as that testified to," Justice Weeks said. "It is probable that the jury will be permitted further to enlighten itself by being taken to the restaurant pointed out by Mira. Reporters who visited the place after recess was declared found the conditions were as Mr. Littleton described them.

Rofrano Juror Dies.

John E. Heartt, the juror whose illness caused a mistrial in the Rofrano case last week, died yesterday in the French Hospital from pneumonia. He was 60 years old and was the sixth man chosen for the first jury. His death was announced in court by Justice Weeks.

RAILROAD MEN TALK STRIKE

700 Employes in the Ontario & Western Shops Ask Increase.

The 700 employes in the car shops of the New York, Ontario & Western Railroad threaten to strike unless wage increases averaging 9 per cent. are granted them.

The employes include carpenters, repairers, and helpers, and are all organized in unions forming part of the department of transportation of the American Federation of Labor. Their representatives held a conference in the Continental Hotel yesterday. Thomas Nolan of Norfolk, Va., an officer of the Boilermakers' Union, has been in charge of the preliminaries for the men, but Thomas Carroll, Vice President of the machinists, and others have arrived in town to take part in the dispute.

Dr. J. L. Davis of the staff of Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has been trying to settle the differences between the union and the railroad, but has succeeded only in getting both sides to agree to a final conference in the Grand Central Terminal this forenoon. President John B. Kerr will represent the railroad and a large committee the unions. The employes say the increases asked by them are the same as those granted by the Delaware & Hudson Railroad recently.

SPERRY ENDS HIS FLIGHT.

Aviator Goes 32 Miles to Governors Island in Less Than 30 Minutes.

Lawrence B. Sperry, inventor of the Sperry stabilizer for aeroplanes, who arrived on Tuesday night at Amityville in his flying boat from Marblehead, making 200 miles in 185 minutes, completed his journey yesterday morning by flying to Governors Island. The distance from Amityville is thirty-two miles and he made it in less than thirty minutes, carrying two passengers, Miss Emily Rich of 16 Central Park West and his mechanic.

Miss Rich is the secretary of the Art Students' League and is learning to fly under Mr. Sperry. When Mr. Sperry arrived on Tuesday night he told the members of the Aero Club of America that he had passed a storm off Cape Cod that was on its way to New York. This was the one which arrived here yesterday, he said.

NO BAIL FOR PAYNTER.

Wealthy Real Estate Man Locked Up on Grand Larceny Charge.

W. Elmer Paynter of Long Island City, a real estate agent, was locked up in Queens jail without bail yesterday charged with grand larceny, on complaint of W. Addison Field of Rockville Centre that Paynter had disposed of $30,000 in bonds belonging to the estate of Charles M. Davidson of Rockville Centre, and had failed to account.

Paynter is a son of the late George W. Paynter, a wealthy real estate dealer in Long Island City. He came into prominence in 1911 when his first wife, who was Addie Rushmore, obtained a divorce and $1,200 a year alimony. Miss Harriet Berths Lockler, who was named in the suit, is now Paynter's wife.

STIELOW IN COURT, SENTENCED TO DIE

Taken From Sing Sing to Hear Court of Appeals Set Date For His Execution.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Charles F. Stielow, convicted of the murder of Charles D. Phelps and his housekeeper, Margaret Walcott, at West Shelby, Orleans County, on March 21, 1915, was resentenced by the Court of Appeals today to be executed at Sing Sing Prison in the week beginning Dec. 11. Stielow's application for a new trial was recently denied by Justice Rodenberg, who held that the alleged newly discovered evidence was insufficient.

Stielow, handcuffed to two prison guards who brought him down from Sing Sing Prison, entered the Assembly Chamber, which is being used temporarily as the court room, shortly before 2 o'clock. District Attorney Knickerbocker of Orleans County made his motion for the fixing of the time for the execution of the condemned man. Chief Judge Bartlett then commanded:

"Mr. Stielow, stand up. Is there any reason why this court should not pass upon the time for the execution of the judgment against you?"

Stielow, after a bewildering pause, managed to say in a scarcely audible tone:

"I did not do this thing."

Then there was another long pause, and he added: "I was forced to say what I did," and after another hesitating wait:

"I was not out of the house at all that night."

Once more the condemned man hesitated for many seconds, and then resumed:

"I don't just know of any more I can say." He turned to his attorney, Stuart M. Kohn, and whispered: "You had better do the talking."

Judge Bartlett thereupon turned to Mr. Kohn, saying he might speak for the prisoner. Mr. Kohn said he could add nothing to what he had said in all his work to stay the execution.

"I have only one request to make, and that is that the court fix the time of execution at as far distant a date as possible."

Chief Judge Bartlett then said that, inasmuch as no legal reason existed against carrying out the sentence of the court, that the execution shall take place within the week of Dec. 11. Stielow was once more handcuffed to a prison guard, and left the chamber.

In the corridor outside the court room Stielow had a brief talk with his counsel. Mr. Kohn said that further efforts would be made to save Stielow from the chair.

RUSH TO SEND MAIL BY THE TIMES BIPLANE

Chicago's Executive Will Dispatch Letters to the President and Mayor Mitchel.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—Victor Carlstrom is expected to arrive tomorrow morning and begin his preparations for the nonstop flight from Chicago to New York, which he is to make for THE NEW YORK TIMES. His biplane, which reached the army aviation field at Ashburn, southwest of Chicago, yesterday morning, will probably be ready for the next experimental flight on Friday morning.

The mechanics who accompanied the machine from the Curtiss Aeroplane Company's plant in Buffalo assembled the centre section today, and will put on the wings tomorrow, but the first trial may be put off till Friday on account of the desire to experiment with another propeller. M. Ifmis, who has been superintending the work on the machine, said that the propeller, which was used in the first trial flight, had come from Buffalo in good condition, but it was the intention to experiment with two or three different propellers while the machine was at Buffalo, and the plans will be carried out now that circumstances have made it advisable to do the rest of the experimental flying here.

Mayor Thompson is preparing a letter to President Wilson and another one to Mayor Mitchel, which will be carried by Carlstrom, besides the regular letter and post card mail. Many letters intended for dispatch by the aeroplane were sent today to the correspondent of THE TIMES, who is handling the mail arrangements and the distribution of the 1,000 postcards given out by THE TIMES, which was practically completed this evening, developed the fact that there is a sufficient demand to load Carlstrom down with considerably more mail than he could safely carry.

CURB BROKERS INDICTED.

George G. Rice Had Complained That His Stocks Were Depressed.

On the basis of complaint made by George Graham Rice, several indictments alleging "bucketing" and grand larceny against a firm of Curb brokers in Wall Street were filed yesterday by the Grand Jury with Judge Rosalsky in the Court of General Sessions. The identity of the brokers will not be announced until bench warrants issued yesterday have been served.

It was indicated at the District Attorney's office that this was the first of a series of indictments which would be found against other violators of the law on the Curb market.

Rice, also a Curb broker, complained to District Attorney Swann that a group of brokers had conspired together to depress the market value of certain copper stocks in which he was interested.

HONOR AMERICAN AVIATORS.

New York Boy Brought Down German Aeroplane on the Somme.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—John Huffer, a New York pilot with the French Air Corps, has been proposed for the Military Medal for bringing down a German Aviatik after a hard fight on the Somme. Huffer was formerly a driver for the American Ambulance at Pont-a-Mousson. He trained for aviation at Pau and was for a time instructor there.

Adjutant Didier Masson has been decorated with the Military Medal for bringing down a German machine during the Oberndorf raid. Paul Pavelka has been promoted Sergeant and decorated with the War Cross for brave work at Verdun.

GERMAN WARSHIP WRECKED?

Parts of Craft Are Washed Ashore Near Copenhagen.

COPENHAGEN, Thursday, Oct. 26, (via London.)—Large quantities of wreckage were washed up on Revshale Island, near Copenhagen, Wednesday, according to the Ekstrabladet. An investigation showed that the wreckage was from a German warship.

It included large sections of the afterpart of the ship.

Fire Chief Swallows Acid.

TARRYTOWN, Oct. 25.—Daniel J. Mulholland, chief of the Tarrytown Fire Department, swallowed carbolic acid in his home today. He was discovered unconscious by his wife and taken to the Tarrytown Hospital, where he was treated by Dr. J. C. Todd. It is said tonight that he will recover.

Princeton Junior Elections.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 25.—Norman C. Nourse of Boise, Idaho, has been elected President of the junior class at Princeton University. Wilson J. Thomas of Grenada, Miss., Vice President, and David R. Shotwell of Harrisburg, Penn., Secretary-Treasurer.

PUT EXTRA GUARDS ON DYNAMITE CACHES

Police Take Steps to Prevent Repetition of Explosion Which Wrecked Subway Station.

NO CLUE TO CRIMINALS

Strike Sympathizers Believed to Have Dropped Bomb on 110th Street Platform.

A charge of dynamite which injured two persons, tore up a rail, and blew a hole eighteen inches deep in the cement bed of the track was set off at 4:37 o'clock yesterday morning at the southern end of the platform of the subway station at 110th Street and Lenox Avenue. The police asserted that in their opinion the dynamite was set off by persons sympathising with the strike of Interborough employes, though they said they had no evidence to connect the crime with any individual.

Of the two persons injured one was the ticket agent, Charles Eckert, who was cut by glass which fell from his booth. The other, Otis Williams, a negro, who was descending the steps of the south end of the station, was cut by glass falling from the shattered roof above. A space three by two feet was torn out of the platform, plate glass windows were broken out of four stores in a row in Lenox Avenue, and the shock was felt for a distance of two blocks from the station, causing hundreds to jump out of their beds, wondering what had happened.

Far exceeding in importance the damage done by the explosion was the fact that what was evidently a carefully planned attempt to wreck the subway had been made, and the police officials, after assigning detectives to run down those responsible for the crime, strengthened throughout the day the precautions that had been taken at the beginning of the strike to guard the subway from such attacks. Police Commissioner Woods said yesterday afternoon that though the vigilance of the department had not been relaxed with the apparent ebbing of the strike, watchfulness at every possible point would be increased. It was understood that more men in plain clothes would be put on duty in the subway.

Ever since the traction strike was called, it was learned yesterday, policemen had been on guard night and day at the magazines in this city where dynamite is stored, in order to prevent, especially during the night, attacks on the subway. There are more than fifty of these magazines in the city.

All orders for dynamite are issued through the Bureau of Fire Prevention and Explosives, and this bureau is cooperating with the Police Department in every way by examining closely every call for the explosives. So close is the guard on dynamite in this city that it is not believed possible by the police that the dynamite used in the explosion yesterday was obtained in this city. It may have come from New Jersey or some other point outside of New York. It is estimated that the amount used was not less than one and a half pounds, probably two dynamite sticks eight inches in length and detonated by a fuse.

This fuse, explosive experts think, was timed for not less than ten minutes in order to give the person or persons who put it in the station time to get away. Early in the day there were two theories as to how it got there, one that it might have been dropped from a train. This was discarded, and the other accepted as the working clue was that the dynamite was brought down the stairs of the southern entrance to the station, and dropped over on the inner side of the southbound track close to the end of the island platform. The fuse was lighted, the police think, either on the stairway or in the men's retiring room at the foot of the stairway. The stairways are so arranged that this could have been done without attracting the ticket seller or Louis Lapari, the ticket chopper.

An iceman who delivers ice to the station reported to the police that he saw five men run from the southern kiosk and enter Central Park a short time before the explosion. Besides the two employes, the only other person in the station at the time of the explosion was Gelsie Gerby, a messenger boy, who was thrown from the platform to the tracks and covered with plaster. The ticket booth at the south end was badly wrecked, and workmen were busy nearly all yesterday in repairing the damage. Not only was the glass over the southern entrance shattered, but that over the northern entrance was also broken. Traffic on the south track was delayed for fifteen minutes. Thieves took advantage of the broken show windows to commit robberies.

William Fitzgerald, promoter of the traction strike, said last night when asked if the union would make any statement in regard to the strike: "Of course, we repudiate the explosion, and I have no theory as to how it happened. I do not believe that is the way to win a strike, and that is what we have told our men from the start."

Several persons were injured when two cars on the Lexington Avenue line collided yesterday afternoon at Seventy-sixth Street. The collision occurred when two men boarded the car and turned on the controller to full speed while the car was going down the grade from Seventy-fifth to Seventy-sixth Street. Henry Schwartz, the motorman, said he believed the men were strikers. There was another collision yesterday morning between an eastbound Twenty-third Street car and a Madison Avenue car at Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue. Two persons were injured seriously and twenty others were cut by flying glass. According to the police, Martin Rispik, motorman of the Twenty-third Street car, who was taken to Bellevue Hospital suffering from internal injuries and lacerations, was at fault. The other person seriously injured was Mary Graff of 232 East Fifty-sixth Street, who suffered internal injuries and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Entertainment for 7th Regt. Women

For the benefit of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Seventh Infantry N. Y. N. G. the dansant, motion pictures, fortune telling, and sale of candy and fancy articles will be held at the Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, on Saturday, from 3 until 7 P. M. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Willard C. Fisk, Mrs. Oakley Rhinelander, Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mrs. Robert Cornell, Mrs. Robert Appleton, Mrs. Courtlandt Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Miss Malvina Appleton.

GIRLS LEAP TO DEATH FROM BLAZING LOFT

Continued from Page 1.

ing," they called back, and just then the crews of Truck Companies 3, 8, and 20 rushed to the tenement roof. The men carried a thirty-five-foot ladder, scaling ladders, a life gun, and nets.

Swing Fireman by His Ankles.

While some worked with the thirty-five-foot ladder to raise it against the wall of the loft building, where it rose above the tenement roof, others tried to throw the ends of their scaling ladders into windows in the air shaft to work their way to the girl three stories above them. But these windows were in a wall at direct right angle to the roof on which the firemen stood and the nearest was more than six feet from the roof edge.

Fireman John Walsh of Truck 8 let himself over the edge of the roof and Firemen Devine of Truck 3 and Sloane of Truck 8 grabbed him by the ankles. Then they began to swing him, while he twisted and writhed and reached for the bars. At last he caught one, shouted the word, and swung off into space when his brother firemen dropped his legs. With the strength of his arms Walsh pulled himself up on to the ledge and then reached out for the scaling ladder which his companions passed to him.

Walsh drove the end through the glass, hooking the ladder over the ledge of this fifth floor window, and then stood upon this as he reached for another ladder. The second he drove into the window above his head, and climbed rapidly. From the sixth floor he called encouragement to the girl and warning to beware the end of his ladder as he twisted it in at her window. She caught the top of it as it rose above the sill and guided it to a safe resting place across it.

Then Walsh fairly raced up this last lap, for the girl's dress was burning in a dozen places and she was calling to him piteously to hurry. As he was almost within reach she screamed and let go. Walsh leaned far backward from his ladder. He had snapped his life belt around it and it held. The girl dropped into his arms and for an instant her weight threatened to drag Walsh from his ladder. His comrades on the roof below held their breaths as the fireman struggled until little by little he had brought himself to an upright position on the ladder again and held the girl safe in his arms.

Then began a slow and cautious descent. Each window they passed spit fire at them, but Walsh and the girl reached the fifth floor, where the fireman's feet rested safely again on the first scaling ladder which he had left hooked in the window for a platform.

Still he was beyond the reach of those on the roof, and, handicapped with the weight of the girl, he could not catch the line that they threw to him, hoping by it to draw him and his burden within reach. So at last he began gently to rock the ladder. It was fastened safely in the window and Walsh imparted a sidewise motion to it until it began to sway like the pendulum of a clock.

Each swing carried it nearer and nearer the roof where Devine and Sloane waited with outstretched hands and finally they clutched Walsh by the legs. Slowly and carefully they pulled him and the ladder toward them until they could take the girl from his arms. Then they grabbed him safely onto the roof and slapped him enthusiastically on the back. It was a rescue which the firemen themselves said had seldom been duplicated.

The girl, who was Ida Goldberg, was escorted by other firemen to the street, where seven ambulance surgeons from St. Vincent's Hospital, two from Hudson Street, and two from Gouverneur had established a field hospital in a drug store, with Dr. Harry Archer of the Fire Department to help them. Miss Goldberg was little hurt and was sent home, while her rescuers hurried back to the roof for more work.

There Fireman Hotchkiss of Rescue Squad No. 1 had shot the life line safely over the roof and it remained only for the frightened persons to make it fast in order to have a certain route to safety, for firemen could have clambered up and aided those who feared alone to slide down. But the throng on the roof was panic-stricken. Flames were rising round them on all sides, and even as the firemen called encouragement and instructions to them two girls jumped.

Miss Slemowitz crashed down into the courtyard seven stories below, where her body knocked from the hands of Firemen Burns and Warren of Patrol 2 the scaling ladder with which they had just started up the wall. She was killed instantly. Mary, the victim whose last name was not learned, landed on the roof of the tenement. She was still alive and was hurried to the street, where Dr. Lee of St. Vincent's Hospital and Dr. Beau of Hudson Street Hospital used the pulmotor in an effort to resuscitate her. She died under the hands of the doctors.

Meantime other firemen had got their thirty-five-foot ladder raised against the wall of the loft building. It was fifteen feet short of the top, but firemen mounted to its top with scaling adders and drew themselves up to the roof. The throng there had rushed to the edge as they saw the ladder rise and before the firemen were safely on it Bertha Fricz jumped.

The firemen caught her and broke her fall, but she landed on the tenement roof fifty feet below, and was injured internally. The others were brought down one by one, but Harry Kaufman of 292 Monroe Street, still dazed with fright, broke from his rescuers when he reached the roof of the tenement and either jumped or fell from this roof, landing five stories below on the roof of the saloon. He was so badly hurt doctors said he probably would die, but he insisted on being taken home.

The blaze brought crowds from all directions, and Borough Inspector Dillon of Brooklyn, who was passing on a car when the fire began, took charge, sending in calls for all the reserves south of Fourteenth Street. Police Commissioner Woods, his wife, and his father-in-law hurried to the fire, as did Fire Commissioner Adamson, and all viewed the blaze until it was under control.

The Greene Street blaze started on the top floor, occupied by Henry Kopple & Co., manufacturers of hats for women and girls, and spread through the remainder of the building by way of the elevator shaft. Three floors collapsed and the scaffolding of a heavy water tank on the roof of the loft building at 208-212 Wooster Street became ignited, as did also the roof of the building at 201 Greene Street.

Kastner was trapped in an area at the rear of the building and fell when he tried to scale the area wall. Hoffman and Schramberg were hurt when rolls of paper fell on them.

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A new belt-back overcoat

Distinctively a young men's style

IT'S a Varsity Six Hundred; the back is just as good looking as the front; ought to be, of course. This style is single or double breasted, half-belt in two parts; we make it also without the belt, with regular or adjustable collar. And of all-wool fabrics.

Ask your clothier for the Varsity Six Hundred. Our label is a small thing to look for, a big thing to find

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Overcoats for warmth, for comfort, for style; overcoats for men and young men; overcoats in every model and fabric.

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